

**THE TEXT IS
LIGHT IN
THE BOOK**

Kansas City Public Library

Teachers' Library

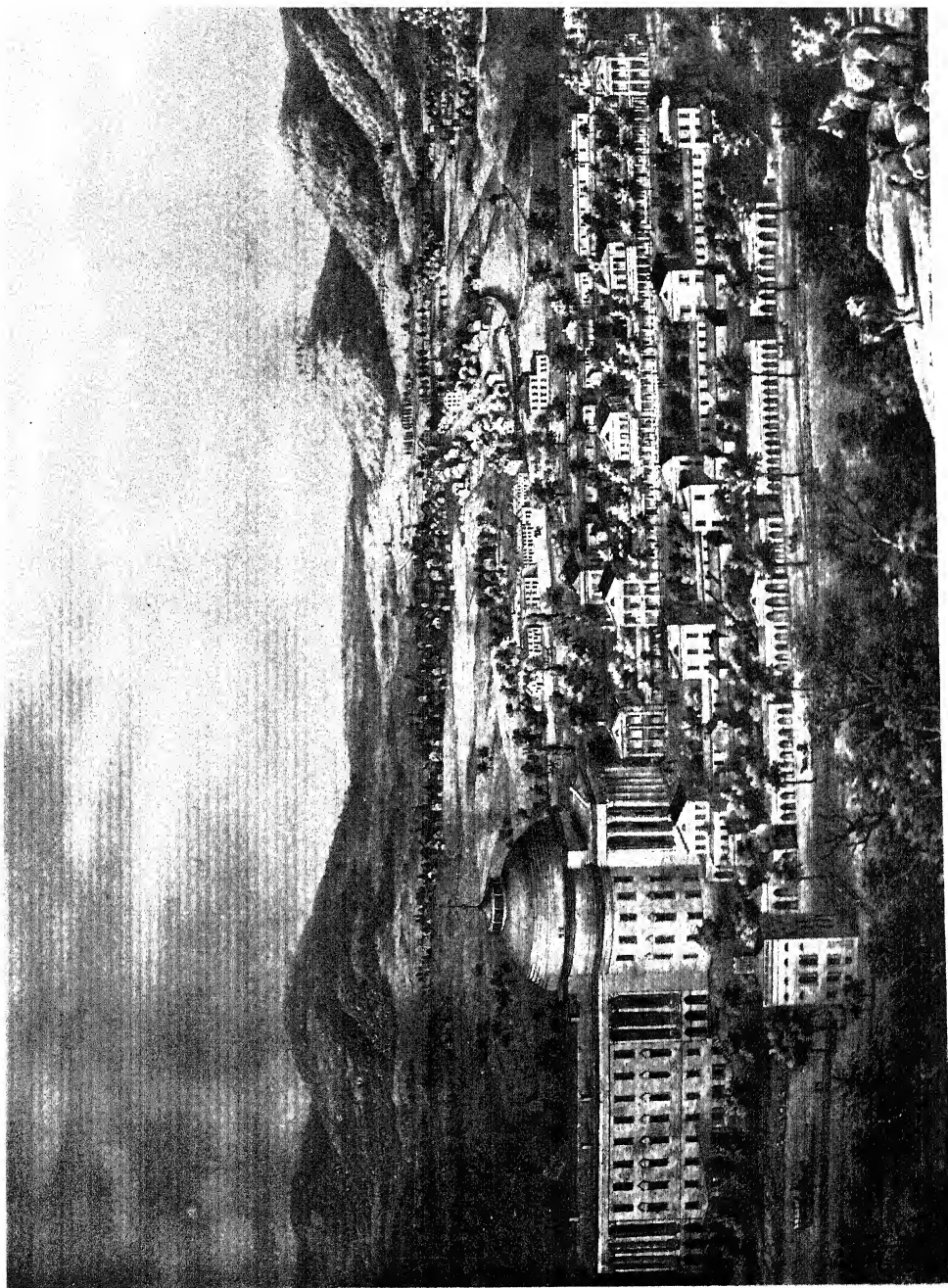
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE ROOM

9378.7 v.81 v.1

**Kansas City
Public Library**



This Volume is for
REFERENCE USE ONLY



(From Sketch Made in 1826. Reproduced from B. M.'s Album.)
University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY
OF
VIRGINIA

ITS HISTORY, INFLUENCE, EQUIPMENT AND
CHARACTERISTICS

WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF FOUNDERS,
BENEFACTORS, OFFICERS AND ALUMNI

EDITORIAL STAFF

HISTORICAL

PAUL BRANDON BARRINGER, M.D.
Former Chairman of the University Faculty

JAMES MERCER GARNETT, M.A., LL.D.
Former Professor of English in the University

BIOGRAPHICAL

ROSEWELL PAGE (U. OF V. 1876-77, 1880-81)
Ex-President of the Bar Association of Richmond, Va.

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

NEW YORK
LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

1904

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA



INTRODUCTION.



N this work the purpose is, primarily, to set forth the character of what is in many respects the most unique and interesting of American schools of higher education—the University of Virginia—and to show the inspiring motive of its establishment; its organization and equipment; its historical progress and development; its broad influence as a public institution and its power in the social order.

The time is past when a University education necessarily implied a strict following of what was known as “the learned professions.” For the University of Virginia, thrilled with the spirit of its Father, the great Jefferson, that time never was. Law, Medicine and Theology, which made the noble scope of the mediaeval Universities, no longer bind the activities of the great schools which have inherited their name, and still bear their prestige. Teaching, in its various lines and grades; Journalism, in many departments; Literary Authorship, in all its channels; Engineering, in the construction and handling of the fast developing applications of modern physical science; Research, Exploration, Invention, in all fields of observation; the Forces and Laws of Action, whether in the physical or psychical spheres;—all demand a preparation for which the means and encouragements of the highest schools are none too ample. The successful prosecution of any of these aims may well rank as a “learned profession.”

In this age of progress, Science, Philosophy and Art enlarge their contents and scope almost daily. Geology, Geography, Meteorology, Astronomy are constantly revealing new aspects of the earth upon which we live; Biology, new expanses of life; Chemistry and Molecular Physics, glimpses of wondrous modes of action which we may not yet dignify with the name of laws. The problems of Psychology are being investigated on new lines; and even the traditions of History, sacred and profane, in monuments, relics and languages, are being tried by new tests and lead to new grounds of conclusion.

In regarding the problems arising from associated human effort under modern conditions of material development, we may consider how great a part must belong to the schools of learning which teach the principles upon which human intercourse and effort are conducted—the practical points of intersection of economic and moral laws, self-advantage and self-surrender. Among these are such matters as banking, insurance, instrumentalities of communication and transportation, methods of exchange and use of products, the enfranchisement of industry and commerce, and the large handling of labor and capital necessitated by our complex civilization—all economic conditions, in fact, which affect the worth and work of man in the world.

Account must be taken of all the vast elements and interests which enter into the problems of modern politics on the largest scale, national and international, and which demand the exercise of the highest powers and broadest sympathies. The dealing with such interests and handling of such instruments is a great trust, the exercise of which will require a strict account before the tribunal of history. All these considerations were in the mind of the Father of the University of Virginia. The plans which he formulated and the spirit which he inculcated at the beginning were such as to require no other changes in the days which followed after the close of his work, save those growing out of increased knowledge in special departments.

KANSAS CITY, MO. PUBLIC LIBRARY

0 0001 0185670 4

These volumes are concerned, secondarily, with the personal factors in the case—the character of the men who, for the great service rendered in instruction, guidance and inspiration whether in the communication of positive knowledge, or in the discipline of the powers, discernment of the aptitudes and cherishing of the nobler aspirations and faiths of their immediate pupils, themselves deserve to be held in lasting honor. Following after them are the ranks of those so highly favored as to have been the objects of such interest and devotion. In neither case can it be expected that in the compass of this work a complete account can be given of the character and career of any; nor is it possible even to make mention of all whose names have been inscribed upon these honored rolls. What is attempted here is an exhibition of the widely-varied results of the work of the University, in its office of instruction and education, as shown in its Alumni.

Nor is this a selection of what may be arbitrarily considered the best examples, but a broad illustration from the whole range of academic preparation in every department of active life. While it may not be doubted that those who are here presented have achieved more or less eminence in their respective fields of activity, it should be borne in mind that the great number of those whose names were not obtainable have also in manifold good works and honorable achievements illustrated the genial influence and positive benefits of their University training. Indeed, the larger usefulness of such an institution (and it may be said, perhaps, the great and supremely justifying end), lies in what does not readily respond to analysis, investigation or enumeration, but reaches out into the countless invisible but mighty influences that make up the daily life of man, in all his relations with his fellows, and so have a part in the development and coloring of human history. The examples herein found are of a representative character, showing the influence of University training, and the varied active powers in human association for well-doing. It has been said by some, perhaps without sufficient reflection, or, it may be, from a too exclusive or professional point of view, that the glory of a University lies in what it offers to the more generously endowed. But there is a broader truth which permits us to believe that the greater glory of a University lies in what it does for all who are the objects of its concern, and, through them, in the remote effects upon the community at large. Such was the generous and philosophical conception of Thomas Jefferson, which inspired his great (if not greatest) undertaking.

It is impossible to trace or estimate the effect of the manifold activities sent into the world, from the University of Virginia. But from such a history as is contained in our pages, and from the list of teachers and students whose names are herein presented, enough is to be discerned to justify the foresight of the great founders of the institution, the generosity of its patrons, and the fostering care of the State. Larger beneficial results than individual advantage can surely be apprehended to command the affection of the Alumni, and the honoring regard of the community. It is this belief which moves the publishers to presume upon the kindly reception of a work which they have contemplated with more than a commercial interest, and to which they have devoted unstintingly of their means and best abilities.

The present work, "History of the University of Virginia," was projected under the auspices of Dr. Paul Brandon Barringer, who was then Chairman of the University Faculty, and is yet connected with that body. Under Dr. Barringer, the writing of the History proper was committed to James Mercer Garnett, M.A., LL.D., former Professor of English in the University, whose capability as a writer and annalist finds abundant exemplification in the printed pages. A chapter supplementary to Dr. Garnett's narrative was contributed by Mr. John S. Patton, Secretary of the Faculty. Thanks are due and are gratefully rendered to Dr. Barringer and to his successor in the chairmanship of the Faculty, Dr. James Morris Page, for access to the archives

of the University, and for timely assistance in pointing out avenues of information along incidental historical lines. Thanks are also due to Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, for historical matter issued from his Department, and for a number of old-time illustrations accompanying them, among the latter being Jefferson's original drawings for the University buildings. In the historical Appendix are contained various interesting papers: Professor M. Schele de Vere's "Jefferson's Pet;" articles on the Library and the "School of Athens;" and a chapter of "Bibliography of the University." Place is also given to the exhaustive address of Hon. James C. Carter, LL.D., delivered upon the occasion of the dedication of the new University buildings, setting forth with great force the political philosophy of the Father of the Institution.

The biographical department was in the hands of Mr. Rosewell Page, of Richmond, Virginia, an Alumnus of the University, who is to be commended for his industry and discrimination, as well as for the loyal feeling which has actuated him throughout in his purpose to present accurately so many of those who left their *Alma Mater* to take honorable and useful stations in life. His method of indicating the relation of the subject to the University, as given in the second line of the caption in each case, is an excellent innovation. If any of these sketches are incomplete, it is ascribed to want of material, and not to inattention.

A principal feature of the present work is the large number of engravings of the grounds and buildings of the University as they are now to be seen. These have been made from a series of unusually beautiful photographs provided by Dr. Paul B. Barringer, and were taken by Dr. L. W. Humphreys, now of Huntington, Virginia, while he was a medical student at the University. His labor was begun only for the purpose of making a private collection, but his artistic selection of view-points and the mechanical excellence of his work created a demand that has sent them to every part of the world.

In the compilation of the list of students of the University, the Catalogue of Professor Schele de Vere, completed with the aid of Captain Joseph Van Holt Nash (1875), has been made the point of beginning. Much use has been made of the copy of this work belonging to Professor Francis P. Dunnington, of the University Faculty, whose industry and interest are shown in the many valuable annotations which he has made in the volume during a score of years past. Walter Coles Cabell, Esq., of New York City, an Alumnus of the University, and Secretary of the New York Alumni Association, has afforded much aid with the results of similar labor upon the work mentioned, as well as upon the later Catalogue of Mr. William P. Trent, which has also been brought into requisition. Mr. Cabell has also contributed certain historic autographic letters of Mr. Jefferson which have never before been reproduced and are now given in *fac-simile* in this work.

With all before named, and others, these labors have been labors of love; and the publishers may be privileged to say that, for themselves, they have been sharers in like motives. It is believed that the work now completed is one of real merit, and that it will prove of value not only in the present, but in the far future, when another long period of time shall have elapsed, and others will rise up to write the records of another epoch in the history of the famous University of Virginia.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ERRATA.

Page 32, second and third lines should read "We shall see what a hard time the University had in getting its share of the fund." At bottom of following paragraph, the sum quoted should be \$16,043.43.

Page 125, second column, eighth line, for "proved" read "poised."

Page 135, first column, first and seventh lines, for "1874" read "1894." In second column, eighth line, for "1831" read "1851."

Page 136, second column, tenth line, for "Karnes" read "Kames."

Page 139, second column, tenth line, for "five years" read "four years."

Page 204, first column, last line in paragraph, "Gifts and Endowments," read "Vii" instead of "VIII."

Page 211, first column, second paragraph, for "parergor" read "parergon."

Page 214, second paragraph, fourth line, for "referred to above," read "Adams, Chap. XIII."

Page 220, second column, first paragraph, next to last line, for "means" read "terms."

A HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

PAUL B. BARRINGER, M.D., LL.D., CHAIRMAN OF FACULTY,

PREPARED BY

JAMES MERCER GARNETT, M.A. (Univ. Va. '59), LL.D. (St. John's College '74),

FORMERLY PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,

Translator of "Beowulf," "Elene and other Anglo-Saxon Poems." Editor of "Selections in English Prose (1580-1880)," "Hayne's Speech," and "Macbeth."

CONTENTS

Chapter.	Page.	Chapter.	Page.
I. JEFFERSON'S EDUCATIONAL BILLS OF 1779.—BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF THESE BILLS.—WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE . . .	11	XI. DETAILED HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA FROM 1825 TO 1861 . . .	145
II. THE ALBEMARLE ACADEMY.—ITS ORIGIN.—JEFFERSON'S LETTER TO PETER CARR IN 1814.—SYNOPSIS . . .	18	XII. STUDENT ACTIVITIES PREVIOUS TO 1861.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.—JOURNALS.—FRATERNITIES.—OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.—"THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA DURING THE CIVIL WAR" (1861-65), PAPER BY PROF. FRANCIS H. SMITH, M.A., LL.D., SENIOR PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY . . .	165
III. THE LITERARY FUND—ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGIN . . .	27	XIII. THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA FROM 1865 TO THE PRESENT DAY (1899).—THE FACULTY AND ITS CHANGES.—NEW SCHOOLS INSTITUTED.—DEGREES AND THEIR CHANGES.—LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—TEACHERS' COURSES.—EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.—THE WOMAN QUESTION.—THE PRESIDENT QUESTION.—SCHOLARSHIPS.—FELLOWSHIPS.—LEGISLATION SINCE 1865.—SYNOPSIS.—STUDENT ACTIVITIES SINCE 1865.—"STUDENT LIFE IN THE UNIVERSITY, 1870-1874," PAPER BY THE HON. R. T. W. DUKE, JR., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. . .	174
IV. THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.—SYNOPSIS OF ITS CHARTER OF 1816 . . .	33	XIV. THE FINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY.—GIFTS AND ENDOWMENTS.—REPORTS OF BOARD OF VISITORS, OF PROCTOR, AND OF FACULTY.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE UNIVERSITY . . .	203
V. REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE LITERARY FUND IN 1816-17.—SYNOPSIS.—MR. GARNETT'S RESOLUTIONS.—MR. MERCER'S BILL OF 1817 FOR "PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, COLLEGES, AND AN UNIVERSITY."—SYNOPSIS . . .	39	XV. THE SPIRIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE ALUMNI IN VARIOUS PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.—CONCLUSION . . .	211
VI. THE CENTRAL COLLEGE (<i>continued</i>).—PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR AN UNIVERSITY IN 1818.—THE ROCKFISH GAP COMMISSION.—THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION, WRITTEN BY JEFFERSON.—THE LEGISLATIVE STRUGGLE FOR THE SITE . . .	49	XVI. THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA IN RECENT YEARS.—NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.—CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.—VARIOUS GIFTS.—THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION . . .	221
VII. THE UNIVERSITY CHARTER OF JANUARY 25, 1819.—SYNOPSIS OF ITS PROVISIONS. FROM THE CHARTER TO THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.—THE LEGISLATURES OF 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22, 1822-23, 1823-24, 1824-25.—THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY, MARCH 7, 1825.—JEFFERSON'S LAST REPORT.—THE LEGISLATURE OF 1825-26 . . .	66	ADDENDA.—MR. JEFFERSON'S PET.—JEFFERSON'S ORIGINAL DRAWINGS.—THE LIBRARY.—THE "SCHOOL OF ATHENS."—A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—WRITINGS OF THE FACULTY.—ADDRESS BY JAMES C. CARTER, LL.D. . . .	251
VIII. THE CHOICE OF THE FIRST PROFESSORS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE COURSE OF STUDY.—ACCOUNT OF THE UNIVERSITY FROM MARTIN'S GAZETTEER.—DETAILED STATEMENTS . . .	93	FOUNDERS, VISITORS AND BENEFACTORS . . .	313
IX. THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE GREAT FIRE OF OCTOBER 27, 1895.—THE NEW BUILDINGS.—DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS . . .	105	OFFICERS AND ALUMNI . . .	345
X. THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA FROM 1825 TO 1861.—THE EARLY PROFESSORS.—THE BOARD OF VISITORS.—THE LATER FACULTY: MEDICAL, LAW, ACADEMIC.—BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE PROFESSORS.—THE OFFICERS.—EXAMINATIONS.—DEGREES . . .	122		



INDEX.

Allyn, Joseph T.....	437	Dillard, John W.....	501	Jones, Heber.....	515
Allyn, Joseph T., Jr.....	438	Doggett, Andrew C.....	513	Jones, James A.....	373
Anderson, Boswell P.....	471	Dudley, Thomas U.....	419	Jones, Maryus.....	459
Arthur, Henry G.....	425	Dunglison, Robley.....	347	Jones, Tiberius G.....	377
Atkinson, Henry A.....	463	Dunlop, James N.....	410	Jones, William A.....	479
Atkinson, Robert C.....	442	Dyer, William C.....	512	Joynes, Leven S.....	372
Aylett, Patrick H.....	379				
Baker, Richard H.....	387	Ellyson, J. T.....	467	Kane, Elisha K.....	374
Baldwin, John B.....	370	Emmet, John Patton.....	345	Kean, Robert G. H.....	384
Barbour, James.....	328	Eve, William F.....	486	Kemper, Kosciusko.....	512
Barbour, John S.....	377			Kennard, Henry C.....	448
Barrows, Charles C.....	509	Fairbairn, Henry A.....	522	Kent, Henry T.....	491
Beale, Richard L. T.....	369	Faulkner, Charles J.....	472	Kern, Robert H.....	485
Blackford, Charles M.....	401	Fayerweather, Daniel B.....	339	Kilby, Wilbur J.....	489
Bledsoe, Albert T.....	360	Fenner, Charles E.....	405		
Bonnycastle, Charles.....	346	Flannagan, William W.....	449	Lane, William A.....	500
Booker, William D.....	476	Fontaine, Peter.....	510	Lay, Henry C.....	377
Boyd, Elisha H.....	439	Fox, William F.....	415	Lewis, John H.....	440
Boykin, Elias M.....	493			Lomax, John T.....	348
Breckenridge, James.....	328	Gaines, Samuel M.....	461	Lucas, Daniel B.....	406
Brewster, Patrick H.....	464	Garland, Samuel, Jr.....	398		
Broadbudd, John A.....	350	Garlington, Creswell.....	412	Madison, James.....	319
Broadhead, James O.....	502	Garnett, Muscoe R. H.....	375	Magruder, John B.....	366
Brooke, Samuel S.....	441	Garnett, Theodore S., Sr.....	386	Martin, George A.....	403
Brooks, Lewis.....	335	Gildersleeve, Basil L.....	362	Martin, Rawley W.....	524
Brown, Thomas L.....	474	Gilliam, Marshall M.....	453	Mason, James M.....	331
Brown, William L.....	389	Gray, Robert T.....	505	Mason, John Y.....	333
Buford, Algernon S.....	459	Gray, William B.....	399	Matthews, William B.....	478
Burks, Edward C.....	385	Green, Samuel S.....	498	Maupin, Socrates.....	359
				Maury, Dabney H.....	371
Cabell, James L.....	351	Hardaway, William A.....	481	Maury, Richard B.....	402
Cabell, Joseph C.....	318	Harrison, Gessner.....	349	Maury, Richard L.....	436
Camm, Frank.....	497	Harrison, Jacob P.....	407	Maxwell, John H.....	397
Caperton, Allen T.....	366	Harrison, James P.....	517	McCabe, William G.....	444
Cary, Wilson M.....	426	Harrison, Peaachy G.....	511	McClelland, Thomas S.....	527
Chamberlayne, John H.....	400	Harrison, Robert L.....	480	McCormick, Leander J.....	338
Claihorne, John Herbert.....	391	Hawes, Walker A.....	436	McGrew, George S.....	402
Clay, Clement C.....	373	Heath, James E.....	525	McGuffey, William H.....	358
Cocke, John H.....	328	Henkel, Abram M.....	450	McGuire, Francis H.....	411
Coleman, Frederick W.....	367	Henkel, Haller H.....	503	McGuire, John P.....	416
Coleman, Lewis M.....	353	Henry, William W.....	384	McGuire, Murray M.....	417
Conrad, Holmes.....	435	Herbert, Hilary A.....	409	McKim, Haslett.....	452
Cooper, Thomas.....	326	Holcombe, James P.....	359	McKim, Randolph H.....	517
Corcoran, William W.....	336	Holmes, George F.....	361	McLaws, Lafayette.....	369
Courtenay, Edward H.....	354	Horsley, John D.....	505	Minor, Charles L. C.....	394
Cracraft, William A., Sr.....	455	Hughes, Thomas.....	482	Minor, John B.....	356
Croft, Theodore G.....	462	Hume, Thomas.....	418	Moncure, Walker P.....	447
Cuthbert, William H.....	497	Hunter, Robert M. T.....	331	Monroe, James.....	322
				Monteiro, Aristides.....	393
Dabney, Robert L.....	376	Ingle, Joseph L.....	466	Moody, William L.....	508
Dabney, Thomas S.....	490			Morrell, Michael P.....	494
Dabney, Virginus.....	388	Jackson, Howell E.....	385	Morris, Charles.....	504
Dabney, William C.....	363	Jefferson, Thomas.....	313	Moseley, Edward J.....	429
Daniel, James R. V.....	480	Johns, Claude D.....	518		
Davis, Henry W.....	374	Johnson, Chapman.....	329	Nash, Herbert M.....	395
Davis, John A. G.....	351	Johnson, John.....	529	Newton, William B.....	404
DeVere, Maximilian S.....	355	Johnston, John W.....	360	Newton, Virginus.....	454
Dew, James H.....	451	Johnston, Samuel.....	470	Nicholas, Wilson C.....	326

Old, William W.....	430	Robertson, William J.....	375	Tunstall, Richard B.....	389
Page, John B. L.....	381	Rogers, Robert E.....	354	Turley, Thomas B.....	530
Page, Richard C. M.....	424	Rogers, William B.....	352	Tyler, John.....	321
Page, Robert P.....	428	Ross, George.....	423	Tyler, John.....	324
Patterson, Robert M.....	349	Rouss, Charles B.....	340	Upshur, John N.....	513
Paul, John.....	408	Rutherford, John C.....	376	Vanderbilt, William H.....	337
Paxton, Elisha F.....	383	Saussy, Joachim R.....	414	Wallace, Alexander W.....	450
Pegram, William J.....	404	Scott, Robert T.....	406	Watts, George W.....	495
Pendleton, Alexander S.....	400	Scott, William W.....	461	Watts, John A.....	520
Poe, Edgar A.....	364	Seddon, James A.....	368	Watts, Legh R.....	488
Polk, Lucius C.....	425	Semmes, John E.....	496	Watts, Thomas H.....	372
Posey, Carnot.....	368	Sinclair, Cephas H.....	473	White, John J.....	392
Preston, Thomas L.....	526	Smith, Thomas.....	413	White, John P.....	507
Preston, William B.....	363	Southall, James C.....	381	White, William H.....	468
Price, Thomas R.....	432	Spencer, Samuel.....	469	Whitehurst, Francis M.....	411
Provenchere, P. William.....	505	Steele, James N.....	484	Whiting, Julian W.....	432
Quarles, James A.....	420	Stevenson, Andrew.....	332	Wickham, Williams C.....	380
Randall, John W.....	335	Stevenson, John W.....	367	Wigfall, Louis T.....	367
Randolph, George W.....	372	Stuart, Alexander H. H.....	334	Williams, Henry.....	422
Randolph, Thomas J.....	330	Stubbs, Thomas J.....	443	Wilson, William L.....	408
Randolph, Thomas M.....	327	Swann, Thomas.....	363	Winn, John F.....	521
Ravenel, Edmund.....	439	Taylor, Robert B.....	329	Wise, Henry A.....	333
Reed, Walter C.....	422	Thompson, John R.....	378	Withers, Robert E.....	374
Reynolds, George B.....	465	Thornton, John T.....	378	Woods, John R.....	456
Rives, Alfred L.....	382	Thruston, Stephen D.....	514	Woods, Micajah.....	457
Rives, William C.....	329	Trevilian, John G.....	431	Woolbridge, Alexander P....	528
		Tucker, Henry St. G.....	353		

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

CHAPTER I.

JEFFERSON'S EDUCATIONAL BILLS OF 1779. BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF THESE BILLS. WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.



THE history of education in Virginia remains to be written. The materials for such a history are very scanty, as the statutes give us information only as to the time when acts authorizing certain academies were passed, but the history of such academies, if ever established, is lost in the obscurity of the past. A few monographs exist, the best-known and the best of which are those of Professor Herbert B. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, on "The College of William and Mary," and on "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia," published by the United States Bureau of Education in 1887 and 1888 respectively. The last contains also brief sketches of Hampden-Sidney, Randolph-Macon, Emory and Henry, Roanoke, and Richmond Colleges, the Virginia Military Institute, and Washington and Lee University. It must not be supposed, however, that the people of Virginia were an uneducated people. The political history of this country is sufficient proof to the contrary. During the Colonial period and for some time afterwards, William and Mary College—chartered in 1693, and being, next to Harvard College, the oldest college in the country—served as the alma mater for many of the most prominent men of the State. The majority of these men, however, did not receive their education from any public institution. There were many acade-

mies scattered through the counties, and these furnished the rudiments of learning, chiefly in the classical languages, to their attendants; but most of the planters and the professional men received their education at home, from private tutors or from the older members of their own families, and the plainer people obtained the mere elements of learning from country schools known in Virginia parlance as "old-field" schools. Some of the more wealthy planters sent their sons to England to be educated, but these were few. Professor Adams's remark is correct ("University Virginia," p. 38): "The Virginians, if they could afford it or cared to do it, educated their children after the immemorial custom of Old England, by a combination of home training under competent tutors, or local clergymen, with college training and public life. County government played in Virginia the same rôle in the political education of the people as it has always played in Old England."

But the thinking men of Virginia were not satisfied with the facilities for education existing at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and the first General Assembly of the independent commonwealth, which met under the new Constitution in October, 1776, appointed a committee to revise the colonial laws,—those relating to education included,—consisting of Edmund Pendleton, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason,

and Thomas Ludwell Lee. George Mason resigned, and Thomas Ludwell Lee died, soon after appointment, so that the revision was effected by the three first-named revisers.

Mr. Jefferson says in his Autobiography under February 7, [1821], ("Writings of Jefferson," Ford's ed., Vol. I, pp. 66 ff., Washington's ed., Vol. I, pp. 47 ff.): "The Acts of Assembly concerning the College of William and Mary were properly within Mr. Pendleton's portion of our work. But these related chiefly to its revenue, while its constitution, organization and scope of science were derived from its charter. We thought that on this subject a systematical plan of general education should be proposed, and I was requested to undertake it. I accordingly prepared three bills for the Revisal, proposing three distinct grades of education, reaching all classes: First, Elementary schools for all children generally, rich and poor; second, Colleges, for a middle degree of instruction, calculated for the common purposes of life, and such as would be desirable for all who were in easy circumstances; and third, an ultimate grade of teaching the sciences generally and in their highest degree. The first bill proposed to lay off every county into Hundreds, or Wards, of a proper size and population for a school, in which reading, writing, and common arithmetic should be taught, and that the whole State should be divided into twenty-four districts, in each of which should be a school for classical learning, grammar, geography, and the higher branches of numerical arithmetic. The second bill proposed to amend the constitution of William and Mary College, to enlarge its sphere of science, and to make it in fact a University. The third bill was for the establishment of a library. These bills were not acted on until the same year, '96, and then only so much of the first as provided for elementary schools."

These bills are given in P. L. Ford's edition of the "Writings of Thomas Jefferson" (10 vols., 1892-99), under June 18, 1779, the date on which the report of the revisers was sub-

mitted to the General Assembly, and are entitled as follows (Vol. II, pp. 220-227):

(p. 220) "A Bill for the more general diffusion of Knowledge, Chapter LXXIX."

(p. 229) "A Bill for the amending the constitution of William and Mary, Chapter LXXX."

(p. 236) "A Bill for establishing a public library, Chapter LXXXI."

The first two of these bills are also given in a very rare volume entitled, "Sundry Documents on the subject of a System of Public Education for the State of Virginia, published by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund in obedience to a Resolution of the General Assembly. Richmond, printed by Ritchie Trueheart, and Du-Val. 1817¹."

The Report of the revisers, although submitted to the General Assembly in 1779, was not even printed until 1780, nor was any portion relating to the system of education acted upon until 1796, when the first part of the first bill relating to public schools was enacted into law.²

A comparison of this Act with Jefferson's bill will show that a different preamble has been substituted; the word "hundred" has been changed to "section," the times of meeting of the "aldermen" and of the "householders" have been changed, certain sections have

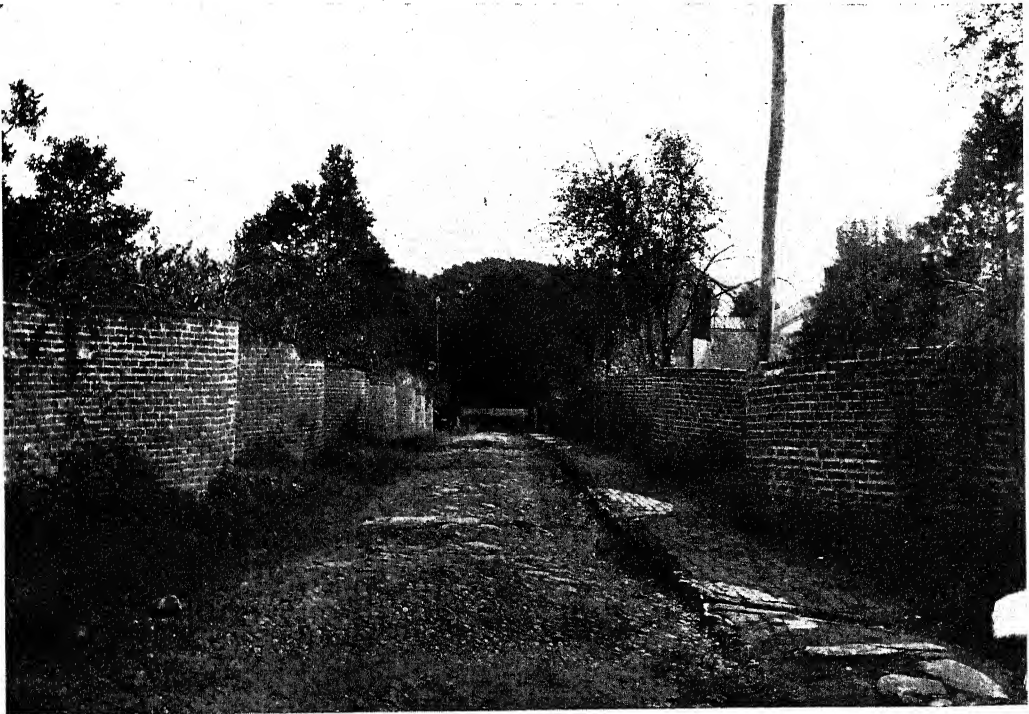
¹ I am indebted to Professor H. B. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, for the loan of this important volume, and on account of its rarity I have given its title in full. Besides these bills it contains Jefferson's well-known "Letter to Peter Carr," of September 7th, 1814; the "Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to the General Assembly," in December, 1816; Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer's Bill, "Providing for the establishment of Primary Schools, Academics, Colleges, and an University"; passed the House of Delegates the 18th [Ayes, 66, Noes, 49], and rejected by the Senate the 20th of February, 1817 [by a tie vote, Ayes, 7, Noes, 7]; a "Circular Letter from His Excellency Wilson C. Nicholas, Governor of Virginia, to sundry gentlemen, on the subject of a system of public education for the State of Virginia," dated Richmond, May 30, 1816, and responses thereto from James Monroe, Thomas Cooper, J. Aug. Smith, Timothy Dwight, and Samuel L. Mitchell.

² This Act will be found in Shepherd's "Statutes at Large of Virginia," 1792-1806 (Richmond, 1835), Vol. II, p. 3, Chap. I. An Act to establish public schools. Passed December 22, 1796.

been condensed, and all that portion relating to grammar-schools has been dropped. Section 6 of Jefferson's bill reads: "At every of these schools shall be taught reading, writing, and common arithmetic; and the books which shall be used therein for instructing the children to read shall be such as will at the same time make them acquainted with Grecian, Roman, English, and American history. At these schools all the free children, male and female, resident within the respective hun-

expense, as their parents, guardians, or friends, shall think proper. The said aldermen shall from time to time appoint a teacher to each school, and shall remove him as they see cause. They, or some one of them, shall visit each school once in every half year, at the least, examine the scholars, and superintend the conduct of the teacher in everything relative to his school."

Jefferson's wise provision as to the books for reading has been dropped, and provisions



Serpentine Walls Enclosing an Approach to the Lawn. (Campus.)

dred shall be entitled to receive tuition gratis, for the term of three years, and as much longer, at their private expense, as their parents, guardians, or friends shall think proper." Section 6 of the Act reads: "At every of these schools shall be taught reading, writing and common arithmetic; and all the free children, male and female, resident within the respective sections, shall be entitled to receive tuition gratis, for the term of three years, and as much longer, at their private

as to the teacher and the visitation of the schools have been introduced from his following section. Also, all reference to William and Mary College has been eliminated, for under Jefferson's bill the plan of instruction in both primary and grammar schools might be recommended by the visitors of William and Mary College, and should be observed.

Section 13 of Jefferson's bill provides that "In these grammar schools shall be taught the Latin and Greek languages, English gram-

mar, geography, and the higher part of numerical arithmetic, to-wit: vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square and cube roots." Moreover, one among the seniors of the grammar schools of each district, "of the best learning and most hopeful genius and disposition," should be authorized "to proceed to William and Mary College, there to be educated, boarded, and clothed, three years," at the public expense. Thus William and Mary College was made the head of the system of public education in the State.

The "Bill for amending the constitution of William and Mary, and substituting more certain revenues for its support," changed the number of its visitors from eighteen to five, provided for three chancellors, and, "instead of the president and six professors," for "eight professors, one of whom shall also be appointed president," and the eight professorships were arranged as follows: "one of moral philosophy, the laws of nature and of nations, and of the fine arts; one of law and police; one of history, civil and ecclesiastical; one of mathematics; one of anatomy and medicine; one of natural philosophy and natural history; one of the ancient languages, oriental and northern; and one of modern languages." It deserves notice that an Appendix, by way of summary, includes under 7, "Ancient Languages, Oriental—Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac"; and "Northern—Moeso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic." 8, "Modern Languages" are limited to "French, Italian, German"; Spanish is omitted.

Thus, while the word "University" does not occur in the bill, university studies are provided for in the enlarged plan for William and Mary College. It is, therefore, inaccurate to say, as is said by the editor of the "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence" (Richmond, Va., 1856, p. 17), that "so early as 1776 a committee appointed by the Assembly for a general revision of the laws took the subject [education] into consideration; and Mr. Jefferson, who was one of that committee, proposed a general system of education

for the whole State, including establishments of three grades: 1, Primary Schools; 2, Academics and Colleges; 3, An University." This inaccuracy has been copied into other works. We have just seen from the bills themselves that they provided for primary and grammar schools, and an enlargement of the course of instruction in William and Mary College. The portion of the first bill providing for schools that should teach "reading, writing, and arithmetic," was enacted into law in 1796, but the other recommendations were not acted on by the General Assembly, and the Act itself was rendered nugatory by the proviso of the ninth section, "That the court of each county, at which a majority of the acting magistrates thereof shall be present, shall first determine the year in which the first election of said aldermen shall be made, and until they so determine, no such election shall be made."

This placed the election of aldermen entirely in the hands of the county courts, and they did not choose to institute the system. Had such a system gone into effect, and been supported by the public funds, it would have raised very much the character of public education in the State.

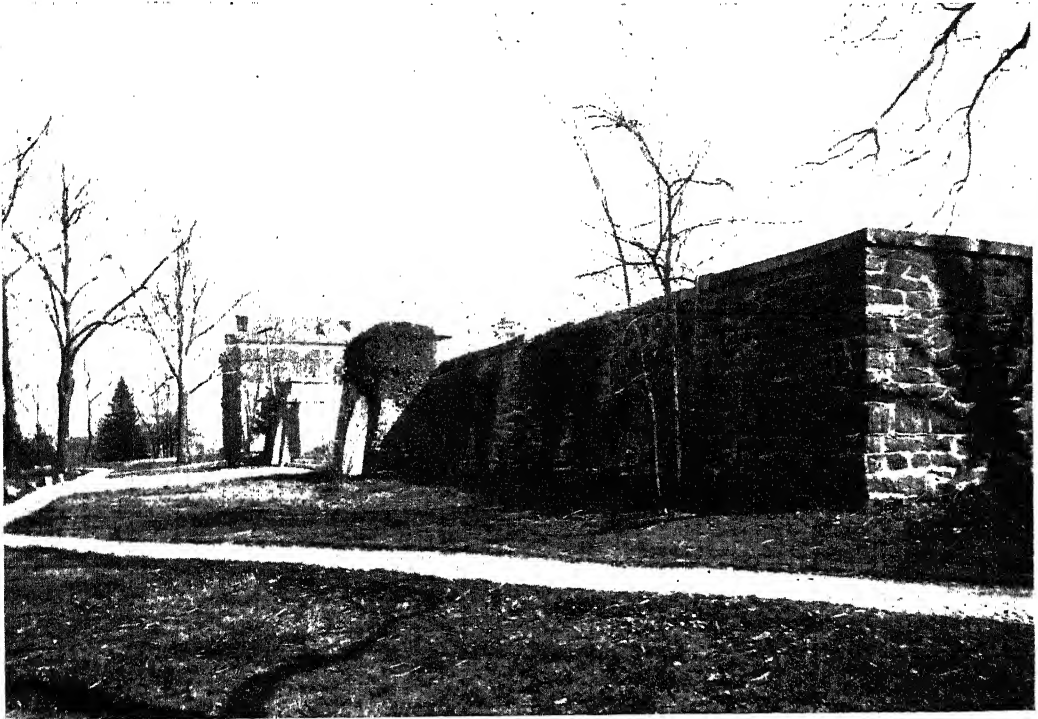
WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

But while Jefferson's bill for amending the constitution of William and Mary College was not passed, he was chosen a member of the Board of Visitors of the College, and did effect certain changes in its organization. He tells us in his Autobiography (Ford, I, 69, 70): "On the 1st of June, 1779, I was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth and retired from the legislature. Being elected also one of the visitors of William and Mary College, a self-electing body, I effected, during my residence in Williamsburg that year, a change in the organization of that institution, by abolishing the grammar school and the two professorships of divinity and oriental languages, and substituting a professorship of law and police, one of anatomy, medicine, and chemistry, and one of modern languages; and

he charter confining us to six professorships, we added the law of nature and nations and the fine arts, to the duties of the moral professor, and natural history to those of the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy." This is also stated in the "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence" (p. 207, letter of February 22, 1821) and in the "Notes on the State of Virginia," Query XV (p. 158, ed. of 1832), where the Brafferton professorship,

those sciences which may be adapted to their views."

This is the first instance, as far as I have been able to discover, of Jefferson's use of the word "university" in connection with William and Mary College, and President Lyon G. Tyler tells us that "From that time," i. e., December 14, 1779, when Jefferson introduced the above-mentioned reforms, "to the war of 1861-'65, the College was known as



View of Ramparts Which Enclose Esplanade Before the North Front of Rotunda. Lewis Brooks Museum in Background.

established on "a considerable donation by Mr. Boyle, of England, for the instruction of the Indians and their conversion to Christianity," is included in the six professorships enumerated. In Query XIV of the "Notes on Virginia" we find a synopsis of Jefferson's first bill and the statement (*ed cit.*, p. 155): "As soon as they are of sufficient age, it is supposed they will be sent on from the grammar schools to the university, which constitutes our third and last stage, there to study

the 'College or University of William and Mary' " (see Tyler's pamphlet on "The Making of the Union," Richmond, Va., 1899, p. 8.)

So far Jefferson wished to make a University out of William and Mary College, but he was gradually weaned from his alma mater and conceived other plans. We find him writing to Dr. Priestley, January 18, 1800 (Ford VII, 407 ff., Washington, IV, 311, Adams "University of Virginia," p. 48): "We have in that State a college (William and Mary) jus

well enough endowed to draw out the miserable existence to which a miserable constitution has doomed it. It is moreover eccentric in its position, exposed to all bilious diseases, as all the lower country is, and therefore abandoned by the public care, as that part of the country itself is in a considerable degree by its inhabitants. We wish to establish in the upper country, and more centrally for the State, an University on a plan so broad and liberal and *modern* as to be worth patronizing with the public support, and be a temptation to the youth of other States to come and drink of the cup of knowledge and fraternize with us."

'This is the first reference, as far as I know, to the project of establishing a University "in the upper country" and "the miserable constitution" of William and Mary is, doubtless, explained in a letter to Dr. Priestley a few days later, January 27, 1800 (Ford, VII, 414 ff., Washington, IV, 316). "As I had proposed that William and Mary, under an improved form, should be the University, and that was at that time pretty highly Episcopal, the Dissenters after a while began to apprehend some secret design of a preference to that sect."

William and Mary College was, from its origin, necessarily Episcopal, the preamble to the charter beginning "History of the College of William and Mary," Richmond, 1874, p. 3): "Forasmuch as our well-beloved and faithful subjects, constituting the General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia, have had it in their minds, and have proposed to themselves, to the end that the Church of Virginia may be furnished with a seminary of ministers of the gospel, and that the youth may be piously educated in good letters and manners, and that the Christian faith may be propagated amongst the Western Indians, to the glory of Almighty God; to make, found and establish a certain place of universal study, or perpetual College of Divinity, Philosophy,

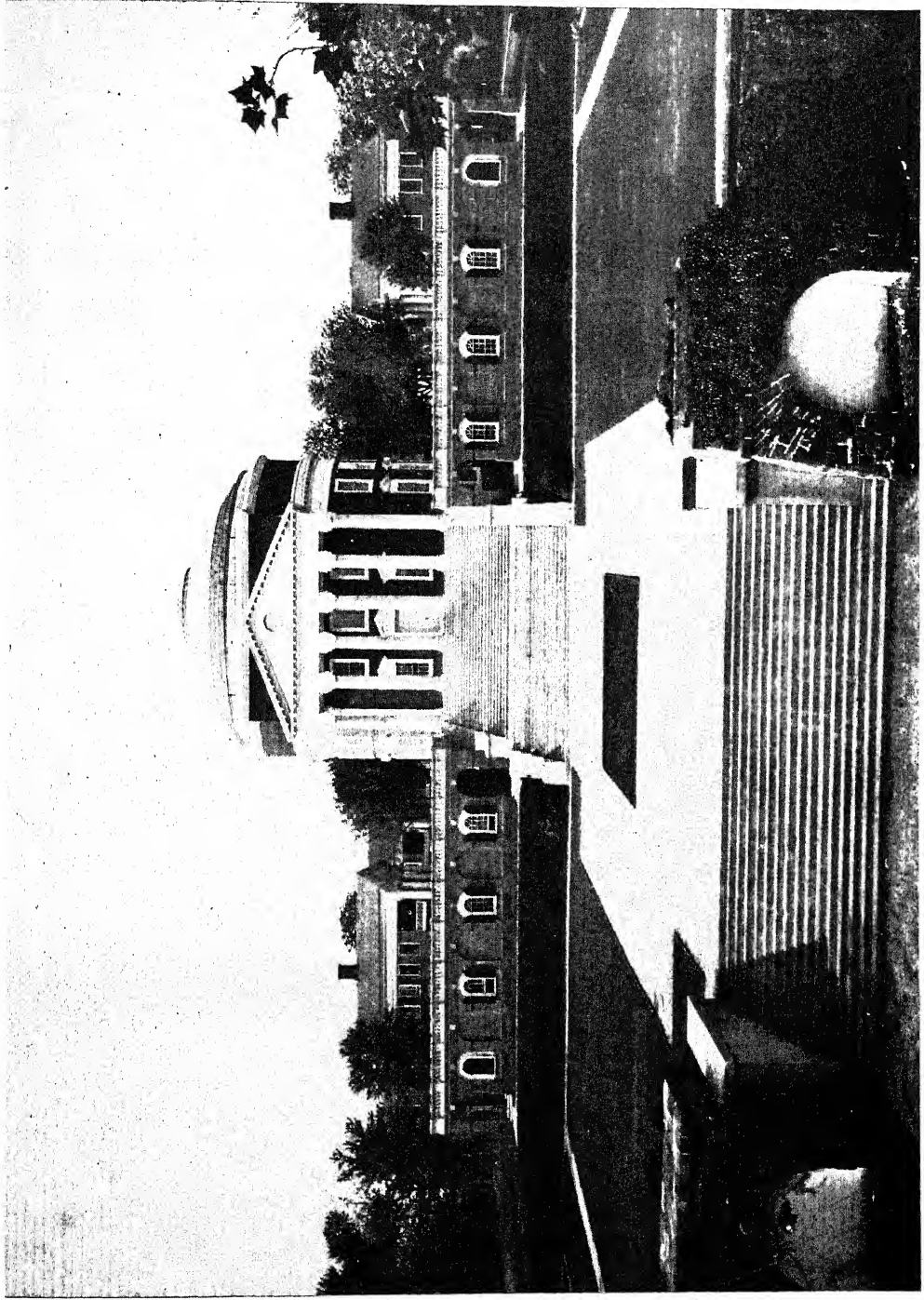
Languages, and other good Arts and Sciences, &c."

Jefferson's bill proposed to change the charter on account of the support given to the College from the public revenues, and if this could be done in 1779, it might have been done in 1800. But Jefferson, in the meantime, had formed other plans, which were developed very slowly. They were, however, aided by the visit of Dupont de Nemours and his treatise "*Sur l'Education Nationale dans les Etats-Unis*," written in 1800, as he says, "*à la demande de M. Jefferson, alors vice-président, et depuis président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique*" (Adams, pp. 49 ff.).

The late Professor John B. Minor, for over fifty years distinguished as Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, wrote a series of historical sketches of the University of Virginia, which were published in the "Old Dominion Magazine" (Richmond, Va.) from March 15, 1870, to June 15, 1871.⁸ He tells us that he has seen a manuscript translation by Francis W. Gilmer of this treatise of Dupont de Nemours, "the ideas of which so closely coincide in some particulars with the scheme of the University as to exclude the supposition of a resemblance merely casual." (Adams, p. 51, "Old Dominion Magazine" for March, 1870, IV, 3, 156.).

A little later, in 1803, Jefferson was corresponding with Pictet, a professor in the Swiss College at Geneva—which in 1794 Jefferson had wished to transfer bodily to Virginia—as to the plan of that institution. Jefferson was thus gathering information from different sources, which, together with his own observations when in Paris (1784-89), and his study of European universities, was to bear fruit later in the organization of the University of Virginia.

⁸ The writer subscribed to this monthly magazine and has a complete set of these sketches, which, though unfinished, are invaluable for the history of the University of Virginia.



North Front of Rotunda (Central Building of the University System), Esplanade and Ramparts.

CHAPTER II.

THE ALBEMARLE ACADEMY. ITS ORIGIN. JEFFERSON'S LETTER TO PETER CARR IN 1814. SYNOPSIS.



IT WAS in this very year, January 12, 1803, that the Trustees of Albemarle Academy were appointed and incorporated, and their duties defined. They were authorized "to take and receive subscriptions to the use and for the benefit of the said academy," and "to raise by lottery or lotteries the sum of three thousand dollars to be applied by them towards the erection of buildings necessary for the said academy";—the lottery was a favorite method of raising money for all purposes in those days. (Shepherd's "Statutes at Large," II, 427, "Acts of 1802-'3," Chap. 34. See also "Acts of 1802-'3," pp. 23, 24). These trustees were fifteen in number, among whom were two future governors of Virginia and one prominent judge, and by the Act of January 20, 1804, this number was increased by the addition of nine others, among whom was the compiler of "Hening's Statutes" (13 vols., 1619-1792). The particulars connected with Albemarle Academy are of interest, because, while it appears to have remained an academy on paper, it was later changed into Central College, and that into the University of Virginia. We have no published record of the proceedings of these trustees, if they ever met, until March 25, 1814, when five of them met at the house of Triplett T. Estes in the town of Charlottesville, and, with the concurrence of one other not present, filled such vacancies as had occurred by death, resignation, and removal, by the appointment of thirteen gentlemen, the first of whom was Thomas Jefferson, he not having been one of

the original trustees. Professor Minor tells us (p. 150, *op. cit. sup.*) that "A Seminary, called 'The Albemarle Academy' had subsisted in Charlottesville since 1803. It was endowed out of the spoils of the old Church establishment, but had fallen in 1814 into a languishing condition, when a motive of private speculation led to an effort to revive it. The trustees were assembled with that view, when Mr. Jefferson chanced to ride past, and one of the number proposed to invoke his counsel. He was accordingly invited to take part in their deliberations, and surprised the company not a little by urging them to convert their paltry Academy into a College, and to procure for it an endowment by subscription." This tradition seems to roll into one different occurrences, happening some years apart, and Professor Adams's view appears to be the correct one ("University of Virginia," p. 56): "The project of an academy in Albemarle County slumbered until 1803, when the institution was chartered by the Legislature; but it remained on paper only, until after Mr. Jefferson's election to the board of trustees, March 23 [25], 1814. From that election dates the beginning of the actual development process of the Albemarle Academy into the University of Virginia."⁴

The meeting of March 25th appointed a meeting for April 5th, on which day eighteen

⁴The proceedings of the board of trustees of Albemarle Academy from March 25th to August 19th, 1814, are given in the "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence" (Richmond, 1856, Appendix A, pp. 379-383), and it is these records that I shall follow.

trustees, Jefferson among them, met and organized by the election of Peter Carr as President and John Carr as Secretary. The designation of a place for the Academy was postponed to the 15th, and Jefferson and four others were appointed a committee "to draft rules and regulations for the government of the proposed institution," and "to report to the next meeting a plan for raising funds for the erection and support of the said institution." This shows that the Academy was as yet "in the air," no place selected, no rules and regulations framed, no plan for raising funds adopted. A meeting was duly held on April 15th, but a bare majority being present, and Jefferson being absent, it was adjourned to May 3d. This meeting was duly held, Jefferson still absent, and the report of the Committee appointed on April 5th was unanimously adopted. Wilson C. Nicholas, the future governor, declining to act as Trustee, the vacancy was duly filled. A committee was appointed to manage the lottery, and another to open subscriptions. Thomas Jefferson, Thomas M. Randolph, afterwards governor, and Peter Carr, "were elected a committee to draft petitions to the next Assembly asking an appropriation of the money arising from the sale of the glebe lands for the benefit of the institution."⁵

⁵On the important question of the right of the Legislature of Virginia, by the Act of January 12, 1802, to order the sale of the glebe lands belonging to the Episcopal churches, see Hawks's "Contributions to Ecclesiastical History," Vol. I, "Virginia," (New York, 1836), Ch. XII, pp. 224, ff., and Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," Vol. II (New Ed., Philadelphia, 1891), Appendix VIII, pp. 446, ff., containing quotations from Dr. Hawks, and Appendix IX, pp. 452 ff., containing Judge Story's opinion, in which Chief Justice Marshall concurred, and the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the Fairfax Glebe case, *contra* the opinion of the Virginia Courts.

It is well known that but for the sudden death of Judge Pendleton on October 23, 1803, the night before the opinion was to be delivered, the opinion of the Court of Appeals of Virginia would have been rendered in favor of the Church. Judges Pendleton, Carrington and Lyons concurred in the opinion that the Act of 1802 was unconstitutional; Judge Fleming, though agreeing with the majority of the Court, did not sit in the case, and Judge Roane was opposed. Judge St. George Tucker succeeded Judge

This shows that the Academy was not endowed with the money from the sale of the glebe lands until after this time. The next meeting was held on June 17th, at which a committee of five was appointed "to view the different situations in the County of Albe-

Pendleton, and on the second argument concurred with Judge Roane, so that the case was lost to the Church by a divided Court, and the decree of Chancellor Wythe in the Court below was affirmed, as Judge Fleming, for personal reasons, still declined to sit in the case. This case was that of *Turpin et al. vs. Lockett et al.*, 6 Call, 113, and was decided in May, 1804.

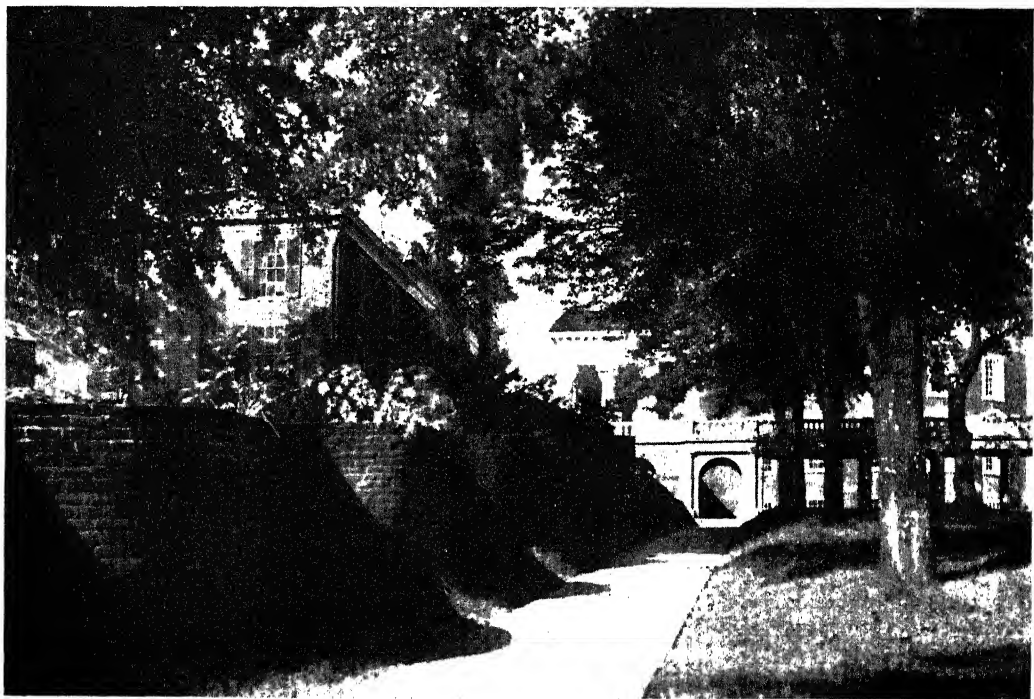
The question came up again before Chancellor Henry St. George Tucker, son of Judge St. George Tucker, in the case of *Selden et al. vs. Overseers of the Poor of Loudoun Co.*, 11 Leigh, 127, was appealed by the Church, and Judge Tucker's opinion was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in April, 1840. (See "Tucker's Commentaries," Vol. II., Appendix to Book II.) The question can be merely referred to here, but many Episcopalians have been, and still are, of the opinion that a gross injustice was done to the Church by this Act of the Legislature of Virginia, and Judge Story's opinion in the Fairfax Glebe case confirms this view. Bishop Meade says (*op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 446): "I do not hesitate to say that I have always inclined to the belief that the Act was unconstitutional"; but he adds: "at the same time I must declare that I have always rejoiced in that Act of the Assembly so far as the Church was concerned." This was on the ground that he thought the restoration of the glebes by the courts, or by an Act of Assembly, would be "injurious to the cause of religion in our own Church and in the State," on which, however, there may be a difference of opinion. *Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.*"

Judge Story's opinion was delivered February 17, 1815, in the case of *Terrett et al. vs. Taylor et al.* (9 Cranch, 43) in what is known as the Fairfax Glebes case, in which it was decided that "the Act of Virginia of 1776 confirming to the Church its rights to lands was not inconsistent with the Constitution or Bill of Rights of Virginia, nor did the Acts of 1784, Ch. 88, and 1785, Ch. 37, infringe any of the rights intended to be secured under the Constitution, either civil, political or religious. The Acts of 1798, Ch. 9, and 1801, Ch. 5, in so far as they go to divest the Episcopal Church of the property acquired previous to the Revolution by purchase or donation, are unconstitutional and inoperative." This opinion was rendered by a divided Court, two of the seven justices being absent, but Chief Justice Marshall was one of those concurring in the decision. It will thus be seen that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Fairfax County case in 1815 was opposed to that of the Virginia Court of Appeals in 1840, and agreed with what would have been the decision of the latter Court in 1803 but for the death of Judge Pendleton, and in 1804 but for the declination of Judge Fleming to sit in the case for personal reasons. The sale of the glebes, while legal, was scarcely equitable.

marle for the purpose of locating Albemarle Academy, and to inquire into the relative expense of building on the best and most economical plan, and of purchasing a situation already improved," and to report. The last meeting of these trustees, of which we have any printed record, was held on August 19th, at which the committee on the location of the Academy reported that "in their opinion it would be most advisable to locate the same in the vicinity of the town, distant not more than

endowed with the proceeds of the glebes, and, in fact, this endowment was first made in the act for establishing Central College, passed February 14, 1816 ("Acts of 1815-16," p. 191, Chap. 75; "Jefferson and Cabell Corr.," App D, p. 391).

But it was in connection with this Academy that the most important paper foreshadowing the origin of the University of Virginia was written by Jefferson. This was his famous "Letter to Peter Carr," President of



Walk Approaching Rotunda on East Side; Old Serpentine Wall.

one-half mile, provided such location, building, &c., would not cost the institution more than a situation in town already improved suitable to the purpose," with an annexed plan, which report was ordered to be recorded. It was also ordered that notice be given "that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly praying an appropriation of the money arising from the sale of the glebes to the benefit of the Academy." This, too, shows that the Academy was not yet

the Board of Trustees of Albemarle Academy, dated Monticello, September 7, 1814, not three weeks after the meeting above-mentioned.⁹

Before writing this letter Jefferson had been in correspondence with Dr. Thomas Cooper, an Englishman, son-in-law of Dr. Priestley,

⁹ See "Sundry Documents," &c., p. 12, "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," Appendix B, p. 384, Adams's "University of Virginia" pp. 61 ff., and *post.*

and then resident in Pennsylvania, where he became a judge. Dr. Cooper was later chosen the first professor for Central College and confirmed for the University of Virginia, but, owing to public opposition on religious grounds, Dr. Cooper being a Unitarian, this appointment was withdrawn, and Dr. Cooper became professor, and later president, of South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C. As early as June 27, 1810, Jefferson writes to Cabell of Judge Cooper, in the first letter printed in their "Correspondence" (p. 1):

"I enclose you a letter from Judge Cooper, of Pennsylvania, a political refugee with Dr. Priestley from the fires and mobs of Birmingham. He is one of the ablest men in America, and that in several branches of science. * * * The best pieces on political economy which have been written in this country were by Cooper. He is a great chemist, and now proposes to resume his mineralogical studies; on this subject, you will perceive that he wishes a correspondent in our State. I know nobody to whom I can so advantageously commit him as to yourself." This connection did not, however, materialize, as Cabell states (p. 3) that he has not "a sufficient knowledge of the science of mineralogy in general, and leisure to explore the country, and make the requisite collections." Jefferson, however, corresponded with Cooper, and on January 16, 1814 (Washington, "Works of Jefferson," VI, 294, Adams, "University of Virginia," p. 59), before Jefferson became a trustee of Albemarle Academy, we find him writing to Cooper: "I have long had under contemplation, and been collecting materials for the plan of an university in Virginia which should comprehend all the sciences useful to us, and none others. The general idea is suggested in the 'Notes on Virginia,' Qu. 14. This would probably absorb the functions of William and Mary College, and transfer them to a healthier and more central position; perhaps to the neighborhood of this place."

It had been fourteen years since Jefferson's letter to Dr. Priestley, eight of which had

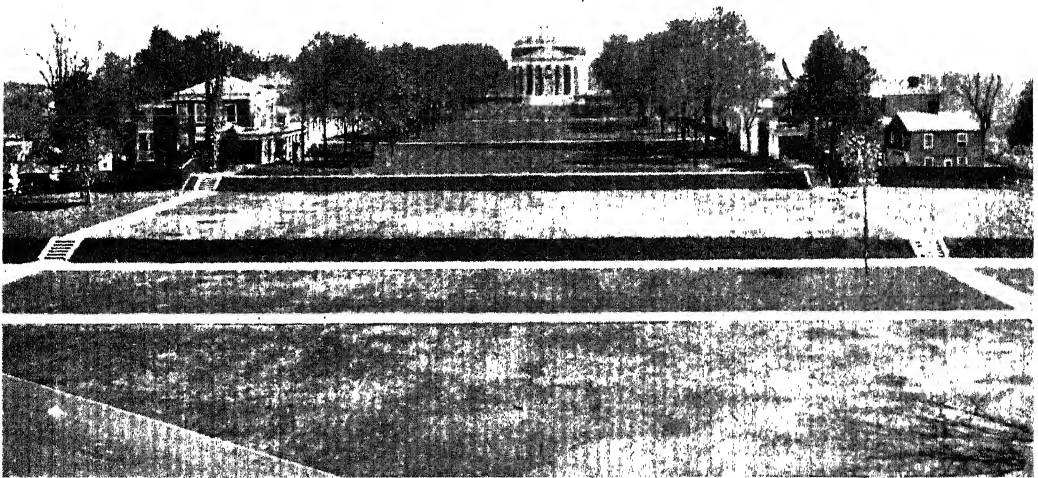
been spent in the Presidential chair, but he had not lost sight of his original plan. Again, on August 25, 1814, after Jefferson had become interested in Albemarle Academy, we find him writing to Dr. Cooper ("Washington," VI, 371-2, Adams, p. 60): "In my letter of January 10th, I mentioned to you that it had long been in contemplation to get a university established in this State, in which all the branches of learning useful to us and at this day, should be taught in their highest degree, and that this institution should be incorporated with the College and funds of William and Mary. * * * Will you, then, so far contribute to our views as to consider this subject, to make a statement of the branches of science which you think worthy of being taught, as I have before said, at this day and in this country. * * * We are about to make an effort for the introduction of this institution." It does not appear that Dr. Cooper replied at once, so we have another letter from Jefferson of September 10, 1814, in which he writes as follows ("Washington," VI, 375, Adams, p. 60): "I regret much that I was so late in consulting you on the subject of the academy we wish to establish here. The progress of that business has obliged me to prepare an address to the president of the board of trustees—a plan for its organization. I send you a copy of it with a broad margin, that, if your answer to mine of August 25th be not on the way, you may be so good as to write your suggestions either on the margin or on a separate paper. We shall still be able to avail ourselves of them by way of amendments."

This was written three days after the "Letter to Peter Carr," which letter Dr. Adams calls (p. 61), "the most important document in the early history of the University of Virginia, for it defines Jefferson's educational views as matured after more than thirty years of reflection, from the time when he first draughted a bill for the more general diffusion of knowledge"; and again, "the literary foundation of the University of Virginia

[which] will not be without general interest to students of American educational history." Dr. Adams gives extracts from, and a summary of, this letter, but it is of such importance that it deserves to be inserted here at greater length. ("Sundry Documents, &c.," pp. 12-18. "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," Appendix B, pp. 384-390.):

"A Letter from Thomas Jefferson to the late Peter Carr, September 7th, 1814." Published in the "Richmond Enquirer" in Feb-

seminaries in other countries, and with the opinions of the most enlightened individuals, on the subject of the sciences worthy of a place in such an institution. In order to prepare what I have promised our trustees, I have lately revised their several plans with attention; and I am struck with the diversity of arrangement observable in them—no two alike. Yet, I have no doubt that these several arrangements have been the subject of mature reflection, by wise and learned men, who, con-



View From Academic Building, of Lawn and South Front of Rotunda.

ruary, 1816, and in "Niles's Register," March 16, 1816. The introduction says:

"I have long entertained the hope that this, our native State, would take up the subject of education, and make an establishment, either with or without incorporation into that of William and Mary, where every branch of science, deemed useful at this day, should be taught in its highest degree. With this view, I have lost no occasion of making myself acquainted with the organization of the best

templating local circumstances, have adapted them to the condition of the section of society for which they have been framed. I am strengthened in this conclusion by an examination of each separately, and a conviction that no one of them, if adopted without change, would be suited to the circumstances and pursuit of our country. The example they have set, then, is authority for us to select from their different institutions the materials which are good *for us*, and with them,

to erect a structure, whose arrangement shall correspond with our own social condition, and shall admit of enlargement in proportion to the encouragement it may merit and receive. As I may not be able to attend the meetings of the trustees, I will make you the depository of my ideas on the subject, which may be corrected, as you proceed, by the better view of others, and adapted, from time to time, to the prospects which open upon us, and which cannot be specifically seen and provided for.

"In the first place, we must ascertain with precision the object of our institution, by taking a survey of the general field of science, and marking out the portion we mean to occupy, at first, and the ultimate extension of our views beyond that, should we be enabled to render it, in the end, as comprehensive as we would wish."

The letter notices briefly: (I) Elementary Schools, with reference to Jefferson's bill of 1779 "for the more general diffusion of knowledge"; and, at greater length, (II) General Schools, intended for the learned class. "1, Those who are destined for learned professions, as a means of livelihood; and 2, The wealthy, who, possessing independent fortunes, may aspire to share in conducting the affairs of the nation, to live with usefulness and respect in the private ranks of life." Both of these classes will require instruction in all the higher branches of science, hence these branches ought to be taught in the general schools. Jefferson arranges them in three departments: I. Languages; II. Mathematics; III. Philosophy. Under Language, he includes, 1, Languages and History, ancient and modern; 2, Grammar; 3, Belles Lettres; 4, Rhetoric and Oratory; 5, A School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. History is associated with languages for economy. Under Mathematics: 1, Mathematics, pure; 2, Physico-Mathematics; 3, Physics; 4, Chemistry; 5, Natural History, to-wit: Mineralogy; 6, Botany; 7, Zoology; 8 Anatomy; 9, Theory of Medicine. Under Philosophy: 1, Ideology ["the theory of thought"]; 2, Ethics; 3, The

Law of Nature and Nations; 4, Government; 5, Political Economy.

These terms are still further defined more exactly, but they are readily understood as they stand. Thirdly come (III) the Professional Schools, the third grade of education. "In these, each science is to be taught in the highest degree it has yet attained. They are to be, the 1st Department, the fine arts, to-wit: Civil Architecture, Gardening, Painting, Sculpture, and the theory of Music; the 2d Department, Architecture, Military and Naval; Projectiles, Rural Economy (comprehending Agriculture, Horticulture, and Veterinary), Technical Philosophy, the Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Surgery. In the 3d Department, Theology and Ecclesiastical History; Law, Municipal and Foreign."

The follower of each occupation, who should attend these schools, is mentioned by name, especially those in the school of Technical Philosophy, which corresponds to the modern schools of Technology, intended for practical instruction. Moreover, "Through the whole of the collegiate course, at the hours of recreation on certain days, all the students should be taught the manual exercise, military evolutions and manoeuvres, should be under a standing organization as a military corps, and with proper officers to train and command them." This scheme of military training was tried in the early days of the University of Virginia, but it did not work well, and was eventually abandoned.

We notice here a school of "Theology and Ecclesiastical History," for "the ecclesiastic," but this was omitted from Jefferson's later plan. All these subjects are next presented in a tabular statement, and Jefferson continues: "On this survey of the field of science, I recur to the question, what portion of it we mark out for the occupation of our institution? With the first grade of education we shall have nothing to do. The sciences of the second grade are our first object; and, to adapt them to our slender beginnings, we must separate

them into groups, comprehending many sciences each, and greatly more, in the first instance, than ought to be imposed on, or can be competently conducted by, a single professor permanently. They must be subdivided from time to time, as our means increase, until each professor shall have no more under his care than he can attend to with advantage to his pupils and ease to himself. In the further advance of our resources, the profes-

"II. Mathematics, pure; Physico-Mathematics, Physics,—Anatomy,—Medicine, Theory.

"III. Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy.

"IV. Philosophy.

"The organization of the branch of the institution which respects its government, police and economy, depending on principles which have no affinity with those of its institution,



South Front of Rotunda.

sional schools must be introduced, and professorships established for them also. For the present, we may group the sciences into professorships, as follows, subject, however, to be changed, according to the qualifications of the persons we may be able to engage." Here follows the arrangement of the professorships:

"I. Language and History, ancient and modern, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric and Oratory.

may be the subject of separate and subsequent consideration."

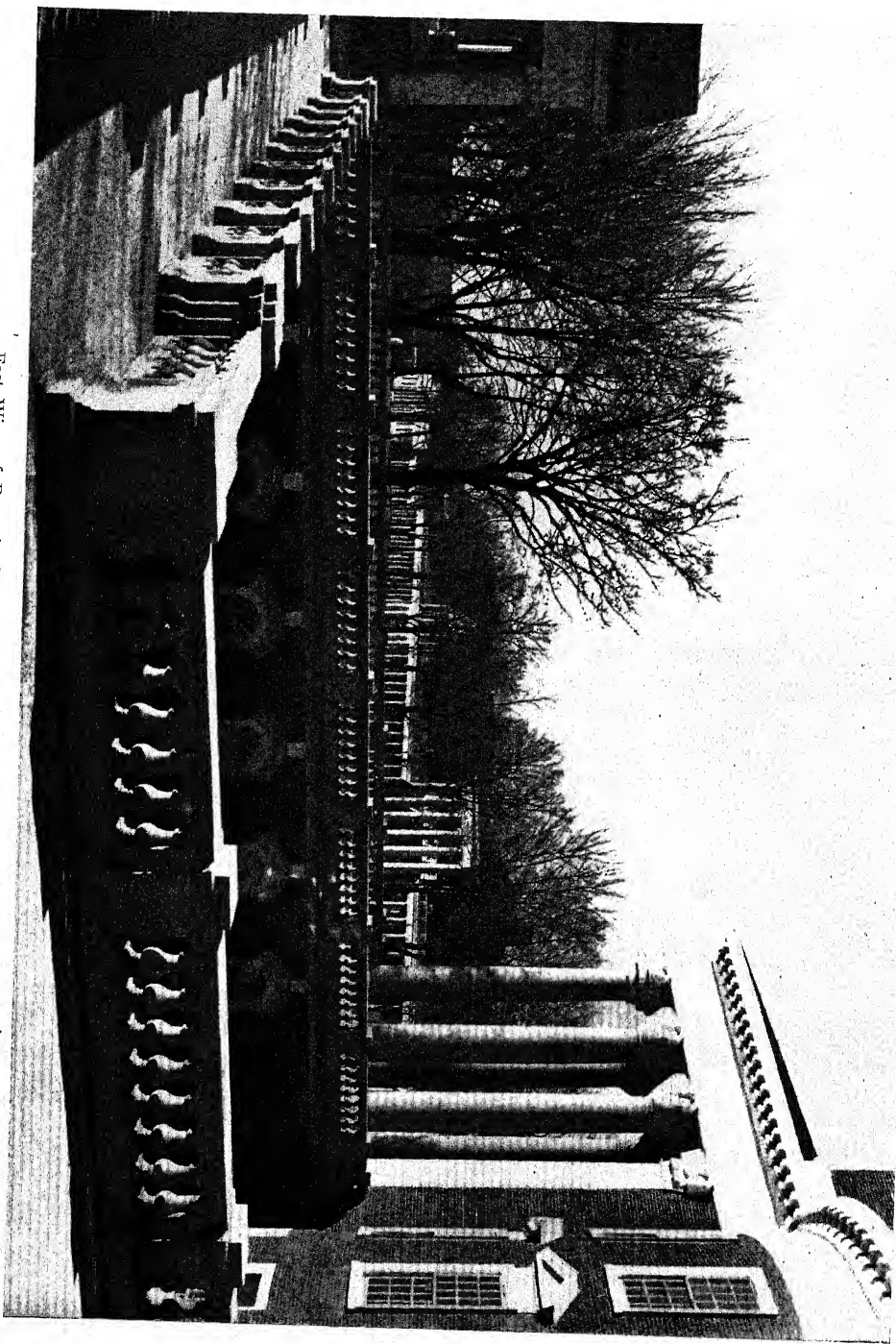
A review of this scheme shows that Jefferson had in view not merely an Academy, in the present sense of that term, or even an ordinary College, but an institution in which professional and technical, as well as general, education should be given,—one including Law, Medicine, and even Theology, as well as Philosophy in the widest sense of that term.

This was eighty-five years ago, and it was a scheme that was not then covered by any institution in existence in this country, nor is it now, if we except, possibly, Harvard University. It showed a comprehensive and profound mind, and may be criticised chiefly as heaping up too many subjects on one professor, an objection that Jefferson foresaw, but it was a necessity of the case, owing to lack of funds, and it continued to be an objection even when these subjects were distributed among ten professors by the charter of the University of Virginia. For that day it was a notable educational scheme, and Dr. Adams is right in calling this letter "the most important document in the early history of the University of Virginia." Its importance is sufficient justification for this very full synopsis. It was in reality "the literary foundation of the University of Virginia."

The Albemarle Academy was, however, without funds, except the subscriptions authorized, and the three thousand dollars to be raised by a lottery, under the Act of January 12, 1803. It does not appear how much was realized from these sources, but to carry out such extensive schemes as were outlined in Jefferson's letter, would require much money. The Trustees of the Academy, therefore, addressed a petition to the Legislature, which paper has not been found, but a synopsis of it is given in Appendix C of the "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," (p. 390). The Trustees pray "to be authorized by law to demand and receive certain moneys which have arisen on the sale of the two glebes of the parishes of St. Ann and Fredericksville in the said county, with the interest or profits thereon; and also, annually from the President and Directors of the Literary Fund a dividend of the interest

and profits of that fund, proportioned every year to the ratio which the contributions of the said county shall have borne to those of the rest of the State in the preceding year; praying, also, the General Assembly to reduce the number of visitors, to provide for their appointment and succession, and for that of such other officers as they may think necessary; to define their powers and duties, to lay down such fixed principles for the government and administration of the said institution as may give it stability; to change its name to that of Central College, and to make such amendments to the act for the establishment of public schools, passed on the 22d day of December, 1796, as may facilitate its commencement and lighten its execution in the said county."

This petition is taken from the Journal of the House of Delegates for 1815-'16 (but it had been drawn as early as 1814), and it was referred at that session to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, which reported "that so much of the petition of the Trustees of Albemarle Academy as prays for certain amendments to the act establishing the same, is reasonable"; but "that so much of the said petition as prays that all moneys now appropriated to the literary fund, within the said county, may hereafter be vested in the said Trustees, for the use of the said Academy, be rejected"; which resolutions "were agreed to by the House," so the Academy failed to get any portion of the Literary Fund. As, however, this fund figured later on prominently in the establishment of the University of Virginia, a brief account of it, and an inquiry into its origin, about which there has been some question, is desirable.



East Wing of Rotunda, With Terrace Walks Above; West Lawn Beyond.

CHAPTER III.

THE LITERARY FUND. ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGIN.



GOVERNOR JOHN TYLER, in his message of December 4, 1809, had referred at length to the subject of education, lamenting its present condition in the State, and referring to the Act of December 22, 1796, he said ("Letters and Times of the Tylers," I, 238): "It is true that a faint effort was made some years past to establish schools in the respective counties throughout the Commonwealth, but even in that solitary instance the Courts had a discretionary power to execute the law or not, which completely defeated the object intended; for in no instance has the law been complied with, to the disgrace of the County Courts, and to the great disadvantage of the people, who might have been enabled to have educated their children, upon much easier terms than can now be done." Governor Tyler speaks at some length on the subject, even quoting Isocrates, "that it was the duty of those who were entrusted with public affairs to teach the people by a right education the love of justice and strict obedience to the laws and constitution." He suggests no plan, but advises that the seminaries already established should be assisted and reorganized, especially the College of William and Mary.

On December 15, 1809, the House of Delegates referred so much of the Governor's message as related to education to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Noland and thirteen others, and it was ordered, "That leave be given to bring in a bill 'to appropriate certain escheats, penalties and forfeitures to the encouragement of learning,' " and that this committee, "do prepare and bring in the same";

whereupon, on January 19, 1810, Mr. Noland¹ presented according to order such a bill, which passed on February 2, 1810, as "An Act to appropriate certain Escheats, Penalties, Confiscations, and Forfeitures to the Encouragement of Learning." (Loc. cit., Jefferson and Cabell Corr., p. XXXI, Note, and "Journal of House of Delegates," 1809-'10, pp. 25, 74.)

This Act reads as follows: "Be it enacted, 1. That in escheats, confiscations, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, all rights in personal property accruing to the commonwealth, as derelict, and having no rightful proprietor, be, and the same are hereby appropriated to the encouragement of learning; and that the auditor of public accounts be, and he is hereby required to open an account to be designated The Literary Fund, to which he shall carry every payment hereafter made into the treasury on account of any escheat or confiscation, which has happened or may happen, or any fine, penalty or forfeiture which has been or may be imposed, or which may accrue; Provided always, That this act shall not apply to militia fines." ("Revised Code of 1808," Vol. II; Supplement of 1812, p. 48; and elsewhere.)

This is the first mention of The Literary Fund in the Acts of Assembly, and while the

¹This was Mr. William Noland, of Loudoun County, Virginia, a member of the House of Delegates for many years, usually acting as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and after this session a colleague of Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, who was said to be the founder of the Literary Fund, but whose relation to it will be mentioned later.

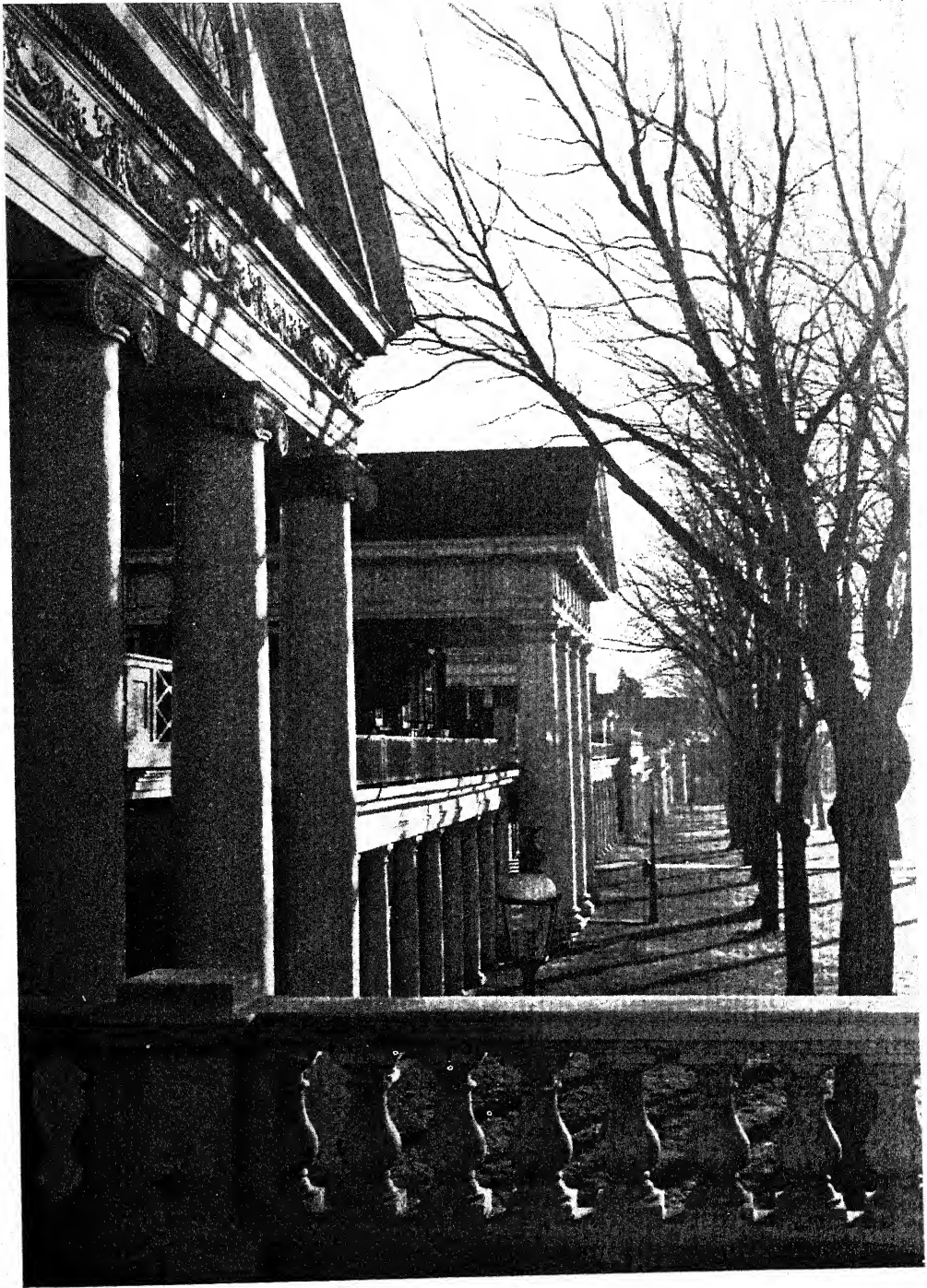
bill was presented by Mr. Noland, the Chairman of the Committee, it seems unquestionable that it was drawn by James Barbour, Speaker of the House, and later Governor and United States Senator. This is stated by Mr. N. Francis Cabell, editor of the "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," (pp. XXXII, Note, and 50, Note), and by Mr. Lyon G. Tyler, author of "Letters and Times of the Tylers," (I, 242, Note), and the evidence is that of Governor Barbour himself in his address of 1836 before the Virginia Agricultural Convention, (Ruffin's "Farmer's Register," III, 688). Governor Barbour says:

"I claim the paternity of the Literary Fund, and speak advisedly on this head. * * * It was denied to me and claimed for another. On my return from Europe my friend informed me of this injustice. I carried him to the office of the clerk of this House, and was fortunate enough to find the original bill in my handwriting. * * * The measure of my ambition would be full to overflowing, were the truth recorded on the slab that shall point to my remains, 'Here lies the Father of the Literary Fund.'"

The mistake arose from confounding this Act with one of the following session (1810-'11), passed February 12, 1811, of which Charles Fenton Mercer was the author, which bill was also presented by Mr. Noland, Mr. Mercer's colleague from Loudoun County, who was again Chairman of the Committee to which so much of Governor Tyler's message of *this* session as related to education was referred. ("Journal of House of Delegates," 1810-'11, pp. 18, 76, 96). The authorship of this Act is ascertained from Note XVIII, p. XVII, of Appendix to Mr. Mercer's "Discourse on Popular Education," delivered at Princeton College, of which college Mr. Mercer was an alumnus, September 26, 1826, where he says: "The first act of the Legislature of Virginia, creating a fund for public instruction passed in 1810 (i. e., session 1810-'11). It was entitled 'An Act to provide for the education of the Poor.' By

this act the literary fund was established, and placed under the care of a Board," &c., and later Mr. Mercer refers to himself as the author of this act, together with others to be mentioned later. He overlooked the fact, writing after the lapse of fifteen years, that the Literary Fund itself was *first* established by the Act of the *preceding* session (1809-'10), to which this Act refers. This Act, however, did constitute "The governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney general and president of the Court of Appeals of this commonwealth for the time being," them and their successors, "a body politic and corporate under the denomination of the president and directors of the literary fund, &c." ("Revised Code," sup. cit., Chap. LXII, p. 67). This Act also required an annual report from the board, authorized an annual lottery for seven years to raise \$30,000, required the appointment of a collector for each county, and further enacted that "As soon as a sufficient fund shall be provided for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the directors thereof to provide a school or schools for the education of the poor in each and every county of the Commonwealth," and whereas the preceding Act provided "that the literary fund herein mentioned shall be appropriated to the sole benefit of schools to be kept in each and every county in this Commonwealth, an object equally humane, just and necessary, involving alike the interests of humanity and the preservation of the constitution, laws, and liberty of the good people of this commonwealth; the present general assembly solemnly protest against any other application of the said funds by any succeeding general assembly to any other object than the education of the poor."

But this protest was disregarded, unless we construe the later appropriations to the University of Virginia, and other institutions, as having this object in view. Mr. Mercer says further of the Literary Fund (loc. cit.): "It proceeded by slow accumulations derived from fines, forfeitures, and escheats, till an opportunity was afforded by the existence of



East Lawn From Terrace Over Administration Offices.

the United States debt to the Commonwealth for her expenditures for her own defence in the late war greatly to accelerate its growth.

"The report of the committee of finance of the 15th of February, 1816, suggested to the House of Delegates that, 'should it be the pleasure of the general assembly to lay the foundation of a comprehensive system of public education, ample means for the accomplishment of this laudable purpose may be found

ary 24, 1816, as follows (Acts of 1815-'16, Chap. II, p. 6) :

"Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whatever surplus may remain of the debt due to the Commonwealth from the Government of the United States, after discharging the debt due from the Commonwealth, on account, to the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and defraying the current expenses of the year ending on the 30th day of September next, is hereby



Northern Campus, Showing Ramparts at North Front of Rotunda.

in the residue of the debt due to the Commonwealth from the government of the United States, and the provision which the committee have presumed to recommend for gradually extinguishing the debts of the commonwealth to the Bank of Virginia.' " This report was written by Mr. Mercer, Chairman of the Committee of Finance in 1815-'16, as he himself states, and the action taken on this recommendation may be found in the "Act appropriating the Public Revenue," passed Febru-

appropriated to public education, and for that purpose vested in the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to be hereafter applied as may be by law directed, provided, &c."⁸

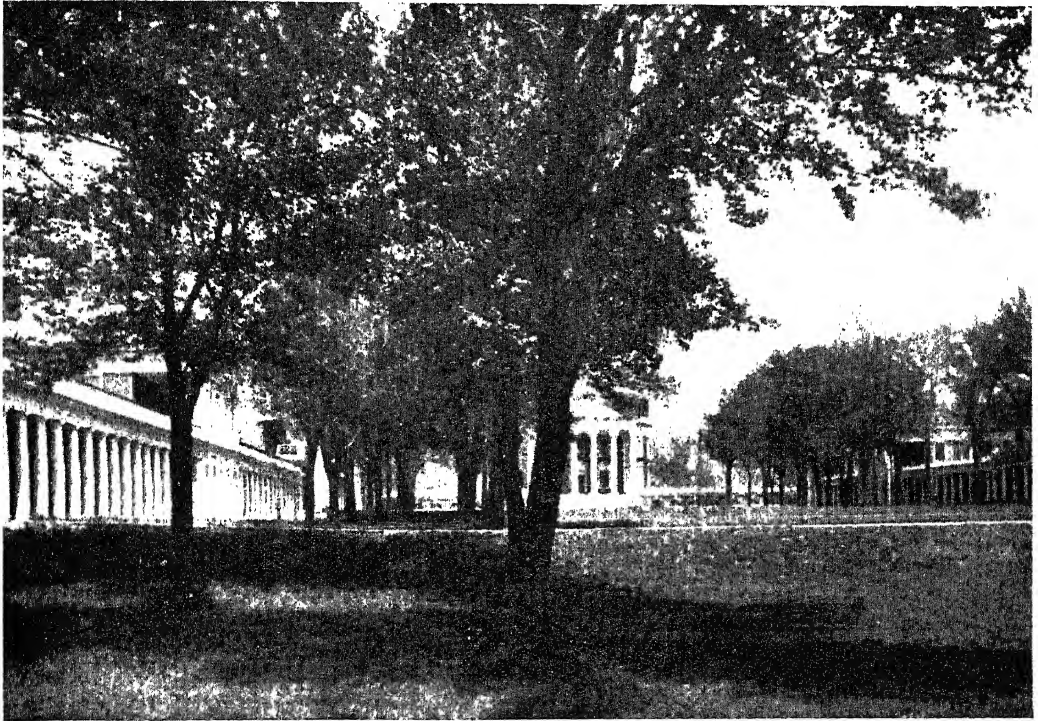
It thus appears that Mr. Barbour was the

⁸ The writer possesses the copy of the "Acts of 1815-'16," formerly belonging to Mr. Mercer, and on the margin is written in his own handwriting: "This Section moved by C. F. Mercer of Loudoun Co.," and the reference, "See the preceding report of the Committee of Finance," which was also drawn by him.

author of the Act of February 2, 1810, establishing the Literary Fund, and that Mr. Mercer was the author of the Act of February 11, 1811, "to provide for the education of the poor," which constituted the Board of President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and forbade the appropriation of its funds to any other object than the education of the poor, and he was also the author of the provision in the Act of February 24th, 1816, that appropriated the surplus of the United States debt to

vested in State bonds by the Auditor for the Literary Fund.

Mr. Tyler gives credit to the first Governor Tyler for the origin of this fund in consequence of the recommendations on the subject of education made in his message of December 4, 1809, to which he refers in speaking of the message of the second Governor Tyler of December, 1826, (*op. cit.*, I. 354): "Great and beneficial results had flowed from the Literary Fund, which took its origin, as we



A Lawn View. South Front of Rotunda.

the Literary Fund for public education, by which the Fund was largely increased.*

Mr. Lyon G. Tyler states that this Fund on December 16, 1811, amounted to \$12,904.60, and in 1884 had reached the sum, including interest, of \$1,364,759.62 (*op. cit.*, I. 242). It has now (1899) reached the sum of \$1,656,627.28, \$33,500 having just been in-

vested in State bonds by the Auditor for the Literary Fund. Mr. Tyler gives credit to the first Governor Tyler for the origin of this fund in consequence of the recommendations on the subject of education made in his message of December 4, 1809, to which he refers in speaking of the message of the second Governor Tyler of December, 1826, (*op. cit.*, I. 354): "Great and beneficial results had flowed from the Literary Fund, which took its origin, as we have seen, from the urgent representations of the first Governor Tyler. Out of its womb had proceeded the University of Virginia, destined to rank among the first colleges of the world, and which now, for the time, had thrown open its doors to the public, attracting from every quarter such as longed to drink from the fount of knowledge prepared by the illustrious Jefferson; and the provision for the poor, though inadequate and deficient, had afforded means of instruction to 9,779 indigent

* See Mr. Cabell's Note to p. 50 of the "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," and compare correction made above.

scholars the year before," i. e., 1825. The second Governor Tyler recommended that the schools for the poor should be supported by the county levies, which was also Jefferson's idea, and that the interest on the Literary Fund should be allowed to accumulate for twenty years, but this recommendation was not adopted by the Legislature. The recommendations of the first Governor Tyler were very general in their character, and he proposed no specific plan to aid education. Governor Barbour first suggested the Literary Fund, to be formed from confiscations, fines and forfeitures, and Mr. Mercer proposed the board of management and the increase from the surplus of the United States debt, which added so largely to its usefulness, as we have just seen. Thus, Governor Barbour and Mr. Mercer were authors of the Literary Fund in its later form, and both Tylers, father and son, and both Governors, deserve credit for

their interest in public education in Virginia.⁹

We shall see what a hard time the University had in getting it.

⁹ Martin's "Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia," (Charlottesville, 1835), contains the following notice of the Literary Fund, under "Education," p. 77: "This Fund was established by the Legislature in 1809 (i. e., 1809-'10), by devoting the proceeds of all escheats, fines and forfeitures, to the encouragement of learning. In 1816 it was increased by the liberal appropriation of the debt due from the United States to Virginia, on account of advances made by the State in the late war with Great Britain. The permanent capital of this fund amounted in September, 1833, to \$1,551,857.47. Of this there was invested in stocks, loans, and debts, \$1,551,803.34, leaving in the treasury to the credit of the fund, \$54.13, to which must be added the undrawn school quotas, amounting to \$20,256.74. First deducting the amount invested in bank stock, of \$7,150.00 [there remains], \$13,106.74, which leaves a total balance to the credit of the fund of \$13,160.87. The revenue arising from this fund amounted, in 1833, to \$78,340.61, of which there was expended \$62,297.18, leaving a balance to increase the capital of \$15,413.43.

When the Legislature appropriated the United States debt to this fund it at the same time gave \$230,000, and an annuity of \$15,000 from the fund, to the University of Virginia.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE. SYNOPSIS OF ITS CHARTER OF 1816.

RETURNING to the petition of the Trustees of Albemarle Academy, we find Jefferson writing to Cabell on January 5, 1815 ("Jefferson and Cabell Corr.," p. 36): "Could the petition which the Albemarle Academy addressed to our Legislature have succeeded at the late session, a little aid additional to the objects of that would have enabled us to have here immediately the best seminary of the United States. I do not know to whom P. Carr (President of the Board of Trustees) committed the petition and papers; but I have seen no trace of their having been offered. Thinking it possible you may not have seen them, I send for your perusal the copies I retained for my own use. They consist: 1, Of a letter to him, sketching, at the request of the trustees, a plan for the institution [vid. sup.]. 2, One to Judge Cooper, in answer to some observations he had favored me with, on the plan. 3, A copy of the petition of the trustees [vid. sup.]. 4, A copy of the act we wished from the Legislature [vid. inf.]. They are long, but as we always counted on you as the main pillar of their support, and we shall probably return to the charge at the next session, the trouble of reading them will come upon you, and as well now as then. The lottery allowed by the former act, the proceeds of our two glebes, and our dividend of the Literary Fund, with the re-organization of the institution, are what was asked in that petition."

This whole letter deserves careful perusal, but the above is sufficient for present purposes. It does not appear that any action

whatever was taken on the petition at this session of the Legislature, or that it was even presented. Cabell does not reply until after his return home, and his reply is dated March 5, 1815. He says (op. cit., p. 39): "Why the petition was not presented I cannot inform you. The papers were never shewn to me, nor did I ever hear of them but incidentally, and I believe after it had been determined not to bring them to the view of the Assembly. * * * I confess I see nothing at this time that ought to impede the passage of your bill through the Assembly; nor can I conceive from what quarter objections could arise unless from some of the people of Albemarle, who might not wish to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the glebes to the establishment of an academy at Charlottesville, or from certain members of the Assembly who might have other views of the ultimate designation of the literary fund, or from certain delegates from the lower counties who might have fears for William and Mary, or from a certain class of members who might not wish to lend the amount prayed to be loaned. I hope there would be no other effect produced by the plan upon William and Mary than that necessarily resulting from another college in the State."

This shows the character of the opposition that was to be expected to Jefferson's plan of turning Albemarle Academy into Central College. We have nothing more on the subject from Cabell until the next session of the Legislature, that of 1815-'16. He writes on January 16, 1816 (op. cit., p. 43): "In regard to the bill respecting the Central College, there

is some little danger. The clause respecting the literary fund was stricken out in the lower house. * * * The bill has passed quietly through the House of Delegates, with that single exception." But there was objection in the Senate to two other provisions, mentioned in this letter and repeated in Cabell's letter of January 23, 1816 (op. cit., p. 45), namely: "1. Because it gives to the trustees of the College the power of determining the time at which the Act of December 22, 1796, shall be carried into execution in Albemarle; and 2. Because it confers on the Proctor of the College the powers and authorities of a justice of the peace within the precincts of the institution." The Governor, too, was opposed to the first provision. Jefferson replies on January 24th defending these provisions, and the first one at length on February 2d, but they were ultimately abandoned; and the "Act for establishing The Central College" was passed February 14, 1816 ("Acts of 1815-'16," Chap. LXXV, p. 191, "Jefferson and Cabell Corr.," App. D, p. 371). The Governor was made the Patron; he was to appoint six Visitors for three years, who should meet twice a year; Section 5 defines their duties, among which were, to establish Professorships, prescribe their duties, and the course of education to be pursued; determine the salaries, and accommodations they shall receive from the College, and the perquisites from their pupils; to lay down rules for the government and discipline of the students, &c.; they should also appoint a Treasurer, and a Proctor, whose duties are respectively defined, those of the latter at length, for in him was vested the legal estate in all property of the College, and he was to manage it; Section 9 transferred to the Central College the rights and claims of the Albemarle Academy, and the proceeds of the sales of the glebe lands of the parishes of Saint Ann and Frederickville; Section 10 repealed the Act establishing the said Albemarle Academy.

Thus was established that institution which, in three years, was to be turned into the Uni-

versity of Virginia, even before its doors were opened or a single building completed.

But there were others who were thinking about the interests of education in Virginia, and planning for its advancement from the lowest to the highest grade. Charles Fenton Mercer (son of the late Judge James Mercer of the Court of Appeals of Virginia), a delegate from Loudoun County, who in 1811 had drawn the Act "to provide for the education of the poor," had conceived a wide scheme of



Charles F. Mercer.

public education, to be aided by the Literary Fund, and had conceived also the plan to secure for that fund the surplus of the debt due from the United States government, after returning the money borrowed from the banks of Virginia for the prosecution of the war. Mr. Mercer was a highly educated man, an alumnus of Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1797, and he had afterwards travelled extensively in Europe. On January 24, 1816, Cabell writes to Jefferson ("Jefferson and Cabell Corr.," p. 50): "Since writing the

enclosed letter [i. e., of the day before], I have conversed with Mr. Mercer of the House of Delegates, [Cabell himself being a member of the Senate], to whom I have lent your letter to Mr. Carr, upon being informed by him that he had it in contemplation to endeavor to get a considerable part of the debt due from the General Government to the State of Virginia appropriated to the establishment of a grand scheme of education. He appears much pleased with your view of the subject, and as he proposes to make a report to the Lower House, concurs with me in the propriety of availing the country of the light you have shed upon this great interest of the community. Would you object to the publication of your letter to Mr. Carr? Indeed, sir, I may take the liberty to have your letter printed before I can get your answer. I do not believe the General Assembly will make so great an appropriation at this time as the one proposed by Mr. Mercer; but I will do anything in my power to promote it. And should the measure succeed, my object would be to make your plan the basis of our measures. The location of the principal Seminary would be a secondary condition, and it might happen that the people beyond the mountain [i. e., the Blue Ridge] would not come into the measure unless Staunton or Lexington should be made the principal site." This shows that there were rivals to Charlottesville already in the field, and Cabell mentions also "a scheme already formed to carry the Seat of Government sooner or later, to Staunton." He intends, however, "to secure the passage of the bill respecting the Central College, nearly or entirely in its present shape."

Jefferson replies on February 2, 1816: "I have no objections to the printing of my letter to Mr. Carr, if it will promote the interests of science, although it was not written with a view to its publication." This letter was published soon afterwards in the "Enquirer," as Cabell writes on February 21st: "You will have seen your letter to Mr. Carr in the 'Enquirer.' It came out on the morning of the

day that the resolution passed the House of Delegates appropriating the surplus of our United States debt to the literary fund, and I have reasons to believe had a considerable effect in promoting the passage of that resolution. I fear, however, no measure will be founded on it." ("Jefferson and Cabell Corr.," pp. 59, 60.)

We have already seen that Mr. Mercer was the author of the report of the Finance Committee making this recommendation, and of the section of the Revenue Bill that enacted it into law, which passed February 24, 1816. On this same day was passed a resolution, also proposed by Mr. Mercer, which comprised the most important action yet taken by the General Assembly in respect to public education. It is entitled, "Resolution on the subject of a system of Public Education. Agreed to by both Houses, February 24th, 1816." It is in full as follows: "*Be it resolved by the General Assembly, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund be requested to digest, and report to the next General Assembly, a system of Public Education, calculated to give effect to the appropriations made to that object by the Legislature, heretofore, and during its present session, and to comprehend in such a system the establishment of one University, to be called, 'The University of Virginia,' and such additional Colleges, Academies, and Schools, as shall diffuse the benefits of education throughout the Commonwealth: and such rules for the government of such University, Colleges, Academies, and Schools, as shall produce economy in the expenditures for the establishment and maintenance, and good order and discipline in the management, thereof.*"¹⁰ ("Acts of 1815-'16," pp. 266-7.)

¹⁰In Mr. Mercer's copy of the "Acts of 1815-'16" there is appended to this resolution in his own handwriting: "The preceding resolution was written and moved by C. F. Mercer"; and in the Appendix to his Princeton address of 1826, he states, with respect to the Act of 1810-'11, the report of the Committee on Finance of 1815-'16 and the resolution which followed it, and certain other acts of which he was the author: "No one of these meas-

This is the first legislative action ever taken by the General Assembly of Virginia with a view to the establishment of a University of Virginia, and as we learn from Mr. Mercer (Appendix to his Princeton address of 1826), this resolution was on February 24, 1816, "submitted to the house of delegates, adopted without a division, sent to the senate, and returned two hours after with their concurrence." We shall soon see the fruits of this important resolution at the next session of the Legislature.

Meantime the bill for the establishment of Central College in lieu of Albemarle Academy was passed on February 14, 1816, ("Acts of 1815-'16," Chap. LXXV, pp. 191-'3, "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," Appendix, pp. 391-'3); and on the same day Cabell writes to Jefferson: "The bill respecting the Central College has passed, but with modifications." As this bill is important in the history of the University of Virginia, a synopsis of its contents may be given:

Section 1 provides that it shall be established "at the place which has been, or shall be, elected by the Trustees of Albemarle Academy, in lieu of such academy";

2. That the Governor shall be the Patron of the College and shall appoint the Visitors;

3. There shall be six Visitors, who shall hold office during good behaviour;

4. Provides for meetings of the Board of Visitors;

5. The Visitors shall appoint a Treasurer and a Proctor, "establish professorships, prescribe their [*sic*] duties, and the course of education to be pursued; determine the salaries, and accommodations they shall receive

ures originated in any suggestions without the two houses of the general assembly." This is conclusive as against Professor Minor's view with respect to this resolution ("Old Dominion Magazine," March, 1870, p. 151): "It is easy to see from whose quiver this shaft proceeded"; for Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Mercer were politically opposed, had had no communication with each other, and, as we learn from Mr. Cabell's letter of January 24th, 1816, mentioned above, Mr. Mercer had formed his "grand scheme of education" before he saw Jefferson's "Letter to Peter Carr."

from the college, and the perquisites from their pupils; . . . and, in general, direct and do all matters and things which to them shall seem best for promoting the purposes of the institution," &c.;

6. Prescribes the duties of the Treasurer;

7, 8. Prescribe the duties of the Proctor, in whom "in trust for the college shall be vested, transmissible to his successors, the legal estate in all property of the college, whether in possession, in interest or in action; * * * it shall be his duty to superintend, manage, preserve, and improve all the property of the college," &c., &c.

9. Vests in the college the rights and claims now existing in the Albemarle Academy and its Trustees, and devotes to it "the moneys which arise from the sales of the glebe lands of the parishes of St. Ann and Fredericksville, in the county of Albemarle";

10. Repeals the Act of 1803, establishing Albemarle Academy.

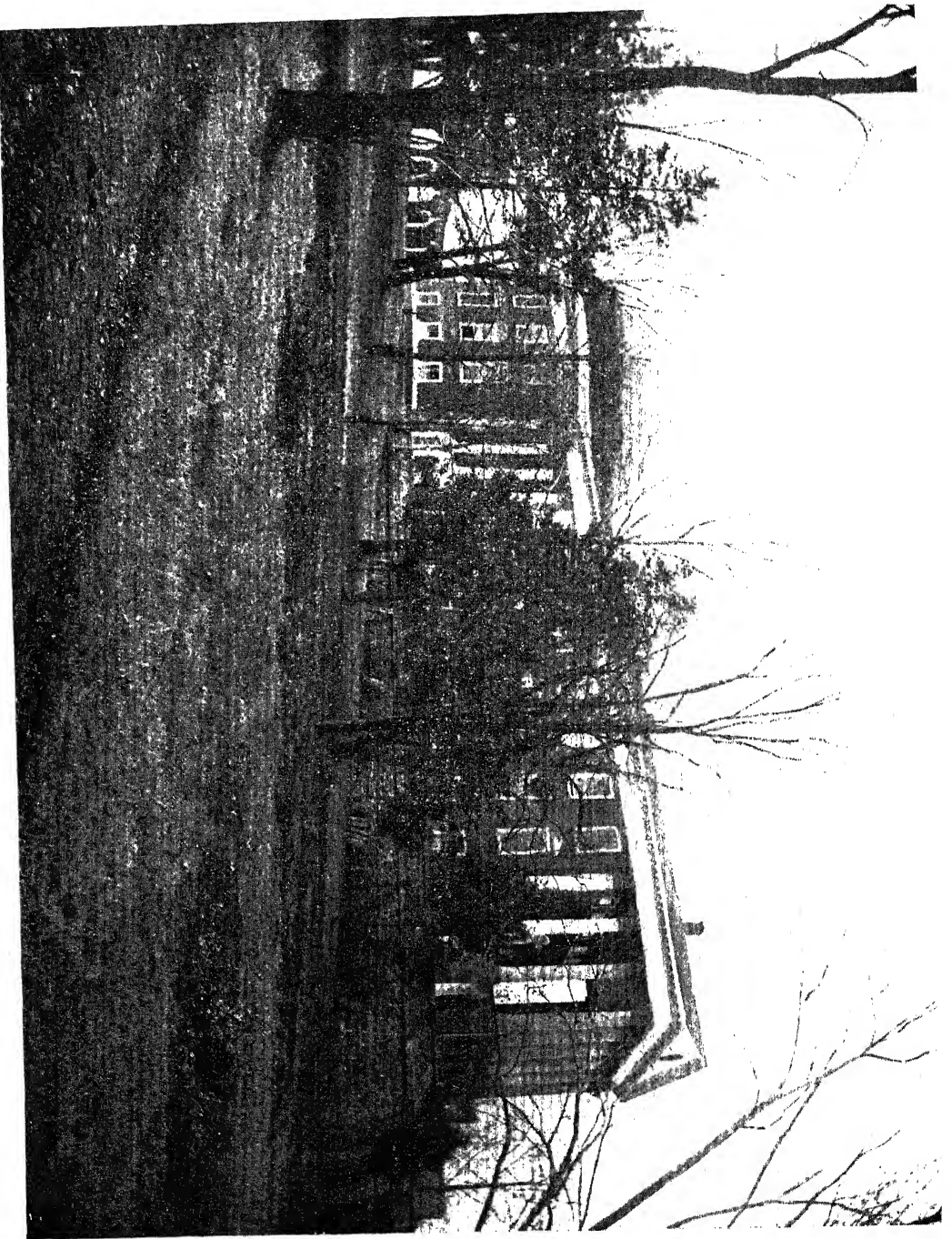
Although this Act was passed on February 14, 1816, we have no record of any action taken under it until after the next session of the Legislature, when the Visitors met on May 5, 1817.

But in the meanwhile most important measures looking to the establishment of a complete system of public education under Mr. Mercer's resolution of February 24, 1816, had been taken. Cabell writes on February 26, 1816, two days after the passage of this resolution, communicating it and the action with respect to the balance of the United States debt to Jefferson, and he thinks the passage of both measures "unquestionably to be ascribed in a great degree to your letter," i. e., the "Letter to Peter Carr." Cabell adds: "But, it may be asked, why enquire of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund for plans, when one so satisfactory is already before the public? I will tell you. Appropriations abstracted from their location are not easily obtained. Should the next Assembly sanction the scheme of an university, you will see the Lexington and Staunton interests striving to

draw it away from Albemarle, and the whole western delegation will threaten to divide the State, unless this institution should be placed beyond the Ridge. Staunton wants the seat of government, and considers the day near at hand, when she will be the metropolis of the State. Any brilliant establishment at the eastern foot of the Ridge, will shake these claims, and disturb speculations founded upon them. Mr. Mercer of the House of Delegates will be an advocate for a western site. The Washington College at Lexington will be the favorite of the Federalists. But I think the Central College will triumph over them all. I am pleased to think Governor Nicholas will be in office at the commencement of the next session of the Assembly."

We have no further allusions to the Central College in the correspondence until Cabell's

letter of January 12, 1817, stating that he "never received, until within the last few days, the late Governor's letter of 18th October [1816], appointing me one of the Visitors of Central College. I shall, at all times, be ready to attend to any business to which the appointment may give rise. I fear it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to procure money for that institution. The prevailing opinion seems to be, to establish schools first, and colleges afterwards. Besides, when I was at Staunton, the very spot where the University was to be placed was pointed out to me." Evidently Cabell was not so enthusiastic as to the prospects of Central College as when he wrote on February 26, 1816. Meantime, important educational events had occurred, and these now demand consideration.



Old View of Rotunda and Public Hall.
(The Hall Was Destroyed by Fire October 27, 1895, and Was Not Restored.)

CHAPTER V.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE LITERARY FUND IN 1816-'17. SYNOPSIS. MR. GARNETT'S RESOLUTIONS. MR. MERCER'S BILL FOR "PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, COLLEGES, AND AN UNIVERSITY." SYNOPSIS.



IN accordance with the resolution of February 24, 1816, Governor Nicholas issued, on May 30, 1816, a "Circular Letter to sundry gentlemen on the subject of a system of public education for the State of Virginia." It will be found in "Sundry Documents on the subject of a system of Public Education for the State of Virginia," (Richmond, 1817), pp. 60, 61. After stating the terms of the resolution, he continues: "As President of the Board, the duty devolves on me to collect from every source the information necessary for this important object," and he requests the views of his correspondents. Replies are given from James Monroe, Secretary of State, approving the object, but presenting no plan; Dr. Thomas Cooper, then Professor of Chemistry in Carlisle College, Pa.; J. Augustine Smith, President of William and Mary College; Rev. Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College, and Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York,—the last at great length. These letters are all given in full in "Sundry Documents," etc. (pp. 61-78), and Dr. Adams has quoted at length from those of Dr. Thomas Cooper and President Timothy Dwight (Univ. Va., pp. 74-78). Governor Nicholas had on March 22d consulted Jefferson, as we see from Jefferson's reply of April 2, 1816 (Adams, pp. 72-74; Washington, "Writings of Thomas Jefferson," VI. 564-7). Jefferson touches briefly on the colleges, or academies, seem-

ingly regarding them as one, whereas the resolution makes two distinct grades of education here, as we shall see hereafter. He refers to his bill of 1779 "for the more general diffusion of knowledge," and says that he proposed "these three grades of institutions to-wit, an university, [i. e., regarding the William and Mary bill as such], district colleges, or grammar-schools, and county or ward schools"; but in the resolution the academies are equivalent to the grammar-schools, and the colleges mark a higher grade of education. The object of these Jefferson conceives to be "the classical languages, and that they are intended as the portico of entry to the university." He would place one within a day's ride of every man's door, "which would require one for every eight miles." Here again he seems to unite grammar-schools and colleges, and limits his answer to three grades of education. As to an University, he says ("Washington," VI, p. 565): "Supposing this the object of the Colleges, the report will have to present the plan of an University, analyzing the sciences, selecting those which are useful, grouping them into professorships, commensurate each with the time and faculties of one man and prescribing the regimen and all other necessary details. On this subject I can offer nothing new. A letter of mine to Peter Carr, which was published during the last session of Assembly, is a digest of all the information I possess of the sub-

ject, from which the Board will judge whether they can extract anything useful, the professorship of the classical languages being of course to be expunged, as more effectually supplied by the establishment of the colleges. As the buildings to be erected will also enter into their Report, I would strongly recommend to their consideration, instead of one immense building, to have a small one for every professorship, arranged at proper distances around a square, to admit extension, connected by a piazza, so that they may go dry from one school to another. This village form is preferable to a single great building for many reasons, particularly on account of fire, health, economy, peace and quiet. Such a plan had been approved in the case of the Albemarle College, which was the subject of the letter above-mentioned; and should the idea be approved by the Board, more may be said hereafter on the opportunity these small buildings will afford of exhibiting models in architecture of the purest forms of antiquity furnishing to the student examples of the precepts he will be taught in that art." Here we see ideas presented which were later practically illustrated in the buildings of the University of Virginia. The lawn and the façades of the Rotunda and of the professors' houses (called pavilions) presented models of the arrangement and architecture here described.

As to the elementary, or ward, schools, Jefferson refers again to his bill for the diffusion of knowledge, and emphasizes especially the division of every county into wards, with a school in each ward. He encloses extracts from a letter to Mr. Adams "a few years ago," and from one to Mr. Cabell "on the occasion of the bill for the Albemarle College," both relating to this subject. This reply of Jefferson contains, as far as we know, the contribution made by him to the Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, presented by the Governor at the next session of the General Assembly in December.

These replies and others were all digested

into a very able "Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund," made by Governor Nicholas, which was presented to the General Assembly, December 6, 1816 ("Sundry Documents," pp. 18-34), of which report Dr. Adams says (op. cit., p. 78): "If Jefferson was not the author of this entire report, his ideas pervade it from beginning to end. We have already seen that Governor Nicholas sought Jefferson's advice before that of anyone else, and we shall now see that he followed it in preference to other views. The official voice is the Governor's, but the hand is Jefferson's." But the Governor did not limit himself in the Report to the suggestions of Jefferson. Governor Nicholas quotes the Mercer resolution of February 24, 1816, under which the report was made, and makes some judicious introductory remarks on a general system of public education for the State. Among other things he says (p. 20): "One great consolation which presents itself on the subject is, that, as the system about to be adopted by the Legislature, whatever it may be, will be a national one, it will be subject to the control of the national will, and may be modified and improved, as experience may direct." We thus see that the Governor regarded the action to be taken on this subject as the expression of the Virginian "national will." The subject is treated under the heads, Primary Schools, Academies, and the University. In the Primary Schools only the rudiments of learning should be taught,—reading, writing, and common arithmetic. "Boys when well grounded in these will be prepared to be sent to the Academy." The Report provides that,

1. Each county shall be divided into — townships, containing ——— housekeepers, in each of which there should be one Primary School, provided that ——— acres of land and a sufficient house be provided and vested in the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. This subdivision would be useful also in the care of the roads, the poor, etc. We see here the Jeffersonian ideas.

2. Seven persons, to be selected by the housekeepers, should be Trustees of the Primary Schools in each district. Their duties were defined, and they should report once a year to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

3. The teacher of each school might receive other scholars and at such rates as the Trustees might establish, and the Trustees might purchase books and stationery for the pupils educated at the public expense.

The Academies should take boys after three years in the Primary Schools, and prepare them for the University. In these should be taught the Greek, Latin and French languages, the higher rules of Arithmetic, the six first books of Euclid, Algebra, Geography, and the Elements of Astronomy, taught with the use of Globes. Subscriptions should be raised in each district to purchase the site and buildings.

1. The State should be divided into convenient districts, and thirteen persons be appointed in each by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund as Trustees of the Academy in the district. They were empowered to receive donations of land and subscriptions for the Academy.

2. Salaries of one principal and two assistant teachers should be paid out of the Literary Fund.

3. There should be clothed, boarded and educated ——— boys in each Academy, at the public expense. The mode of selection of these boys is defined and the Trustees must report annually, as above.

4. Existing Academies might be included in the system, if their trustees would enter into these engagements.

5. From the boys educated at public expense the Trustees should select those to be so educated at the University, and the visitors of the University should choose from these to fill vacancies. Those not so chosen should teach three years, if required.

6. The principal teacher of the Academies

might receive other pupils on the same terms as in section 3 of the Primary Schools.

The Report, however, dwells at greatest length upon the establishment of the University. It considers the advantages that will result from the establishment of such an institution incalculable, and comments on the fact that "a great proportion of our youth are sent out of the State, and sometimes out of the United States, for the acquisition of science in general, or with a view to a proficiency in some of the learned professions." "The term University," says the Report, "comprehends the whole circle of the arts and sciences, and extends to the utmost boundaries of human knowledge." After stating that they have sought information from every source, and think that the system of instruction in any country ought to have relation to the situation of the people amongst whom it is to operate, the Board recommends, "upon the best consideration they can give the subject:"

1. That five commissioners be appointed to procure such a quantity of land in some central and healthy part of the commonwealth, as will be not only sufficient for the use of the University, but to prevent establishments in its neighborhood that would endanger the morals of the students, or their being seduced from their studies. The expense of the land and buildings shall be paid for out of the Literary Fund.

2. Also the necessary furniture for the use of the said University shall be so paid for.

3. The governor and council shall appoint fifteen visitors for one year, and annually thereafter, who, with the two senior judges of the Court of Appeals, the governor, and one of the Directors of the Literary Fund, shall be visitors of the University of Virginia. Their duties are then defined.

4. Provision is made for nine professors, one of whom shall act as president, but shall discharge the duties of one of the professorships:

1st. Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; 2d, Law and Police; 3d, Mathematics;

4th, Natural Philosophy; 5th, Anatomy and Medicine; 6th, Military Science; 7th, Ancient and Modern Languages; 8th, Fine Arts; 9th, Chemistry.

5. There shall be educated, boarded and clothed, at the public expense, ten young men, selected as aforesaid, who shall remain four years at the University, and shall serve four years in the Academies, if required; their necessary clothing, books and stationery shall be paid for out of the Literary Fund.

6. Seven fellowships are established, to be filled "out of the most learned and meritorious of those who have graduated at said University," who are to receive salaries out of the Literary Fund, and teach four years in the Academies, if required.

The Report comments at some length on two points, the Chair of Military Science and the fellowships, and supports these recommendations very strongly. Of the fellows it says: "It is to them we ought to look as the source which is to supply us with teachers and professors; and thus by the service they will render in imparting instruction to the youth of the country, they will amply repay what that country has done for their benefit. Besides, it is a consideration of great importance that you create a corps of literary men, who, enabled by receiving a decent competence to devote their whole time to the pursuits of science, will enlarge its boundaries, and diffuse through the community a taste and relish for the charms of literature." It is believed that this is the first suggestion ever made in this country with respect to such fellowships and their objects, and it is only in our own time that these ideas have begun to be realized.

The Report speaks of the "present strong evidence of prosperity" of William and Mary College, and recommends that, if any assistance is required, it be rendered from the Literary Fund.

It closes with referring to the Legislature to decide "whether it would not be better to execute the system by degrees," and recommends that a school be established first in each town-

ship, then an academy in each district, and that "the surplus that may remain be applied to found and support the University of Virginia," and, in order to expedite the operation of the system, that the Fund be augmented by additional appropriations. The President and Directors think that no fewer than twenty thousand of the youth of this State may receive instruction in the Primary Schools at the same time, and that an object of so much importance ought not to be postponed for any other. They refrain from reporting any system of rules and regulations for the government of the University, Academies, and Schools, believing that it would be best to leave this to the Visitors of the University, when appointed, but, if the Legislature wishes, they will perform that duty as well as they can.

This Report (a synopsis of which has been given at length on account of its rarity) was referred to the Committee of Schools and Colleges, of which committee Mr. Robert G. Scott, of Richmond, was chairman, and on December 20, he reported certain resolutions on the expediency of establishing a University, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole. On January 12, 1817, these resolutions were amended at length by Mr. Garnett, a member of the Committee on Schools and Colleges.¹¹ These amendments provided, in brief, as follows:

1. There shall be elected septennially by the Legislature, ——— Directors, who shall constitute a Board to be called "The Board of Public Instruction."

2. The State shall be divided into ——— districts, from each of which one Director shall be chosen.

3. This Board shall provide a plan for the

¹¹This was Robert S. Garnett, of Essex County, later member of Congress for ten years (1817-27) and father of the late General Robert S. Garnett, C. S. A., who was killed at Carrick's Ford, West Virginia, July 13, 1861. I am indebted for these resolutions and some other references to Mr. John P. McGuire, Jr., of Richmond, Virginia, who kindly consulted for me files of the *Journals* in the State Library at Richmond.

erection of the University of Virginia and of such Colleges and Academies as are, or may be, established.

4. This Board shall be the Visitors of the University, and shall appoint the President and Professors of the University, and of the several Colleges and Academies.

5. This Board shall digest a complete system of instruction for the University, Colleges, Academies, and other Schools.

6. The Board shall meet annually at the University, and each Director shall report the condition of the Colleges, Academies, and Primary Schools in his District, and the Board shall publish a report showing the progress and improvement of education throughout the Commonwealth.

7. The Directors shall carry into effect such improvements in the system of public education as the Board shall think proper to introduce.

8. The President and the Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy of the University shall be *ex officio* members of the Board, but shall have no vote; the President shall report annually the condition of the University.

9. The Board shall recommend to the Legislature from time to time the adoption of such laws in relation to the system of public education as would contribute to its perfection.

10. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund are authorized to purchase lands for the location, and to contract for the building, of the University, Colleges, and Academies, in conformity with the plan of the Board of Public Instruction.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, of Loudoun (also a member of the Committee on Schools and Colleges), it was ordered that the said report and amendments be laid upon the table, and two hundred and fifty copies be printed for the use of members of the General Assembly. (See "Journal of House of Delegates," 1816-17.)

Here we have a definite plan suggested, the most prominent feature of which was the establishment of a Board of Public Instruction

that should control the University, Colleges, and Academies, and should devise a complete system of instruction for them. On January 29, 1817, on motion of the Chairman, Mr. Scott, the resolutions were taken up and further amended, and the Committee on Schools and Colleges was ordered to prepare a suitable bill, and on February 3, 1817, Mr. Scott presented a bill "providing for the establishment of an University."

If we consult the Appendix to Mr. Mercer's address at Princeton on "Popular Education," we find the following with reference to the action of this committee (pp. XVIII. ff.): "That committee reported several bills, but [these] not having been acted upon at a late period of the session, by invitation of the chairman of the committee, the subjoined was prepared under great pressure of time, and moved as a substitute for the several bills reported by the committee. It embodied all the suggestions which the mover had submitted to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, along with several which (as a comparison of their report with the bill will show) they had rejected. The substitute was adopted by a large majority of the House of Delegates, and lost in the Senate by an equal division of voices. The substitute left the House of Delegates very nearly in the subjoined form; the only material change having been effected, with the approbation of the mover, by leaving the whole territory of the State open for the site of the University of Virginia. Its location on the line first described in the substitute, was prompted by a knowledge of the intention of a gentleman of Virginia, then much advanced in years [Mr. Robinson], to devise the whole of a large estate, believed to exceed in value \$100,000, to the University, if it were placed in a certain point on this line. This gentleman has since died, and left his estate to Washington College, at Lexington. It was also believed that the health of the University, its morality, the economy of its subsistence, and the general expenses of its maintenance, would be promoted by placing it west of the

Blue Ridge. Its structure or plan was to be provided for by law in reference to its discipline and tranquil government." (Here follows the bill, pp. XXIV. ff., "copied from an original, printed for the House of Delegates.")¹² If we examine the Journals of the House of Delegates and the Senate for this session, we find that on February 18 this bill was read a third time and passed by ayes, 66; noes, 49, in the House of Delegates; and on February 20 was lost in the Senate by a tie vote, ayes, 7; noes, 7; not two-thirds of the members of the Senate being present. Cabell writes to Jefferson on February 17, ("J. & C. Corr." p. 74): "The University bill is now under consideration in the Senate. I cannot predict its fate. It comes to us, however, at a most inauspicious period, when the members are impatient to break up and go home." Mr. Cabell voted for the bill, his name appearing among the ayes, but it lacked *one* vote of passing. Had this single vote been forthcoming, not only would the University have been chartered two years sooner than it was, but a complete system of public education for the State, including "Primary Schools, Academies, Colleges and an University," would have gone into effect. It might have been a question whether the State could have supported such an extensive scheme of public education, but it might at least have made the effort and modified the scheme to suit its finances.

On February 21, after the bill was lost, Mr. Taylor, of Chesterfield, who voted in the negative, moved to print three thousand copies for the use of the General Assembly, and on February 22, Mr. Scott, Chairman of the Committee on Schools and Colleges, moved to have printed for distribution throughout the State certain documents relating to a system of public education, one of which was this bill, and

the result was the pamphlet entitled "Sundry Documents, &c." (Richmond, 1817), several times referred to above. The Mercer bill appears on p. 35 as "A Bill, 'Providing for the Establishment of Primary Schools, Academies, Colleges and an University';—passed the House of Delegates the 18th, and rejected by the Senate the 20th of February, 1817." Dr. Adams speaks of the measure ("University of Virginia," pp. 80, 81) as "noteworthy in some of its features," and as "showing one of the first definite plans in this country for an organized system of education under the control of the State." As it came so near passing, and was ordered by the Legislature to be printed for distribution in the State, a brief synopsis of its provisions may be given.

A Board of Public Instruction, consisting of ten Directors, of which Board the Governor should be *ex officio* President, was provided for. This, as we have seen, was the most prominent feature of Mr. Garnett's resolutions. The residences of the Directors were assigned to certain portions of the State, and they were to receive mileage and *per diem*; "They shall hold an annual meeting at Charlottesville, or at such other place as may be designated by law until the University of Virginia shall be erected; after which their annual meetings shall be held thereat;" "Charlottesville" was an amendment, as the space was left blank in the original bill. The Board was given power "to establish and locate an University, to be called the University of Virginia, and the several colleges and academies hereinafter named or described;" and their duties were fully defined. They should frame a system of public instruction, regarding the primary schools as its foundation, and no money should be drawn from the Literary Fund for the University, or any academy or college "so long as it is probable that such an application of the fund may leave any primary school unprovided for;" this was in accordance with the Report of Governor Nicholas; they had full power to make by-laws, rules and regulations. Primary Schools were established,

¹²The writer is indebted to the Librarian of Princeton University for the loan of a copy of Mr. Mercer's Address, containing this bill in full in the Appendix. A copy formerly existed in the Library of the University of Virginia, but it was destroyed by the fire of October 27, 1895. The bill is also contained in "Sundry Documents, &c."

and for this purpose the State was to be divided into townships and wards by commissioners appointed by the county and corporation courts, and their reports should be delivered to the clerks of the courts. Wherever a lot of two acres with a school-house thereon should be provided, that house should be the primary school-house. Five trustees should be elected for the government of each school, who should appoint and remove the teacher, and make regulations for the instruction and discipline of the schools. All white children might receive instruction free, but the trustees might demand fees of those able to pay without inconvenience. The salary of the teacher (\$200) and a book fee (\$10) should be paid from the Literary Fund.

The Board of Public Instruction should divide the State into forty-eight [amendment filling a blank] academical districts; where an academy already exists in the district, its trustees may make legal conveyance to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and that academy shall be entitled to the same benefits as those established by the Act, and be subject to the same rules as the Board of Public Instruction, or the General Assembly, may prescribe; its debt, if not exceeding one-fourth the value of the land and buildings, might be discharged from the Literary Fund; where there is no such academy, the Board may accept a lot and erect one, provided there shall be subscribed three-fourths of the sum necessary to erect suitable buildings, not less than \$10,000; the Board shall appoint thirteen persons as trustees of each academy, whose powers and duties are defined; they may recommend to the Board a teacher, who, if approved after examination, shall be regarded as a teacher of such academy, but be subject to removal by the trustees for incapacity or misconduct; the trustees shall fix the teachers' salaries, one-fourth of which shall be paid from the Literary Fund. The Board is authorized to accept the Anne Smith Academy, for the education of females, and to provide for the erection of one or more similar institutions,

provided the whole number shall not exceed three; [so the girls were partially, at least, provided for, at public expense.] Three additional colleges, Pendleton, Wythe, and Henry, were authorized, and their location specified; but the original bill was amended in the Senate to include another, Jefferson College, south of James River. In locating these colleges, the Board shall consider, along with a due regard to the health, plenty, and economy or cheapness of living of the county, the sums of money, land, or other property that may be subscribed for a particular site, and no place shall be selected unless a lot of twenty-five acres shall have been offered, \$30,000 for erecting the buildings, and \$5,000 for library and apparatus. The Board shall appoint twenty-five trustees of such college, whose duties are fully defined. The Literary Fund shall supply for the erection of the buildings a sum equal to one-fourth of that otherwise subscribed, "out of such part of the revenue as shall remain after providing for the primary schools and academies aforesaid," but no greater proportion than shall have been actually paid by the other subscribers thereto. The Literary Fund shall pay one-fifth part of the salaries of the professors and teachers of each college. William and Mary, Hampden-Sidney, and Washington Colleges, might be received into this arrangement on suitable agreement between their trustees and the Board of Public Instruction.

We come finally to the provision made for the University of Virginia. The Board of Public Instruction shall fix upon a proper site, having regard to the circumstances appertaining to the location of the colleges, the relation of the University to the geographical center of the commonwealth, and to the principal channels of intercourse through its territory. Here the original bill provided: "They shall locate the University therefore at some place between the Blue Ridge and Allegany mountains, not more than three miles from the great valley road leading from Winchester to Abingdon, nor further north on the same

than Woodstock, nor south than Fincastle;" but this was stricken out, with the consent of the author of the bill, so as to leave the whole State open to the location of the University. The Board should have reference also to the terms offered to prefer any particular point, provided that the lot of ground should not be less than fifty acres. The Board of Public Works should design the edifices and contract for their building, but not until the legal title to the lot was conveyed to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, nor until \$100,000 were subscribed for the buildings, and \$10,000 for library and apparatus. Such subscriptions of lands, stock or other property, should be payable to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund for such use as the subscribers should designate.

For the several objects provided for by this Act, the county and corporation courts should appoint three or more commissioners to make personal application to all the inhabitants for subscriptions to establish the primary schools, academies, colleges and university. The names of the subscribers, with the sums subscribed, should be carefully preserved as a perpetual memorial of the persons who shall have contributed to promote the diffusion of knowledge throughout the commonwealth. The trustees should report annually the condition of their respective schools, academies and colleges [several items specified], and from these reports the Board of Public Instruction should compile and submit to the General Assembly annually "a view of the state of public education within the commonwealth, embracing a history of the progress or declension of the University of Virginia in the year next preceding, and illustrating its actual condition and future prospects." The President and Directors should continue the depository and guardian of the Literary Fund, and to them all conveyances should be made of property presented to, or purchased for, that fund. All acts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this act were hereby repealed.

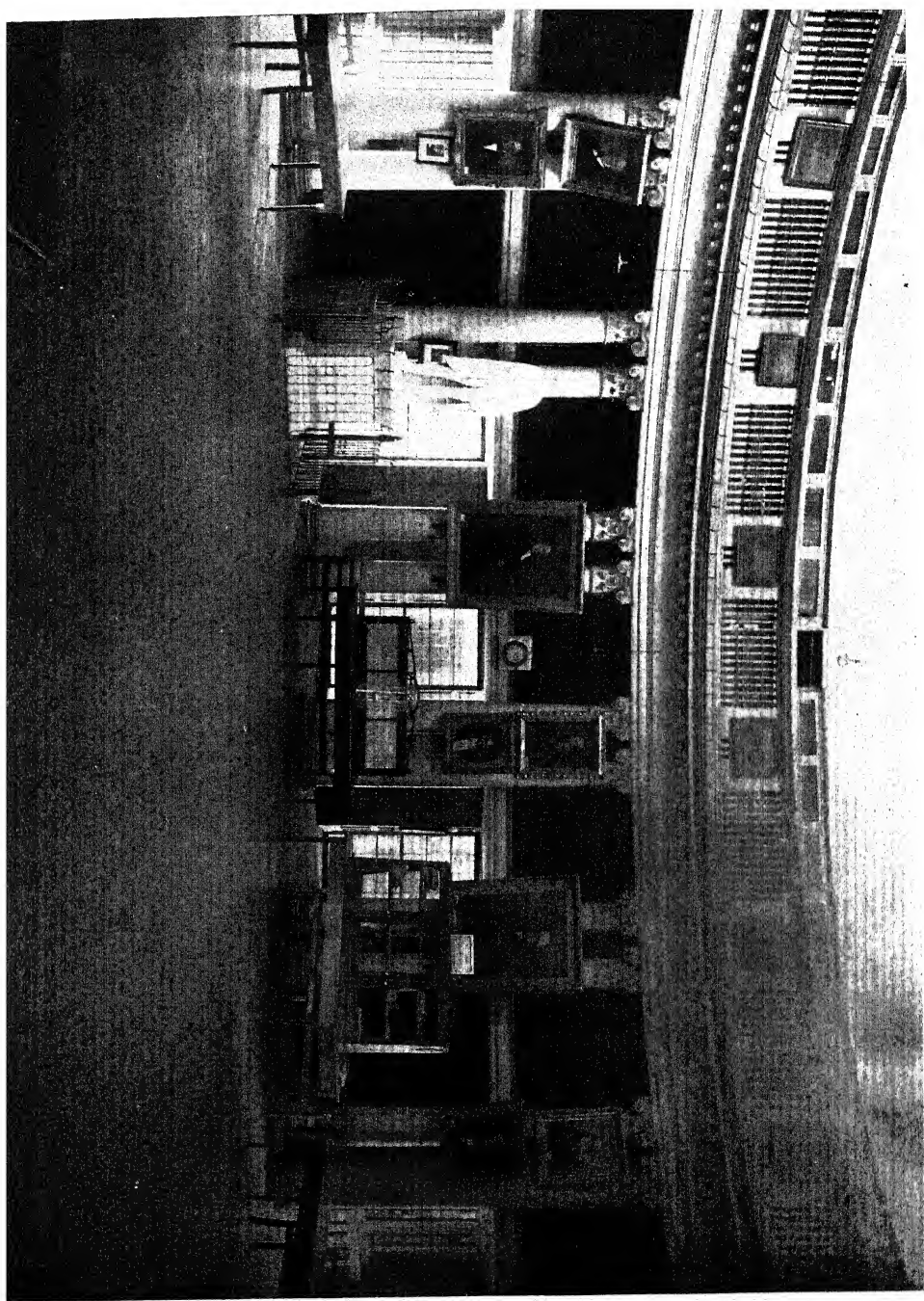
Certain amendments offered in the Senate

and agreed to by that body, and one suggested in the Senate and filed with the Clerk, are printed at the end of the bill, and the Clerk's certificate to the true copy follows.

Could this extensive scheme of public education have been put into operation in the State, and have been sustained by the Legislature, Virginia would soon have been far ahead of her sister States in education of all grades, primary schools, academies, colleges, and university. This bill required that the primary schools should be first established, then the academies, then the colleges, and lastly the University, as had been already recommended in the Report. Jefferson regarded this as a serious objection to the bill. His letter to Cabell of September 9, 1817, mentions his plan of "establishing the elementary schools, without taking a cent from the Literary Fund * * * In this way the Literary Fund is left untouched to complete at once the whole system of education, by establishing a college in every district of about eighty miles square, for the second grade of education, to-wit: languages, ancient and modern, and for the third grade a single university, in which the sciences shall be taught in their highest degree." ("J. and C. Corr.," p. 79); and he sends the papers to Cabell. Cabell replies on October 14 ("J. and C. Corr.," p. 82), requesting Jefferson "to prepare bills for the College and University, or to enlarge the School bill and include them in it." This he did, as we see from his letter to Cabell of October 24: "Yours of the 14th came to hand two days ago. Soon after you left us, I received a pamphlet you were so kind as to have directed to me containing several papers on the establishment of a system of education. A serious perusal of the bill [i. e., Mr. Mercer's bill] for that purpose, convinced me, that unless something less extravagant could be devised, the whole undertaking must fail. The primary schools alone on that plan would exhaust the whole funds, the colleges as much more, and an university would never come into question. However slow and painful the operation of writing is become from a

stiffening wrist, and however deadly my aversion to the writing table, I determined to try whether I could not contrive a plan more within the compass of our funds. I send you the result brought into a single bill, lest by bringing it on by detachments some of the parts might be lost." (See here Jefferson's letter to Ticknor of November 25, 1817, in Ford, X, 94 ff.)

It may be mentioned just here that Mr. Mercer was elected to the House of Representatives during this year, and took his seat in December, 1817, where he remained continuously for twenty-two years. Hence there was no further action at the next session of the General Assembly on his bill, and the field was clear for the propositions of Jefferson and Cabell.



CHAPTER VI.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE (CONTINUED). PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR A UNIVERSITY IN 1818. THE ROCKFISH GAP COMMISSION. THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION, WRITTEN BY JEFFERSON. THE LEGISLATIVE STRUGGLE FOR THE SITE.



ABELL'S next letter of December 3, 1817, ("J. and C. Corr.," p. 85), states that he is engaged in furthering the interests of Central College and continues: "I have examined your bill very carefully, and am showing it to all such, both in and out of the Assembly, as I think ought to see it, before the subject is taken up in the House. I am of opinion that your plan of the primary schools is much the best I have yet heard of; but I fear great difficulties will arise out of the sparseness of the population of the country. Such appear to be the impressions of those who have seen it. But the bill is read with great admiration and pleasure by every one."

He goes on to speak of the opposition to the Central College, particularly on the part of "the friends of the Washington Academy [i. e., College], not on the part of those of William and Mary, but that a strong party in the House of Delegates "are in favor of the abolition of the Literary Fund."

It is time to glance at the proceedings of the Visitors of Central College during this year. The Governor had appointed as such Visitors Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Joseph C. Cabell, John H. Cocke and David Watson.¹⁸

¹⁸ A synopsis of their proceedings, and their Report to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, January 6, 1818, are given in Appendix E, "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," pp. 393-404.

A meeting was held on May 5, 1817, at which the records of the Trustees of the Albemarle Academy were received, and a site was selected for the College, one mile from Charlottesville. The College having succeeded to all the rights and claims of the Albemarle Academy, its moneys became the property of the College, and the Proctor was directed to pay for these lands out of said moneys. The Jeffersonian plan was adopted "for erecting a distinct pavilion or building for each separate professorship, and for arranging them around a square, each pavilion containing a school room and two apartments for the accommodation of the professor, with other reasonable conveniences," and the Board determined "that one of these pavilions shall now be erected," and "so far as the funds may admit," the Proctor was requested "to proceed to the erection of dormitories for the students adjacent to the said pavilion, not exceeding ten on each side, of brick, and of regular architecture, according to the same plan proposed." This pavilion, and the dormitories adjoining, were the material beginning of the present University of Virginia, but the history of the transformation of Central College into the University of Virginia must be recorded.

The Visitors at this meeting approved of the plan of a lottery prepared by the Trustees of Albemarle Academy, and ordered a subscription paper to be prepared. The next meeting was held on July 28, and Doctor

Knox, of Baltimore, was requested "to accept the Professorship of Languages, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric, History and Geography," and it was agreed "that it be expedient to import a stone-cutter from Italy." At a meeting held on October 7, it was resolved, "that the pavilion now erecting be completed as heretofore directed, with the twenty dormitories attached to it, and that two other pavilions be contracted for and executed the next year, with the same number of dormitories to each," which pavilions were duly appropriated to certain professorships. On information that the Rev. Mr. Knox was "withdrawn from business," the former order was rescinded, and it was resolved to offer "the Professorship of Chemistry, &c., [i. e., Zoology, Botany and Anatomy] to Doctor Thomas Cooper, of Pennsylvania, adding to it that of law." Tuition fees of students were fixed, and in case of deficiency in the moneys, the first year's salaries to the two professors were to be obtained, if practicable, by negotiation with the banks. A meeting was held next day, October 8, at which two letters from Dr. Cooper were read, and it was determined "to accommodate the terms of agreement to the particular circumstances of Dr. Cooper, and to reconcile his interests to an acceptance of the professorship before proposed to him," which shows that he had been previously communicated with on this subject. The next recorded meeting was held on May 11, 1818, at which it was agreed that in the event of Dr. Cooper's not accepting the Professorship of Chemistry, "it would be expedient to procure a professor of mathematics."

But the report of January 6, 1818, to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, drawn by Jefferson, puts us in possession of fuller information as to the progress of the College and as to the future intentions of the Visitors ("J. and C. Corr.," Appendix E, p. 400.) The report comments on "the want of a seminary of general science in a healthy part of our country, and nearly central to its population," mentions the circulation of subscriptions, the

purchase of two hundred acres of land, one mile from Charlottesville, for \$1,518.75, the plan of erection of several small and separate buildings, instead of a single and large edifice, enlarging upon its advantages, the erection of one and proposed erection of others, with dormitories attached that would accommodate from eighty to one hundred students. It was expected to have one professor for each of the four great departments, "Language, Mathematical, Physiological, and Ideological Sciences." (It may be remarked, *en parenthèse*, that Adams twitted Jefferson on his use of the term "Ideology," of which he was so fond (Washington, VII, 47, December 16, 1816): "Three vols. of Idiology [*sic.*]" Fray explain to me this Neological title! What does it mean?") The subscriptions amounted to \$35,102, the sale of the glebes, to \$3,195.86, and papers not yet returned would add about \$8,000, "enabling us to count with safety on \$46,000 or \$47,000. (The actual amount of the subscription, as given in "J. and C. Corr.," Appendix F, was \$44,115.33.) The cost of the pavilions and dormitories, and the salaries of the professors, are then specified. They could establish, during the ensuing session, two professorships only, and "if the outstanding subscription papers fulfill our hopes, the dormitories also for a third; depending for this salary, as well as for the salary and buildings for a fourth, on future and unassured donations. And even with four professorships, there must be in each such an accumulation of sciences, branches of the same department, as cannot be sufficiently taught by a single professor." "The resources at the command of the Legislature would alone be adequate" for the necessary development.

Now comes the gist of the report, big with consequences, and which set a-rolling the ball that has never ceased rolling. The writer goes on to say: "By the bill of the last session [i. e., the Mercer bill], passed by one branch, and printed by the other for public consideration, a disposition appears to go into a system of general education, of which a single Univer-

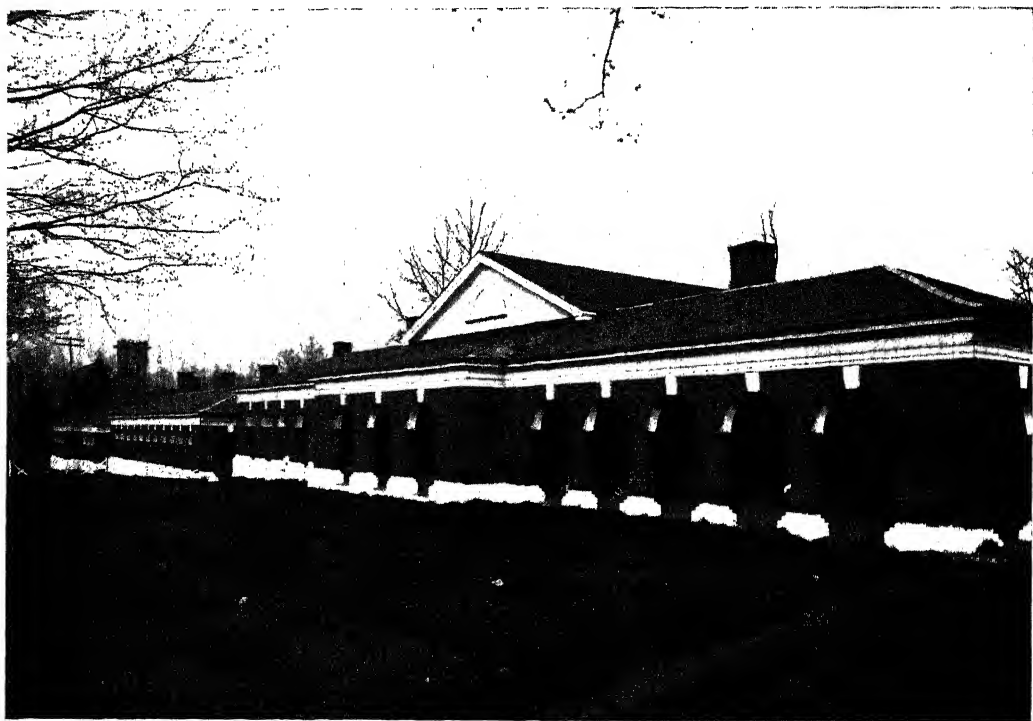
sity for the use of the whole State is to be a component part." After general comments on this auspicious purpose, the report concludes: "But observing that in the bill presented to public consideration a combination of private and public contributions has been contemplated; and considering such an incorporation as completely fulfilling the view of our institution, we undertake to declare that, if the Legislature shall think proper to proceed to the establishment of an University, and to adopt for its location the site of the Central College, we are so certain of the approbation of those for whom we act, that we may give safe assurances of the ready transfer to the State of all the property and rights of the Central College, in possession or in action, towards the establishment of such an University, and under such laws and provisions as the Legislature shall be pleased to establish; and that we ourselves shall be ready to deliver over our charge to such successors, or such other organization, as the Legislature shall be pleased to ordain, and with increased confidence of its success under their care."

Here is the first official proposition to turn Central College into the University of Virginia, and it was a very clever move. Why should it not be done? Here was an institution in course of erection, with two hundred acres of land, and a fair prospect of \$46,000 in money, \$38,000 of which was already in hand, intended for the higher education and looking to having at least four professors to teach the most advanced branches of science. Why not give it a little more money, and turn it into a real University? This was a move calculated to spike the guns of the Staunton and Lexington people. Mr. Mercer was no longer in the Legislature to push his bill, and its passage by one House, and rejection by the other by a tie vote, was the occasion for looking to an existing institution, already begun, as the proposed University, instead of starting an entirely new one. It was not only a good move in the interests of Central College, but in the interests of the State. A University was unquestion-

ably needed, and the Legislature had already shown its disposition to establish one. It had also chartered Central College, which proposed to work on the same lines, and this college had succeeded in securing a reasonable endowment for a local institution. Why not increase the endowment of this college by legislative appropriation and make it the State University, especially when the Visitors were ready and willing to "transfer to the State all the property and rights of the Central College, in possession or in action, towards the establishment of such an University?" This was the opportunity of Jefferson's life, and he was not slow to take advantage of it, but it was a year yet before he obtained the charter for the University. Just here Cabell's letter of December 29, 1817, is of great importance ("J. and C. Corr.," p. 89.) It was not received by Jefferson until after the above-mentioned report was written, for Jefferson says, in his letter of December 31 (*op. cit.*, p. 99): "I have this morning sent to Mr. Madison a draught of the report I promised you. When returned, I shall have to make out a fair copy and send it the rounds for signature. You may, therefore, expect it about the last of next week." Cabell lets us into the opposition to the Central College, and first, that of the Cincinnati Society. They had already determined to appropriate their funds to the Washington College. "A majority of the members present at the last meeting were opposed to the Central College and in favor of the Washington College; and from all I could hear, I am led to believe that a majority of the absentees would have voted the same way had they been present. There are too many federalists in the Cincinnati for that body to look with favor on the Central College" (p. 90.) "The local friends of the Washington College co-operated of course, and were as much excited as if we had attempted to pull down their college." Cabell acted with great tact and discretion. He says: "The plan which I determined to follow in regard to the Assembly was, first to procure unity of opinion

among the friends of learning, both in and out of the Assembly, and afterwards to aim at unity of action." * * * "During this period I determined to communicate only to a select few the bills with which you had entrusted me" (p. 91.) On consultation with his friends, they advised him "to copy off the bills, with the omission of a few passages, and to enclose them to the Chairman of the Committee of Schools and Colleges in the House of Delegates,"—i. e., Mr. Robert G. Scott, of

* * * "Should the question of location be decided at this session, I confided in the Senate. Should it be deferred to another session, our claims would grow stronger every day of the interval. The Senate adjourned on the 6th till 29th." Mr. Scott informed him that at a meeting of his committee during this recess, "a member moved the production of the copied bills; whereupon they were exhibited along with my [his] letter, and received favorably by those present." Mr. Scott "was in-



West Range.

Richmond, who was again chairman of that committee,—with a suitable letter, which he did. The passages omitted were those respecting religion, those disqualifying, after a certain length of time, persons unable to read, and those relating to Central College. "The alternative sections respecting the Central College were left out, because it appeared impossible to get a bill for an university through upon any other plan than that of separating the local question from the general question."

structed to prepare some resolutions expressive of the propriety of appropriating the product of the Literary Fund towards the endowment of an university, academies, and primary schools, in order to ascertain the sense of the House. But on particular plans no opinions had been formed, and none were intended then to be expressed" (p. 92.) * * * "You perceive there will be full time for your report to come down." * * * "I really fear that this Assembly will do nothing. I know

of no one in the House of Delegates fully qualified, in every respect, to do justice to this subject. That house is greatly altered for the worse. Again, the discordant opinions about the primary schools seem irreconcilable. Nothing is agreed on: all unsettled and uncertain." * * * "Efforts have been, and doubtless will be, made, to convert this subject into a question between the east and west side of the Blue Ridge." * * * "Judge Roane, Col. Nicholas, and most of the persons with whom I have conferred, disapprove of your plan of an assessment on the wards; they think neither the people nor their representatives would agree to that mode of taxation; they advise that the moneys should come out of the literary fund, but that your mode of administration should be kept up."

We see here a summary of the influences that were at work against Jefferson's plan, and especially against Central College. Cabell's letter to Mr. Scott of December 13, 1817, transmitting Jefferson's bills, is given at the end of this letter ("J. and C. Corr.," pp. 94 ff.), together with the omissions from those bills. The letter is a model of good judgment and propriety, and relieves Jefferson from any charge of "intermeddling in public affairs" by quoting his own words in letters to Cabell accompanying the two bills, the one a "bill for establishing elementary schools," and the other a "bill for establishing a system of public education," which was a union of the first bill with his bill providing for a University.¹⁴

¹⁴This united bill is given in full in Appendix G, "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," pp. 413-427. These bills, while important as showing Jefferson's views on these subjects, are not summarized, as his views on elementary schools and academies have already been seen, and those on the University will be seen later. Besides elementary schools, nine colleges were provided for, each with two professors, wherein should be taught "the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages, English grammar, geography, ancient and modern, the higher branches of numerical arithmetic, the mensuration of land, the use of globes, and the ordinary elements of navigation." Thus, while called "colleges," they were really only grammar-schools, or academies, and were the only grade of education between the primary schools, wherein "reading, writing, numerical arithmetic, and the elements of

Cabell's letter of January 5, 1818, comments still further on the hostile influences ("Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," p. 100): "It grieves me to tell you that I think our prospects are by no means flattering in the General Assembly. I shall not relax my small exertions in this noble cause. I hunt assiduously around me for every suggestion towards lessening the difficulties on the branch of the primary schools. The hostile interests, alluded to in my last, have been constantly at work, and I believe they have produced some effect on the House of Delegates. My belief is, that with such a House of Delegates nothing can be done."

Jefferson's letter of January 6, doubtless the one transmitting the report of that date, has been "lost or mislaid," and his letter of January 14, which was printed in the "Enquirer" of February 10, is taken up with defending his plan for the primary schools and showing its superiority to the present system. His letter of January 15 wants an appropriation for Central College, \$50,000 for the other two professorships, or at least \$25,000 for the mathematical professorship. Cabell informs him on January 22 that two hundred and fifty copies of his report "were ordered to be printed by the House of Delegates," and that the committee had reported a bill "containing the outlines of your bill, with some modifications," which would be taken up on the 29th inst. The hostile influences are again adverted to, but the editor omits the names of the opponents mentioned by Cabell. The next day Cabell writes that he has read the bill, but is "greatly disappointed. Indeed, sir, the prospect before us is dreary:" and he looks to the next Assembly. On February 1 he writes that Mr. Taylor, of Chesterfield, "has promised me to offer your

geography," were to be taught, and the University, wherein "all the branches of useful science may be taught." This left a wide gap to be filled by the colleges alone, each with only two professors, and did not equal the provisions of the Mercer bill, which included "primary schools, academies, colleges, and an university," and established forty-eight academies and four colleges, the number of professors being left to the trustees of the colleges.

bill as a substitute for the whole," which was done on February 5, and two hundred and fifty copies were ordered to be printed. Here again we see the hostile local influences. A certain member,—name omitted—favored Staunton: "In a contest between Lexington and Charlottesville he would probably be neutral; but I believe he would not regret to see Charlottesville prevail. The friends of Staunton and Lexington wish to keep down the Central College. I believe they would oppose the appropriation of a dollar to it. Should it get even a little annuity, it would be *established*; and one year more would throw Staunton out of the chase altogether, and Lexington in the background. For these reasons I believe the back country will oppose a small appropriation to the Central College with nearly as much zeal as it would the establishment of the University at that place."

On February 10, Cabell writes that, after some misgivings, he had had Jefferson's letter of January 14 published in the "Enquirer," and now asked his "forgiveness and approbation," and on the 13th that the House of Delegates had considered his bill in committee of the whole, and it received very few votes, while another substitute was adopted. "The disposition of the present House of Delegates is now manifest for a small appropriation for the education of the poor and the application of the rest of the fund to the payment of the debts of the State." This result makes him doubtful of "the propriety of making any application whatever on behalf of the Central College." "Local interests" * * * "have contributed largely to the overthrow of the interests of science and literature in the present General Assembly." Jefferson writes on February 16 approving of the publication of his letter, but saying: "I believe I have erred in meddling with it at all, and that it has done more harm than good."

THE ROCKFISH GAP COMMISSION.

Cabell replies on the 20th in a more jubilant frame of mind. When the school bill came

up in the Senate, "We engrafted upon it a provision for an University. In that shape it passed here by a majority of *fourteen to three*. This important vote took place yesterday. The bill has gone back to the House of Delegates. An attempt has been made to postpone it, and lost by an immense majority. The bill, with the amendments of the Senate, is ordered to be printed. * * * The bill now gives \$45,000 per annum to the poor, and \$15,000 to the University. * * * In this shape it is believed the bill will pass. It is provided in the bill that the Governor and Council shall choose one commissioner from each Senatorial District in the State; * * * that these commissioners shall meet at Rockfish Gap on 1st August, and adjourn from place to place and time to time; that they shall report to the next Assembly the best site, plan, etc., and the next Assembly will have the whole subject in their power. We have *fifteen* districts on this side the Ridge [i. e., out of twenty-four], and I think we are safe in the hands of the Executive." Cabell's next letter of February 22 contains the cheering intelligence that "The University bill has passed in the form of the enclosed with one small exception. The appointment of the commissioners is now a subject of infinite importance to us. The Executive, I think, will do us justice." Cabell wants both Jefferson and Madison appointed as commissioners. "All I want in this business is fair play—to put this subject on a footing of just reciprocity between the two sides of the mountain," i. e., the Blue Ridge.

This very important bill, which passed the Legislature on February 21, 1818, is given in full in the "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," (Appendix H, pp. 427-432.) The first seven sections relate to the primary schools, the last four to the University, no intermediate grades being provided for. In this respect it was inferior to both the Jefferson bill and the Mercer bill, but it did not make such a drain on the income of the Literary Fund. The portion relating to the University was briefly as follows: Section 8 established "The Univer-

sity of Virginia," and provided for the appointment of twenty-four commissioners to determine the site, as stated above, and "It shall be their duty to enquire and report to the Legislature at their next session:

First—A proper site for the University.

Secondly—A plan for the building thereof.

Thirdly—The branches of learning which should be taught therein.

Fourthly—The number and description of professorships; and

Fifthly—Such general provisions as might properly be enacted by the Legislature, for the better organizing and governing the University."

The Board was authorized to receive contributions, and its members were allowed the same pay and traveling expenses as the members of the General Assembly. Section 9 provided that fifteen thousand dollars should be appropriated from the revenue of the Literary Fund to defray the expenses of procuring the land and erecting the buildings, and for the permanent endowment of the University, provided that this appropriation should "in no manner impair or diminish the appropriations hereinbefore made to the education of the poor."

It may be remarked just here that this small appropriation continued to be the only annual appropriation made to the University of Virginia for nearly sixty years.

Section 10 provided for the appointment of thirteen Visitors by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to hold their offices for seven years.

Section 11 constituted "The Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia" a body corporate, with power to appoint and remove the professors and teachers, and all other officers of the University; to regulate their salaries and fees, and to make all such by-laws and regulations as might be necessary to the good government of the University; but they should conform to such laws as the Legislature might think proper to enact, and the University

should be in all things, at all times, subject to the control of the Legislature.

Here was a great gain. A University was at last legally established, and the fight must now be made as to the site. This fight must be fought first at the meeting of the Commissioners, and next in the Legislature.

Both Jefferson and Madison were duly appointed commissioners by Governor Preston, so Central College started with two ex-Presidents as its advocates. President Monroe was also one of the Visitors, but he was not a commissioner, as A. T. Mason represented the Loudoun district. Twenty-one of the twenty-four commissioners met at the tavern in Rockfish Gap,—that gap between Albemarle and Augusta counties through which the main turnpike to the West passes, now the seat of a summer resort known as "Mountain Top,"—on Saturday, August 1, 1818, and began their important deliberations. They included some of the most prominent men in Virginia, men of intellect and of weight in public affairs, which gave assurance of a judicial consideration of the subject. The proceedings and report of the commissioners are given nearly in full in the "Analectic Magazine," Vol. XIII (Philadelphia, 1819), and the full report alone in the "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence." Appendix I, pp. 432-447.¹⁵

¹⁵ The writer has been able to get access to the "Analectic Magazine" in the library of the Johns Hopkins University. In view of the rareness of the document, the proceedings are here given in full: "The Analectic Magazine," No. 74, Vol. XIII, February, 1819. Philadelphia (pp. 103-116).

Art III. "Proceedings and Report of the Commissioners for the University of Virginia; presented December 8, 1818." Richmond, 1818.

[In the following paper our readers will find a characteristic trait of the simplicity of our national manners, and a remarkable instance of political republicanism. Two ex-presidents, men that have stood on the pinnacle of greatness, and ranked among the potentates of the earth, are seen, in their willing retirement from the responsibilities of power, acting as members of a board of commissioners charged with the task of preparing means and system for the education of youth. The report is said to be from the pen of Mr. Jefferson, and contains many novel suggestions worthy the attention of our seminaries of learning already established.]

Jefferson was unanimously elected President of the Board, and appointed chairman of a committee of six, which was "to report on all the duties assigned to the commission except that relating to the site. This subject was considered by the entire Board. Three places were proposed, Lexington, Staunton, and Central College. All three were acknowledged to

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Commissioners for the University of Virginia having been required by law to meet at the tavern in Rockfish Gap, on the Blue Ridge, on the first day of August, 1818, the following members attended, (to-wit:) Creed Taylor, Peter Randolph, William Brockenbrough, Archibald Rutherford, Archibald Stuart, James Breckenridge, Henry E. Watkins, James Madison, Armistead T. Mason, Hugh Holmes, Philip C. Pendleton, Spencer Roane, John McTaylor, John G. Jackson, Thomas Wilson, Philip Slaughter, William H. Cabell, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Thomas Jefferson, William A. G. Dade, and William Jones, and their appointments being duly proven, they formed a Board, and proceeded to the discharge of the duties prescribed to them by the Act of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act appropriating a part of the revenue of the Literary Fund, and for other purposes."

Thomas Jefferson, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Board, and Thomas W. Maury appointed Secretary, who appeared and took his seat as such.

The Board proceeded to the first duty enjoined on them, (to-wit:) to enquire and report a proper site for the University, whereupon the towns of Lexington and Staunton, and the Central College, were severally proposed; and after some time spent in debate thereon, on motion of Mr. Rutherford, it was

Resolved, That the consideration be postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Dade (who stated it to be his object to ascertain the sense of the Board on the question, whether the Board would visit the several places proposed for the site of the University, at the same moment that he himself was opposed to the adoption of such resolution), that when this Board adjourns, it shall be to Lexington, in the county of Rockbridge, it was unanimously decided in the negative.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a select committee of six members be appointed by ballot to consider and report on all the duties assigned to this Board, except that relating to the site of the University, and a committee was appointed of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Roane, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Dade, and Mr. Breckenridge.

On a motion by Mr. Stuart, that when the Board adjourns it shall be to the town of Staunton, in the county of Augusta, it was decided in the negative.

On motion, *Resolved*, That when this Board adjourns, it will adjourn till 9 o'clock, on Monday morning.

And the Board was accordingly adjourned till 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, August 3d, 1818.—The Board having

be in healthful and fertile districts, but Jefferson is reported to have made a point in favor of his neighborhood by exhibiting 'an imposing list of octogenarians.' The question, however, turned mainly upon the relative degree of centrality. And here Jefferson had made his position impregnable. He showed the Board by diagrams that Central College was

met according to adjournment, On motion of Mr. Roane, *Resolved*, That the Board will now proceed to deliver its opinion which of the three places proposed, to-wit: Lexington, Staunton, or the Central College, is most convenient and proper for the site of the University of Virginia, and on a call of the votes, nominally, Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Pendleton, and Mr. J. McTaylor, voted for Lexington; Mr. Stuart and Mr. Wilson for Staunton; and Mr. Creed Taylor, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Brockenbrough, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Madison, Mr. Mason, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Roane, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Slaughter, Mr. Cabell, Mr. Claiborne, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Dade and Mr. Jones voted for the Central College. So it was resolved that the Central College is a convenient and proper place for the site of the University of Virginia.

Resolved, That this declaration of the opinion of the Board be referred to the committee appointed on Saturday, with instructions that they include it with the other matters referred to them, and report thereon; and that they retire forthwith to prepare and make their report.

Whereupon the Committee withdrew, and after some time returned to their seats, and delivered in their report, which having been considered, and sundry amendments made thereto, was, upon the question put, passed by the unanimous vote of the Board.

Resolved, That the secretary prepare without delay, two fair copies of the said report, to be signed each by every member present, and to be forwarded by the president, one of them to the speaker of the Senate, and the other to the speaker of the House of Delegates.

And the Board adjourned to tomorrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, August 4th 1818.—The Board met according to adjournment. The secretary, according to order, produced two fair copies of the report of the Committee, as amended and agreed to by the board, which were then signed by the attending members.

On motion of Mr. Roane, seconded by Mr. Breckenridge,

Resolved unanimously, 'That the thanks of this board be given to Thomas Jefferson, Esq., for the great ability, impartiality, and dignity, with which he has presided over its deliberations.'

The question being then put,

Resolved, That this board is now dissolved.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

Attest, TH: W. MAURY, Secretary."

Here follows the Report (which will be found in full in the "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," (Appendix I, pp. 432-447), as far as the last paragraph on p. 444 of that Correspondence.

well named, for it was not only geographically more central than any other college in Virginia, but it was actually nearest the center of white population.

Jefferson had no trouble in convincing the Commissioners at Rockfish Gap, and, indeed, he was altogether fair in his general estimate of the geographical situation. A vote was taken resulting in sixteen for Central College, three for Lexington [the seat of Washington College], and two for Staunton. Jefferson's committee was instructed to include this expression of opinion in the report, which was made on the 3rd of August, and, after sundry amendments, unanimously adopted. The next day two copies were signed by all the members present and were transmitted, one to the Speaker of the Senate and the other to the Speaker of the House. This report was probably prepared by Jefferson before he came to the meeting at Rockfish Gap, for it is an elaborate production, indicating careful thought. In the words of introductory comment in the "Analectic Review" [Magazine], the report "contains many novel suggestions worthy the attention of our seminaries of learning already established." Dr. Adams gives a summary of the report, but I shall consult the report itself for extracts.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

The Report mentions first, the decision as to the site, chiefly on the ground of centrality to the white population of the State, as mentioned above. It next considers the plan for the buildings, and proposes that of Central College, with which we are already familiar. "The advantages of this plan are: greater security against fire and infection; tranquility and comfort to the professors and their families thus insulated; retirement to the students; and the admission of enlargement to any degree to which the institution may extend in future times. It is supposed probable that a building of somewhat more size in the middle of the grounds may be called for in time, in which may be rooms for religious worship,

under such impartial regulations as the Visitors shall prescribe, for public examinations, for a library, for the schools of music, drawing, and other associated purposes." But by far the largest portion of this lengthy report is given to the consideration of the third and fourth topics mentioned in the act, the branches of learning to be taught in the University, and the number and description of professorships which are treated together. After stating the objects of primary education, the report mentions as the objects of the higher grade of education:

1. "To form the statesmen, legislators and judges, on whom public prosperity and individual happiness are so much to depend.

2. "To expound the principles and structure of government, the laws which regulate the intercourse of nations, those formed municipally for our own government, and a sound spirit of legislation, which, banishing all arbitrary and unnecessary restraint on individual action, shall leave us free to do whatever does not violate the equal rights of another."

To a people trained in political discussion as were the Virginians for two hundred years, from the time of the meeting of the first House of Burgesses, July 30, 1619,—the first deliberative assembly on this continent,—these were undoubtedly the first objects to be regarded in any scheme of higher education, a *sine qua non*, and whatever else such a scheme might include, the formation of "statesmen, legislators, and judges," and the knowledge of the principles of government and of law, must occupy the first place.

The report continues:

3. "To harmonize and promote the interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and by well informed views of political economy to give a free scope to the public industry.

4. "To develop the reasoning faculties of our youth, enlarge their minds, cultivate their morals, and instill into them the precepts of virtue and order.

5. "To enlighten them with mathematical

and physical sciences, which advance the arts, and administer to the health, the subsistence, and comforts of human life.

6. "And generally, to form them to habits of reflection and correct action, rendering them examples of virtue to others, and of happiness within themselves."

These being the objects of higher education, the report notices next the objections that have been made by "some good men, and even of respectable information," who "consider the learned sciences as useless acquirements," who "think that they do not better the condition of man;" and that "education, like private and individual concerns, should be left to private individual effort."

These men have not died out yet, so Jefferson's arguments are as good for the present day as they were eighty years ago. The commissioners "are sensible that the advantages of well-directed education, moral, political and economical, are truly above all estimate. Education generates habits of application, of order, and the love of virtue, and controls, by the force of habit, any innate obliquities in our moral organization;" and much more to the same effect; in fact, this portion of the report is a summary of Jefferson's educational philosophy, and he cannot forbear a slap at the view that "we must tread with awful reverence in the footsteps of our fathers. This doctrine is the genuine fruit of the alliance between Church and State," which Jefferson had opposed forty years before.

"Nor must we omit to mention, among the benefits of education, the incalculable advantage of training up able counsellors to administer the affairs of our country in all its departments, legislative, executive, and judiciary, and to bear their proper share in the councils of our national government; nothing more than education advancing the prosperity, the power, and the happiness of a nation," thus closing where he began.

Such being the objects to be attained, the branches of learning might be grouped as follows, each group being "within the powers of

a single professor," although we should now demur to such a heaping-up of subjects upon one professor:

I. Languages, ancient: Latin, Greek, Hebrew.

II. Languages, modern: French, Spanish, Italian, German, Anglo-Saxon.

III. Mathematics, pure: Algebra, Fluxions, Geometry, Elementary, Transcendental; Architecture, Military, Naval.

IV. Physico-Mathematics: Mechanics, Statics, Dynamics, Pneumatics, Acoustics. Optics, Astronomy, Geography.

V. Physics, or Natural Philosophy: Chemistry, Mineralogy.

VI. Botany, Zoology.

VII. Anatomy, Medicine.

VIII. Government, Political Economy. Law of Nature and of Nations, History, being interwoven with Politics and Law.

IX. Law, municipal.

X. Ideology, General Grammar, Ethics, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, and the fine arts.

Some of these terms are explained, but we shall note only one: "Ideology is the doctrine of thought," by which definition Jefferson may have enlightened John Adams. Several of these subjects are commented on, and especially the age at which University Latin and Greek should be begun, elementary instruction in these languages being presupposed. Each modern language is named for some peculiar excellence, but we shall quote only what Jefferson says of his favorite study, Anglo-Saxon:

"But in this point of view, Anglo-Saxon is of peculiar value. We have placed it among the modern languages, because it is in fact that which we speak, in the earliest form in which we have knowledge of it. It has been undergoing, with time, those gradual changes which all languages, ancient and modern, have experienced; and even now needs only to be printed in the modern character and orthography to be intelligible, in a considerable degree, to an English reader. It has this value, too, above the Greek and Latin, that, while it gives

the radix of the mass of our language, they explain its innovations only. Obvious proofs of this have been presented to the modern reader in the disquisitions of Horn[e] Tooke; and Fortesque Aland has well explained the great instruction which may be derived from it to a full understanding of our ancient common law, on which, as a stock, our whole system of law is engrafted. It will form the first link in the chain of an historical review of our language through all its successive changes to the present day, will constitute the foundation of that critical instruction in it which ought to be found in a seminary of general learning, and thus reward amply the few weeks of attention which would alone be requisite for its attainment; a language already fraught with all the eminent science of our parent country, the future vehicle of whatever we may ourselves achieve, and destined to occupy so much space on the globe, claims distinguished attention in American education."

These were advanced views as to the value of Anglo-Saxon, both as a language and as a repository of English law, even if something more is necessary for its attainment than a "few weeks of attention," and the printing "in the modern character and orthography," for it to be intelligible to an English reader.

The reasons for proposing no professorship of divinity should be mentioned, although such an omission in a State institution would not now require any explanation. This had been included in the "Letter to Peter Carr:"

"In conformity with the principles of our Constitution which place all sects of religion on an equal footing, with the jealousies of the different sects in guarding that equality from encroachment and surprise, and with the sentiments of the Legislature in favor of freedom of religion, manifested on former occasions, we have proposed no professor of divinity; and the rather as the proofs of the being of a God, the creator, preserver, and supreme ruler of the universe, the author of all the relations of morality, and of the laws and obligations these infer, will be within the

province of the professor of ethics; to which adding the developments of these moral obligations, of those in which all sects agree, with a knowledge of the languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, a basis will be formed common to all sects. Proceeding thus far without offense to the Constitution, we have thought it proper at this point to leave every sect to provide, as they think fittest, the means of further instruction in their own peculiar tenets."

Gymnastics, and "the arts which embellish life, dancing, music, and drawing," were left to accessory teachers, "who will be paid by the individuals employing them." The report proceeds to discuss, lastly, the fifth point mentioned in the Act, the general provisions that might be enacted for the better organizing and governing the University. Under this head a great deal, as in the case of all matters of detail, was left to the Visitors, who were charged with various duties, which may be summed up in the power "to direct and do all matters and things, which, not being inconsistent with the laws of the land, to them shall seem most expedient for promoting the purposes of the said institution; which several functions they should be free to exercise in the form of by-laws, rules, resolutions, orders, instructions, or otherwise, as they should deem proper." This left all details of organization and instruction in the hands of the Visitors, who were clothed with full authority to act "as they should deem proper"; they should, at all times, conform to such laws as the Legislature might think proper to enact for their government, and the University should, in all things, be subject to the control of the Legislature, as stated in the Act.

The report closes with certain conditional offers made for the benefit of the University. If Lexington were selected as the site of the University, Mr. John Robinson offered a deed to 3,350 acres of land, his personal estate, and fifty-seven slaves, but "subject only to the payment of his debts and fulfillment of his contracts"; Washington College offered all

their funds, buildings, library and apparatus, with thirty-one acres of land; and the people of Lexington, a subscription of nearly \$18,000.

Jefferson notes that Mr. Robinson's deed is defective, though the defect could be remedied, and that questions may arise as to the power of the trustees of Washington College to make the transfers. Staunton made no offer.

On the condition that Central College be made the site, this College offers its whole property, real and personal, in possession or in action, consisting of forty-seven acres with buildings begun, one hundred and fifty-three acres near the former, proceeds of the sales of the glebes, nearly \$3,300, a subscription of over \$41,000, besides "outstanding papers of unknown amount," from which must be deducted the cost of the lands and buildings, and existing contracts.

We have already seen that the Commissioners had selected and recommended Central College as the site, but the Lexington party were not satisfied, and the fight had to be fought over in the Legislature, as we shall see.

This report is a most able and interesting one, and gives the outlines on which the University of Virginia was established. It will be seen that it was intended to be a real University, so far as an institution with only ten professors could be; undoubtedly the professorships were overloaded, but it was proposed to teach each subject to its highest degree.

THE LEGISLATIVE STRUGGLE FOR THE SITE.

It remains to trace the reception of the report and its results in the Legislature. Jefferson forwarded the report to Cabell on November 20, 1818, and stated as the opinion of the Commissioners, "that it should be delivered to each Speaker in the chair, on the second morning of the session." Cabell's letter of December 8 states that "the report was read, and received with great attention in both the

houses. A resolution to print a number of copies passed each house. The ability and value of the report, I am informed, are universally admitted. It was referred in the lower house to a select committee, and the Speaker is friendly to the measure. Present prospects are very favorable to a successful issue. * * * A portion of the Assembly will be opposed to the whole subject, and how far a combination between this part and the Lexington interest may jeopardize the measure, I cannot now determine. All that I can now positively affirm is, that the clouds seem to be scattering, and the prospect to smile." A postscript to this letter says: "Mr. Hunter, of Essex, will support the report." A later letter, December 24, corrects this statement, but a still later one, January 18, 1819, shows that Mr. Hunter¹⁶ was supporting the University bill. Cabell's letter of December 14 says: "There is a decided majority of the Committee in favor of the Central College; but the Eastern members are less attentive than the Western. * * * The friends of Lexington wish to have the clause of location reported with a blank." They also wished time to consider the provisions of the bill, which Cabell ascribed to "manoeuvring," and they wanted the assertion proved, that Charlottesville was nearer to the center of population than Staunton or Lexington. "The prospect is still favorable," writes Cabell, "but the effect of intrigue and management is beyond the reach of calculation. There is a party in the House of Delegates opposed to the measure in every shape. I hope that party is not strong. The weight of character in the Board is working the effects I calculated on when I first suggested that measure. The wayward spirits on this side the Ridge are awed into acquiescence." Cabell's letter of December 17 states: "The select Committee of the House of Delegates, on the subject of the University,

¹⁶ This was Mr. James Hunter, of Essex County, father of the late Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter, who was an Alumnus of the University, a member of Congress, and for many years United States Senator and Confederate States Senator from Virginia.

has just had a third meeting; thirteen members attended. On the question whether the bill should be reported with a blank as to the site, it was decided in the negative, by the casting vote of the chairman. The Central College was selected as the site, and the bill reported to the House. The Lexington party sought for further delays under the pretext of wanting time to consider the calculations as to the center of population, and to bring

to unite the Eastern delegation, and to put them under responsibility to their constituents. The anonymous shape was preferred, but the author is very well known."

A second letter of the same date states that, of the twenty-two members from the northwest, all, except one, had expressed themselves in favor of the Central College. Cabell's letter of December 24 is not so hopeful: "The delay upon the University bill is truly to be



West Range Arcades.

forward their own claims. I am really fearful for the ultimate fate of the bill. * * * There is a party in the East in favor of putting down the literary fund. Should these parties unite on the question on the passage of the bill, it will be lost; and this result is much to be apprehended." Cabell had published in that morning's "Enquirer," Jefferson's calculations as to the center of population. "We deemed the publication essential

lamented. The hostile interests are daily acquiring new force by intrigue and management. The party opposed altogether to the University is growing so rapidly, we have just grounds to fear a total failure of the measure." The friends of William and Mary wanted \$5,000 as the price of their concurrence; Cabell preferred to lose the bill rather than consent to such a compact. "The better educated part of them, whilst they, their

sons, connexions and friends, have been educated at William and Mary, quote Smith, the 'Edinburgh Review,' and Dugald Stewart, to prove that education should be left to individual enterprise. The more ignorant part pretend that the literary fund has been diverted from its original object, the education of the poor; and accuse the friends of the University of an intention to apply all the fund to the benefit of the wealthy."

This sounds like a leaf from the debates of a recent Legislature, for this argument never grows old. Whenever any measure for the promotion of higher education is brought forward, it bobs up serenely in all its perennial freshness.

"In regard to Charlottesville as a site for the University, many liberal and enlightened persons feel difficulties from the smallness of the town. They think a town of some size necessary, to attract professors, to furnish polished society for the students, to supply accommodations, to resist the physical force, and present the means of governing a large number of young men, etc. This last objection seems to make some impression." But Jefferson's calculations as to the center of population were still objected to, because his east and west lines commenced at the mouth of the Chesapeake and so were nearer to the southern than the northern side of the State, and Cabell wants information. This rouses Jefferson more than the movements of the hostile interests, and he replies on January 1, 1819, the first letter since November 20. He acknowledges the truth of the objection, but claims that "the greatest part of what is north is water. There is more land on the south than north. I do not think a fairer point of commencement can be taken, and being a remarkable one, I therefore took it. The point of commencement being determined, the direction of the line of equal division is not a matter of choice; it must from thence take whatever direction an equal division of the population commands; and the census proves this to pass near Charlottesville, the Rockfish Gap,

and Staunton. The Blue Ridge again, in the cross division, is so natural a dividing line, as to have been universally so considered, and a parallel course with that should therefore be taken for the line of equal division that way. * * * An E. and W. line would take the line of equal division entirely from Staunton, but I do not believe it would from Charlottesville; and while a north and south line would take it entirely from Lexington, I believe it would be still as near to Charlottesville; and in my opinion, run your lines in what direction you please, they will pass close to Charlottesville, and for the very good reason that it is truly central to the white population. However, let those who wish to set up other lines in competition, make their own calculations. It is a very laborious business."

Cabell thanks Jefferson on January 7 for this information, and reviews the situation. From Christmas to January 1st "the success of the measure was despaired of." Here follows a detailed account of the opposition: "My mind has sought far and wide for the means of awakening the eastern people to a just view of their rights, and of exciting the friends of learning to an exertion of their powers. I have passed the night in watchful reflection, and the day in ceaseless activity. Our ranks are filled with clever young men who will, when the debate comes on, give us flowery speeches; but we want the practical wisdom and efficient concert of the year 1799." The days of '98-'99 were the halcyon days of political discussion in Virginia, and the resolutions of those years, with "Madison's Report" that followed in their defence, were the political text-book of true Jeffersonian Republicans, so it is not strange that they should be referred to by way of illustration.

Cabell was indefatigable in reducing the opposition even at the risk of his health. "I have procured most of the essays you have seen in the 'Enquirer,' and furnished the probable topics of objection to some of our friends in the House of Delegates with refer-

ence to authorities for their refutation. Happily, sir, a counter-current has been produced, and I am now confident of ultimate success. * * * Our friends are at last roused, and are as ardent as you could desire. The course of things here will surprise and distress you. But be assured, sir, I do not exaggerate, and we have been compelled to meet the opposition on their own ground. The liberal and enlightened views of great statesmen pass over our heads unheeded like the spheres above. When we assemble here, an eastern and western feeling supersedes all other considerations. Our policy now is to keep back the vote as long as possible."

The next letter, of January 18, begins: "Grateful, truly grateful is it to my heart, to be able to announce to you the result of this day's proceedings in the House of Delegates. In Committee of the Whole the question was taken, after an elaborate discussion, on the motion to strike the Central College from the bill. The vote was as follows: For striking out, 69; against, 114; majority against striking out, *forty-five*. This is a decisive victory." Then followed the appeal of Mr. Baldwin¹⁷ of Augusta,—the county in which Staunton is situated,—to the western delegation, to unite with the majority in support of the bill, and it passed to its third reading, *nem. con.* Mr. Cabell left the House before the critical vote was taken, "to avoid the shock of feeling which I should have been compelled to sustain. But I am told the scene was truly affecting. A great part of the House was in tears; and, on the rising of the House, the Eastern members hovered around Mr. Baldwin; some shook him by the hand; others solicited an introduction. Such magnanimity in a defeated adversary excited universal applause. The discussion must have produced a considerable effect."

Cabell's letter is evidence of the great ex-

citement in the House of Delegates. He writes on January 21st: "On the 17th instant the University bill passed the House of Delegates, only twenty-eight members voting against it. Yesterday I moved its commitment in the Senate"; and on January 25th he continues: "The question on striking out the Central College from the University bill has just been taken in the Senate, and rejected by a vote of 16 to 7, and I am happy to inform you that immediately thereafter the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and that it passed by a vote of 22 to 1."

At last, after a severe and protracted struggle, in which Cabell distinguished himself by his tact and discretion, the University of Virginia was chartered and Central College was adopted as its site. Each annual Catalogue of the University bears the imprint of its seal, "a Minerva enrobed in her peplum and characteristic habiliments as inventress and protectress of the arts," with the year 1819 as its birth-year, but six long years were to elapse, and many legislative struggles to be encountered, before it could be opened for the reception of students.

On January 28th Jefferson congratulates Cabell on the passage of the bill, but, with his practical mind, looks at once to the pecuniary status: "On a careful review of our existing means, we shall be able, this present year, to add but two pavilions and their dormitories to the two already in course of execution, so as to provide but four professorships; and hereafter, we can add but one a year, without any chance of getting a chemical apparatus, an astronomical apparatus, with its observatory, a building for a library, with its library, etc.; in fact it is vain to give us the name of an University without the means of making it so"; and he wants to know if the Legislature would not give the University "the derelict portions offered to the pauper schools and not accepted by them," the unclaimed dividends, which would enable the University "to complete its buildings, and procure its apparatuses, library, etc." Cabell replies on

¹⁷ This was Briscoe G. Baldwin, later Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, father of the late Hon. John B. Baldwin, and the late Colonel Briscoe G. Baldwin, Chief of Ordnance of the Army of Northern Virginia, C. S. A.

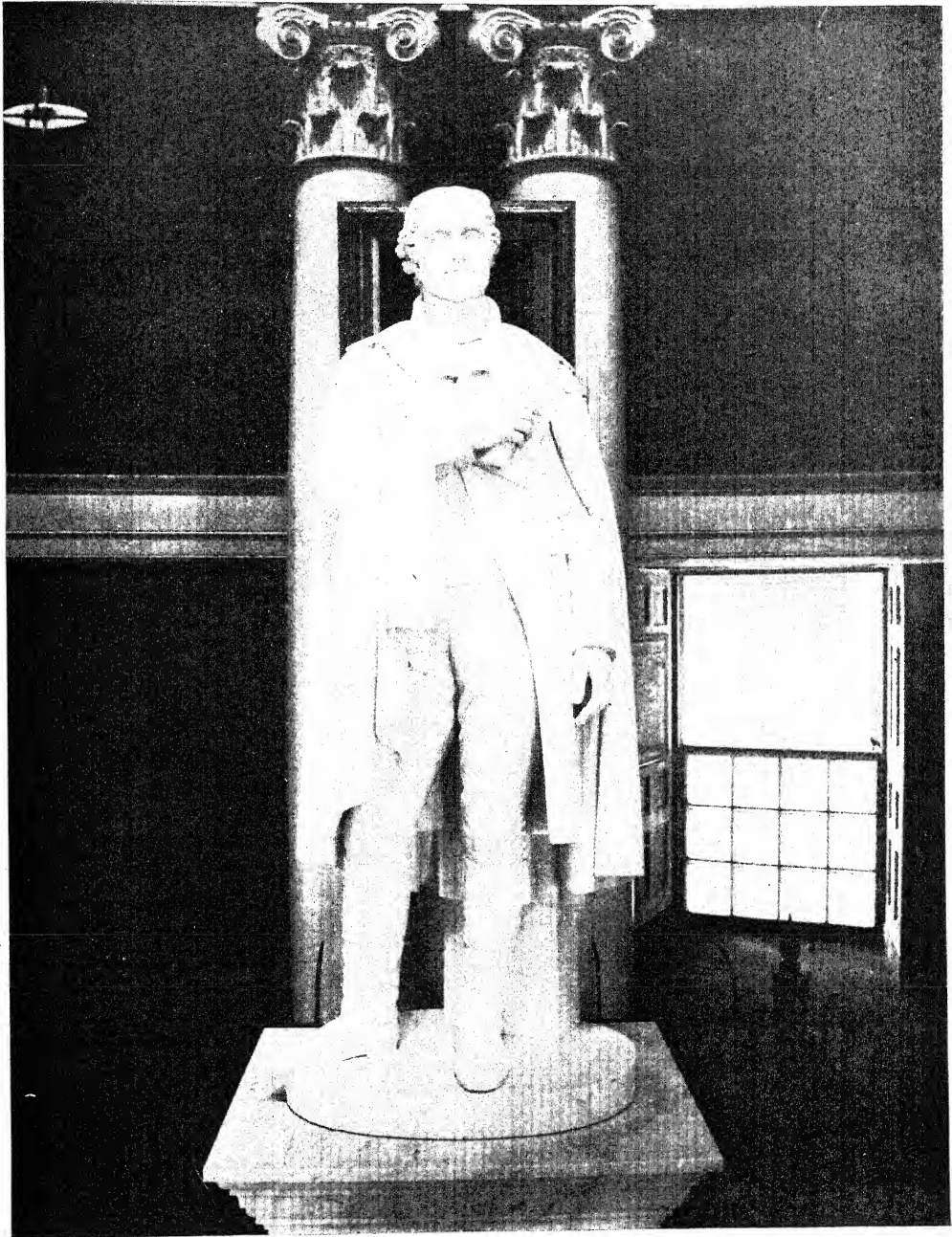
February 4th (misprinted "December" in the "Correspondence" and in Adams), acknowledging the inadequacy of the funds, and expressing a willingness to co-operate in augmenting them, but, with political tact, he says: "Knowing, as I do, the character and prejudices of the present Assembly, and what has occurred during the present session, I must say that I think any such attempt would not only prove unsuccessful, but would be injurious to the interests of the institution.

* * * *We have got possession of the ground, and it will never be taken from us.*

* * * I consider it, therefore, our best policy to do nothing that is calculated to injure the character of its friends in the estimation of the Assembly, or of the great body of the people. Any proposition of the kind you suggest, though in itself highly proper and judicious, would, in my humble judgment, have this tendency, if brought forward at

the present session. At another session the attempt might be made, perhaps, with no injurious consequence, and with a probability of success." This was the opinion also of other friends of the University, who thought that "the best course would be to drop the whole subject of education; to say nothing more about it at the present session." The letter then enumerates those who had been most active in behalf of the University, and praises especially the Board of Commissioners.

It was undoubtedly best to "let well enough alone," and trust to time to mollify the asperities of the contest, to conciliate the opponents, and to let the facts speak for themselves in the future. After establishing a University, it was certain that the State would not suffer it to fail, although it might be slow in supplying the necessary funds, for the average legislator never realizes what it costs to maintain higher education.



Galt's Statue of Jefferson, in Library.

CHAPTER VII.

THE UNIVERSITY CHARTER OF JANUARY 25TH, 1819. SYNOPSIS OF ITS PROVISIONS. FROM THE CHARTER TO THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY. THE LEGISLATURES OF 1819-'20, 1820-'21, 1821-'22, 1822-'23, 1823-'24, 1824-'25. THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY, MARCH 7TH, 1825. JEFFERSON'S LAST REPORT. THE LEGISLATURE OF 1825-'26.



LET us examine now the "Act establishing an University," and see what were its provisions, and how the University was organized.

Section 1 accepts the conveyance of the lands and other property of the Central College, "for the use, and on the conditions in the said deed of conveyance expressed."

Section 2 establishes on the site of Central College "an University, to be called 'The University of Virginia,'" under seven Visitors, to be appointed by the Governor and Council, who should prescribe a day for their first meeting.

Section 3 provides that the Visitors shall appoint a Rector and a Secretary, shall make an inventory of the property, and take measures for the completion of the buildings in progress, and the addition of others.

Section 4 may be quoted in full: "In the said University shall be taught the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, French, Spanish, Italian, German and Anglo-Saxon; the different branches of mathematics, pure and physical; natural philosophy; the principles of agriculture; chemistry; mineralogy, including geology; botany; zoology; anatomy; medicine; civil government; political economy; the law of nature and nations; municipal law; history; ideology [Jefferson's term for 'the doctrine of thought']; general gram-

mar; ethics; rhetoric, and belles lettres; which branches of science shall be so distributed, and under so many professors, not exceeding ten, as the Visitors shall think proper and expedient."

Section 5 provides for the apartments and accommodations of the professors, and "such standing salary, not exceeding \$1,000, as the Visitors shall think proper and sufficient, with such tuition fees from each student as the Visitors shall, from time to time, establish." This carried out the Jeffersonian plan of paying the professors by a small salary, together with tuition fees from the students.

Section 6 defines the duties of the Visitors on the lines already laid down in the report of the Commissioners, quoting *verbatim* from that report.

Section 7 provides for two stated meetings of the Board in every year at the University, and for filling vacancies in their number, following here also the report of the Commissioners.

Section 8 incorporates the Visitors under the title, "The Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia." as we have already seen above.

Section 9 subjects the Visitors to the control of the Legislature "in all things and at all times," and requires an annual report to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to be laid before the Legislature, "em-

bracing a full account of the disbursements, the funds on hand, and a general statement of the condition of the said University."

Section 10 requires the Visitors to visit the University at least once a year, "enquire into the proceedings and practices thereat; examine the progress of the students," and give testimonials.

Section 11 provides for the appointment of the Visitors on each 29th of February, and for prescribing a day for their first meeting at the University, *provided* that the Visitors of Central College shall continue to exercise their functions until the first actual meeting of their successors.

We thus have the Charter of the University of Virginia drawn on the lines of Jefferson's report, and its recommendations were now enacted into law.

In the foregoing sketch we have seen the beginnings of the Albemarle Academy, and Jefferson's desire to enlarge its scope as shown in his noted "Letter to Peter Carr"; the subsequent change into Central College before even a site for the Academy was selected, and the provisions of its Charter; the purchase of a site and the actual beginning of the erection of buildings for this College; the passage by the House of Delegates, and the failure in the Senate by a tie vote, of the Mercer bill establishing a general system of public education, including a University, which might have resulted in locating the University elsewhere; the thoughtful movement of Cabell in attaching the bill for a University to the bill for primary education, and the appointment of Commissioners to select a site; the decision of that Board in favor of Central College; the hotly contested struggle in the Legislature against that site, and the final passage of the Act establishing the University on that site, turning Central College into the University.

This was a crowning triumph for Jefferson and Cabell and their coadjutors, and a measure fraught with good to the best interests of the State. Now especially, since the establishment

of the State of West Virginia,—that Cæsarion operation by which her latest offspring was unnaturally severed from the old mother,—no one will be found to contend that Charlottesville is not a better location for the University than either Staunton or Lexington, and is not nearer to the center of population of the present State, seeing, too, that it stands at the intersection of the main channels of communication between the North and the South, the East and the West, a prophetic realization of the Jeffersonian contention before such means of communication were thought of, a happy testimony to human foresight. Starting with a plan that embraced the chief subdivisions of learning, and that admitted indefinite expansion, the University of Virginia has developed along the lines of its Charter, and has continued to contribute its quota of lawyers, physicians, teachers, clergymen, literary and scientific men, to the advancement of its State and country.

FROM THE CHARTER TO THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It would be a long story to follow in detail the history of the University from the granting of its charter, January 25th, 1819, to the opening of the University, March 7th, 1825, and to narrate the difficulties encountered in procuring sufficient appropriations from the Legislature to complete the buildings. The curious reader will find it all set down in full in the "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence." The detailed history has been given above of the efforts made to secure a University for the State. With the granting of the Charter the University was secured and its site fixed, and as Cabell well said, in his letter of February 4th, 1819: "We have got possession of the ground, and it will never be taken from us." But it was a long effort to secure money enough to complete the buildings. Cabell became discouraged, and wished to resign, but Jefferson begged him to stand to his post, saying: "But I will die in the last ditch. And so, I hope, you will, my friend," to

which Cabell replied: "It is not in my nature to resist such an appeal." ("Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," pp. 202-3.)

This story must, however, be given in outline in order to preserve the record here. In his letter of February 15th, 1819, Cabell communicates the appointment of the first Visitors of the University of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Chapman Johnson, James Breckenridge, Robert B. Taylor, John H. Cocke and Joseph C. Cabell, four of whom were Visitors of Central College.

The Visitors of Central College met for the first time on February 26th, and determined that all the funds of the University "applicable to the services of the present year," after meeting current expenses, should be "applied to providing additional buildings for the accommodation of the professors, and for dieting and lodging the students," and the balance of the funds of the last year should be devoted to the same purpose.

The Visitors of the University of Virginia held their first meeting on March 29th, appointed the Treasurer of Central College as Bursar of the University, determined to engage a. Proctor, directed an inventory of the property, and a full statement of the funds, to be made, provided a common seal (see above), and fixed the compensation of each professor at a standing salary of \$1,500 a year, and \$30 annually from each student attending the professor's lectures. They also concurred with the Visitors of Central College that the funds should first be devoted to the buildings. They appointed Doctor Thomas Cooper, of Philadelphia, "heretofore appointed professor of chemistry and of law for the Central College," "professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and natural philosophy, and as a professor of law also, until the advance of the institution, and the increase of the number of students, shall render necessary a separate appointment to the professorship of law." They fixed his salary, and agreed to reimburse the expense of removing his philosophical apparatus, library, and cabinet of minerals, and to

purchase his apparatus. Considering the difficulty of procuring "American citizens of the first order of science in their respective lines to be professors in the University," the committee of superintendence was authorized to make provisional arrangements, subject to ratification of the Visitors. They concluded to purchase more land of John Perry, "lying between the two parcels heretofore purchased of him," and appointed John H. Cocke and Thomas Jefferson the committee of superintendence. Thus was Central College transformed into the University of Virginia, and the action of its Visitors confirmed by those of the University. ("Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," Appendix L, pp. 451-5.) Jefferson had written to Cabell on February 19th, 1819, expressing his satisfaction at the appointment of the Visitors, and saying: "I think, with you, that we must apply all our funds to building for the present year, and not open the institution until we can do it with that degree of splendor necessary to give it a prominent character; consequently, that we must defer the mission for professors to another year." This refers to Jefferson's previously expressed desire that Cabell should go to Europe for professors for Central College, but he was unable to go, and this mission was undertaken later for the University by Francis W. Gilmer, as we shall see. The funds would permit the erection of "two pavilions, in addition to the two we have, one boarding-house, and twenty or thirty more dormitories." The engagement of Dr. Cooper is referred to, and Jefferson proposed that an usher should "open a grammar school for the Junior classes in Charlottesville, on his own account altogether," and Cooper might take "the higher classes only, and open his law school. So far, I think, we can begin in May." This proposal was destined to be crushed in the bud, for, instead of three months, it was six years before Jefferson saw the University opened. It serves to show, however, how sanguine were his hopes from the start. Cabell's letter of February 22d, not

one month since the Charter was granted, speaks of the difficulties in the way of getting adequate funds, and continues: "I have devoted two winters and one summer of my life to the most sincere cooperation with you in getting this measure through the Assembly. I think I am well apprised of the state of the public mind; and, believe me, the contest is not over. The very same interests and prejudices which arrayed themselves against the location at Charlottesville, will continue to assail that establishment. They will seize upon every occasion, and avail themselves of every pretext, to keep it down." Jefferson's letter of March 1st replies to Cabell's inquiries as to the engagements with Dr. Cooper, but we shall see the final action of the Visitors in regard to this matter later. He says: "The College is in distress for \$1,500," and he wishes Cabell "to pave the way for it." Cabell's reply of the 8th informs him that the President and Directors of the Literary Fund would honor the Treasurer's draft for it, and this is confirmed in his letter of the 12th. Soon afterwards the first meeting of the Board of Visitors took place, the action taken at which we have already seen, especially that relating to the engagements with Dr. Cooper. The editor of the Correspondence prefixes a note to Cabell's letter of April 17th, on the criticism to which the plan of the University had been subjected "both by the Virginia public and traveling visitors," but the remainder of the Board deferred to Jefferson in this matter, as in others, both because of their regard for his judgment and experience, and for the reason urged by Madison, "that, as the scheme was originally Mr. Jefferson's, and the chief responsibility for its success and failure would fall on him, it was but fair to let him execute it in his own way." Cabell's comments on the plan of the University will bear quotation: "The plan of pavilions and dormitories along the area of the University will be beautiful and magnificent, and unlike anything which I have seen in Europe or America. The continuation of the same style

of architecture till the two sides of the area shall have been filled up, will follow as a matter of course. But permit me to suggest a doubt whether the plan of pavilions and dormitories should not be confined to the area, and some other styles [be] adopted for the hotels and back ranges. The dormitories, though extremely beautiful, are liable to some objections in point of convenience. With an Eastern and Western aspect, with a single window in each, and with flat roofs, I am inclined to think they will be very warm in summer, and with a continuous public passage, it is to be apprehended that the students will be less retired from noise and other interruptions than might be desired. For these reasons, I should be disposed to depart from that mode of building, with respect to the hotels and back ranges. In regard to flat roofs, on the plan now pursued, it seems to be much doubted whether they will not leak, and require renewal in the course of six years. This seems to be the prevailing opinion of the best workmen in the country. With respect to the lecturing rooms in the pavilions, permit me to ask whether a more spacious plan would not be advisable in the further prosecution of the buildings? Some of the Professors will probably not have crowded classes, and these might have the use of the halls now finished, or in state of preparation. But many of the Professors will, in all probability, have very numerous attendants; and the idea of repeating the same lecture to the residue of a large class, would be very disagreeable to a man who would ascribe the necessity of doing so to a supposed defect in the structure of the pavilions. It occurred to me, at one time, that the lecturing halls in the pavilions should be constructed on the model of the Greek and Roman theatres and amphitheatres, which has been adopted since the revolution in France; but as this would deprive the Professors and their families of the use of them at other hours than those of lecturing, and as it might produce too considerable a departure from the plan now adopted, I presume it would be most

advisable merely to enlarge the halls. In the lapse of years, it may be proper to resign the pavilions entirely to the accommodation of the Professors, and to provide lecturing rooms in separate buildings."

As might have been foreseen, this became a necessity before "the lapse of years," and lecture-rooms for the professors were provided in the central building (the Rotunda) and later in its wings, and in other buildings

for two others and dormitories "in anticipation of the funds of the ensuing year," and expressed the opinion that three others, making ten in all, with five hotels and additional dormitories, would be necessary, for the expense of which the Proctor should make an estimate to accompany their report. He was also directed to make arrangements for executing the capitals of the columns "by the two Italian artists engaged for that pur-



West Lawn Arcade.

as they were successively erected. Jefferson seems to have had an idea that the professors would be unmarried men, like the English college tutors, and so would lecture in their own houses, but the advent of a woman soon changed all that. This idea of Jefferson's, however, accounts for the huge parlors in the houses of the University professors.

The Board of Visitors met again on October 4th, approved the erection of an additional pavilion instead of a hotel, and the en-

pose, or by others." As the buildings and funds would not permit the opening of the University the next spring, the committee of superintendence was directed to arrange terms with Dr. Cooper and report. The Bursar and Proctor furnished an inventory of the property and an account of the disbursements and funds, and the Report to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund was agreed to. This report, reciting the action of the Visitors, duly follows.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1819-'20.

Jefferson's letter to Cabell of January 22d, 1820, encloses the Bursar's estimate of the money necessary to finish the buildings already commenced and to erect those requisite to complete the establishment, showing that it would take nearly \$100,000; deducting from this amount available funds in hand and in prospect, there would still be needed \$80,000.

Cabell writes on February 3d that "some enlightened men tell me there is no prospect of success, and I candidly think it doubtful"; and again on February 17th, "that we must persevere in our views [as] to the present and future surpluses till we could raise \$80,000.

* * * Nothing shall be left undone within the compass of my power." The House of Delegates rejected the bill for \$80,000, and then for \$40,000, and postponed the matter until February 22d, as Cabell writes on the 24th, but a bill for borrowing the money,—it was hoped from the Literary Fund,—"went through this morning with but little opposition." We hear nothing more of the matter until the meeting of the Visitors on October 3d, 1820, when Cabell was appointed to examine and verify the accounts of the preceding year, and the committee of superintendence, having annulled the contract with Dr. Cooper, was authorized to enter into negotiations with Mr. Bowditch, of Salem, and Mr. Ticknor, of Boston, with a view to their engagement as professors. Cooper's appointment was violently opposed on religious grounds, as he was a Unitarian, and hence its annulment on equitable terms, a certain sum being allowed him for his trouble and expense. (See Jefferson's letters to Cooper of November 2, 1822, and December 11, 1823, in Ford, X, pp. 242 ff. and 285 ff.)

The report follows, which shows that the bill above-mentioned, authorizing the borrowing of \$60,000, with a pledge of the annuity for repayment, had become a law, and that the Visitors had met in April and determined to devote all their funds to the completion of the buildings for professors and students, which

would take \$93,600. The loan, with the annuity, after deducting interest on the loan each year, would yield \$95,400 by January 1, 1823; so the Visitors borrowed the money from the Literary Fund, postponing reimbursements until April, 1824, and entered into contracts for completion of the buildings, but these, with the reimbursements to the Literary Fund, would take the whole revenue of the University until April, 1828. The payment of the balance of subscriptions was uncertain so they were reserved "as a supplementary and contingent fund."

The central building recommended by the Rockfish Gap commissioners is referred to, which would cost probably \$40,000, and would be needed as soon as the University should open, but it was beyond the reach of the present funds, which were not adequate to maintain the University on the full scale enacted by the Legislature. The report closes with a strong hint at liberating the present annuity from its engagements, as, if so, the University could be opened by the autumn of the ensuing year, 1821.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1820-'21.

Let us now see how the University fared with the Legislature of 1820-'21. Jefferson writes to Cabell on November 28th that he had sent the report to the Governor and requested that it might be laid before the Legislature on the second day of the session, before "unfriendly combinations and manoeuvres" could be formed. He estimates the whole cost of the institution, exclusive of the Library building, at \$162,364, and compares that with the cost of other prominent buildings. He endeavors to provoke the Legislature to good works by the example of New York, and says: "The mass of education in Virginia before the Revolution, placed her with the foremost of her sister colonies. What is her education now? Where is it? The little we have we import, like beggars, from other States; or import their beggars to bestow on us their miserable crumbs."

He suggests that the friends of the University "take the lead in proposing and effectuating a practicable scheme of elementary schools," condemning the present plan as deficient in results, and elaborating the point at considerable length. He thinks that "It will reconcile the friends of the elementary schools (and none is more warmly so than myself), lighten the difficulties of the University, and promote in every order of men the degree of instruction proportioned to their condition, and to their views in life." He appends estimates of the prospective cost of the buildings, which were about \$25,000 in excess of those heretofore made, and adds that, to liberate the funds of the University and open it in 1821, with only six professors, will require:

1. A remission of the loan of. \$60,000
2. A supplementary sum to liberate the annuities of 1821-2-3 45,000
3. To make good the estimated deficit 8,364
4. An additional sum for the Library. 40,000
5. And to establish and maintain ten professorships an equal partition of the Literary Fund between the University and the elementary schools will be necessary 30,000

An Observatory building would cost \$10,000 or \$12,000 more, which might be accomplished by the balance of the subscription money and the rents. This long and detailed letter is acknowledged by Cabell on December 20th, who says: "We have agreed * * * to let the subject of the University lie over till after Christmas. * * * We shall have the academies to contend with this year. Our difficulties are great, but every effort will be used to carry the bill." Cabell writes again on December 22d: "There was a general concurrence in the opinion that we should not succeed in an attempt at a general system of schools, and that we should aim at only so much money as would finish the buildings, leaving the mortgage for the present on our funds. It will be a hard struggle to get even this. The hostile interests are strong, and well conducted this session."

Jefferson writes on December 25th, enclosing his letter of November 9th to the Governor, and explaining an error in the estimate, because the Bursar had not included the annuities of 1822 and '23, which were entered in the report. He compares the area of Virginia with that of other States much smaller, and accounts for the influence of Massachusetts "in our confederacy" on the ground of "her attention to education, unquestionably."

Cabell replies on January 4th, 1821, saying: "Since my arrival I have been incessantly engaged on the subject of the University. We have a powerful combination to oppose, and the result is extremely doubtful. * * * You may rest assured that every exertion will be made to keep down the University, and you must be prepared for a failure this session. We hope to get \$50,000; but that is extremely doubtful." He begins his letter of January 18th: "I am sorry to inform you that it seems to be the general impression here that we shall be able to effect nothing for the University during the present session. It is with the most heartfelt grief that I acknowledge this to be my own impression," and more in the same strain. In his letter of January 25th Cabell recurs to his intention of withdrawing from the Legislature: "My object now is domestic, rural and literary leisure." Jefferson replies to both letters on January 31st: "They fill me with gloom as to the disposition of our Legislature towards the University. I perceive that I am not to live to see it opened." He discusses a loan of \$60,000, and says: "My individual opinion is that we had better not open the institution until the buildings, library and all, are finished, and our funds cleared of incumbrance," which he thinks, will be "infallibly at the end of *thirteen* years, and as much earlier as an enlightened Legislature shall happen to come into place. * * * Even with the whole funds we shall be reduced to six professors, while Harvard will still prime it over us with her twenty professors. How many of our youths she now has, learning the lessons of Anti-

Missourianism, I know not, but a gentleman lately from Princeton told me he saw there the list of the students at that place, and that more than half were Virginians. These will return home, no doubt, deeply impressed with the sacred principles of our holy alliance of Restrictionists." Thus Jefferson did not lose sight of his political principles in the midst of his concern for the University. Then follows his strong appeal to Cabell not to desert the institution, and its effect, as noticed above, in Cabell's reply of February 8th. He begs Jefferson "immediately to write to General Breckenridge a letter on the subject of the University, such as may be shown generally, showing no preference and making no imputations. He wishes it, and will make a powerful use of it." With this request Jefferson complies on February 15th, and on the 20th Cabell informs him that "a bill in favor of the University has been reported by the Committee on Schools and Colleges. It proposes to authorize a loan by the President and Directors [i. e., of the Literary Fund] of \$60,000, to be paid out of the balance due from the General Government, or any other part of the uninvested principal of the Fund." On February 22d he writes: "The University bill passed to a second reading in the House of Delegates by a majority of one vote only. It is now on its third reading, and will be read to-morrow;" and on February 25th: "I have the pleasing satisfaction to inform you that the University Bill passed yesterday, not exactly in the shape its friends preferred, yet in one not very exceptionable. The first intelligence of its passage in the Lower House, was conveyed to us in the Senate Chamber by a tumultuous noise below, like that which is usual on the adjournment of the House. This was the tumult of rejoicing friends coming to bring us the glad tidings." Cabell mentions many to whom the University was indebted for success, but he utters a note of warning: "It is the anxious wish of our best friends, and of no one more than myself, that the money now granted may be sufficient to finish

the buildings. We must not come here again on that subject. These successive applications for money to finish the buildings, give grounds of reproach to our enemies, and draw our friends into difficulties with their constituents. * * * I hope the buildings may be ready by the next winter."

This settled temporarily the difficulty with respect to funds, but Cabell writes on March 10th, after the adjournment of the Legislature, reiterating what he had said, "above all, not to come here again for money to erect buildings. * * * The popular cry is that there is too much finery and too much extravagance."

It cannot be denied that, however beautiful and attractive it might be, Jefferson's plan was not economical, and that Cabell's former criticism of it was justified. The same number of students could have been housed at much less expense, and however quaint and cloister-like single dormitories along extensive arcades were, they had their disadvantages, which have been experienced in the course of time. The Legislature was practical, and was looking more for use than beauty, and that might have been secured at less expense. But the result was to give to the University a unique style of architecture, not paralleled in any institution in this country, and one which is now regarded as its distinctive characteristic, and as adding greatly to its attractive appearance. Cabell gives some judicious advice in his letter of April 28th: "It is reported that the University has lost ground considerably of late among the mass of the people. Some efforts ought to be made, in the course of the season, to regain and strengthen the public confidence. * * * We must look for a sinking fund to pay the interest and principal of the debt, or strive to get it remitted." In his letter of August 5th Cabell touches upon another cause of opposition to the University: "You doubtless, observe the movements of the Presbyterians at Hampden-Sidney, and the Episcopalians at William and Mary. I learn that the former sect, or rather the clergy of

that sect, in their synods and presbyteries, talk much of the University. They believe, as I am informed, that the Socinians are to be installed at the University for the purpose of overthrowing the prevailing religious opinions of the country." This was a reference to Dr. Cooper, who was a Unitarian, but this matter had been already settled. (See above.)

On August 15th Jefferson sends to Cabell a circular letter proposing the omission of the October meeting of the Board, as the Proctor will require time for his settlements, and placing the meeting just before the meeting of the Legislature. General Cocke had concurred, and Cabell concurs on August 31st. On September 30th Jefferson writes that the Proctor "has settled for six pavilions, one hotel, and thirty-five dormitories, and will proceed with the rest; so that I hope, by our next meeting, the whole of the four rows will be nearly settled," the cost of which he now estimates at \$195,000, some \$18,000 more than his former estimate. He encloses a detailed statement, giving "A view of the whole expenses of the Funds of the University." It is too long to insert here, but a summary, including the proposed Library, is as follows:

"Ten pavilions	\$ 88,060.11
Six hotels	24,609.58
109 dormitories	63,445.57
Library	43,675.00
	<hr/>
	\$219,790.26"

("Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," p. 221.)

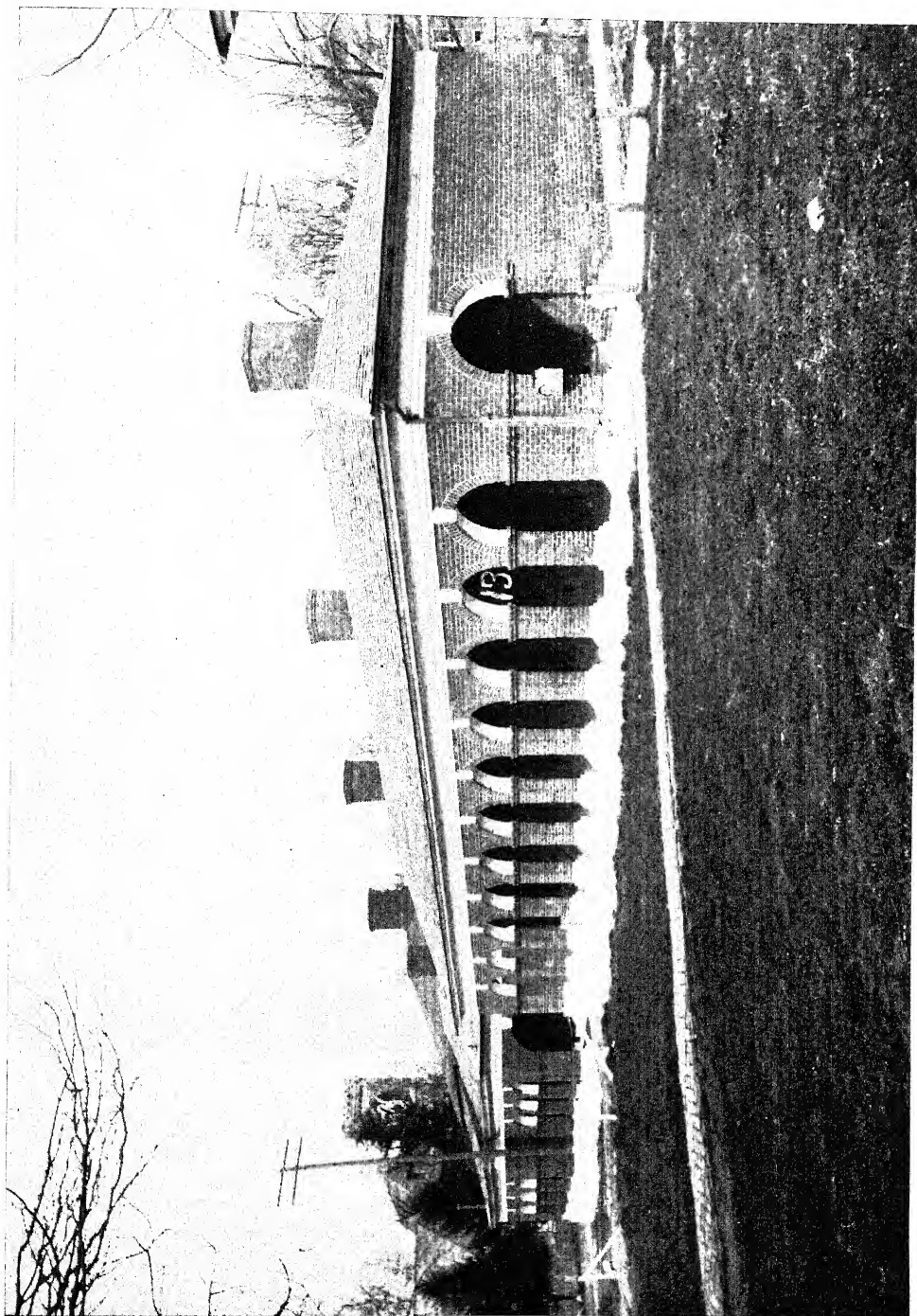
Cabell writes on November 21st, regretting that he cannot be present at the approaching meeting of the Board, and saying: "I am at this time inclined to think I would ask nothing of the present Assembly. I would go on and complete the buildings, and at another session make the great effort to emancipate the funds. * * * I will heartily co-operate in such measures as your better judgment will propose."

The meeting of the Board was duly held on November 30th. As only \$29,000 of the au-

thorized loan of \$60,000 had been received, and it was uncertain when the balance could be obtained, it was determined to apply the whole annuity of \$15,000, receivable on January 1, 1822, to finishing the buildings, and if more money was needed before the receipt of the balance of the loan, to borrow it from the banks. It was also resolved "to have an engraving made of the ground-plat of the buildings of the University, including the library," and to have copies struck off for sale; also, to engage a painter to draw a perspective view of the upper level of the buildings. It is interesting to note that a proposition was received "to join with other seminaries in a petition to Congress for a repeal of the duty on imported books," which was concurred in. This was the first of many similar petitions that the University of Virginia has made to rid literature and science of this unwarrantable tax on knowledge. A lengthy report, with a summary view of expenditures made and to be made, and a full statement of what had been so far done, and what remained to be done, before the University could be completed, was then proposed, amended, and agreed to. The concluding paragraph of the report defends the style and scale of the buildings as "proportioned to the respectability, the means and the wants of our country, and such as will be approved in any future condition it may attain. We owed to it to do, not what was to perish with ourselves, but what would remain, be respected, and preserved through other ages;" and more to the same effect. This was evidently a defence of the Board against the criticisms that had been made on the style and scale of the buildings, which defence time has confirmed.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1821-'22.

On January 3, 1822, Cabell informs Jefferson of the moves made in the Legislaturc. The Senate was favorable, but the House of Delegates was still hostile to the University, and it was sought to pledge the University "never to apply for any further appropriation," * *



West Range, with Room 13 Indicated. This Was the Room Occupied by Edgar Allen Poe.

* "if the Legislature would consent to cancel the bonds of the University." To this Cabell refused to agree. The colleges, too, were pushing for appropriations, and they were more popular than the University. Some wished even to abolish the Literary Fund. Cabell "was inclined to think it would be good policy to show a friendly disposition towards the colleges." So "log-rolling" began early in the history of the University, as the colleges had often to be conciliated. Some one,—name given in blank,—wrote to Jefferson on the subject of the University, and he enclosed him the following memorandum:

"To liberate the funds on January 1st, 1822:
 1. A remission of the debt.....\$ 60,000
 2. To liberate the annuities of 1822
 and 1823 30,000
 \$ 90,000
 Wanted to finish the buildings....\$ 55,564
 Total sum necessary [for both
 purposes]\$145,564"

In addition, an augmentation of the annuity of \$15,000 was recommended.

Cabell writes on January 7th: "In the Senate there would be no difficulty in getting a large vote to cancel the bonds. I am inclined to think the measure is gaining some friends in the Lower House; but, from all I can learn, there is now in that body a large majority against it. Postponement is the advice which I have given to all our friends. We cannot lose, and may gain by it. * * * In reflecting on the causes of the opposition to the University, I cannot but ascribe a great deal of it to the clergy. William and Mary has conciliated them. It is represented that they are to be *excluded* from the University." Cabell determines to consult Dr. Rice, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, and Bishop Moore, of the Episcopal Church. In view of opposition to all other plans, Cabell writes on January 14th that they had determined to turn their attention "to the amount claimed of the General Government, on account of interest paid on sums borrowed and expended by the State

in our defence during the late war," as Jefferson had once advised. It will be remembered that the principal of this debt had, on motion of Mr. Mercer, been paid into the Literary Fund, and now an effort was to be made to recover the interest. "At length this was agreed upon, and this is the plan that now occupies our attention. It is something like working for a dead horse, it is true. But it seems to be the only plan likely to go down with the Assembly; and should we fail at Washington, the passage of the bill will give us an equitable hold on future Assemblies." Cabell proposed to divide with the Colleges. He had had an interview with Dr. Rice, and they "agreed in the propriety of a firm union between the friends of the University and the Colleges as to measures of common interest." Dr. Rice hoped "the Visitors would remove the fears of the religious orders." They feared especially Unitarianism, and this had led, nearly two years before, to annulling the contract with Dr. Cooper,—at least it was the cause in part,—and the clergy were apprehensive as to the religious opinions of Ticknor and Bowditch. Cabell assured Dr. Rice that there was no desire "to give any preference to the Unitarians," and "he should not vote against any one on account of his being a professor of religion or [a] free-thinker."

The world has moved a long distance, especially in religious matters, since 1822, but it was then very natural, considering public opinion in Virginia, that the religious denominations should be opposed to the installation of Unitarian professors in the University, no matter how eminent they were in literature and science. Some may consider this as narrow-minded, but public opinion must be reckoned with.

Jefferson also writes on January 14th in his usual philosophic strain: "Silence and resignation have sometimes greater effect than importunity,"—a well-turned aphorism. He does not think the relinquishment of the debt as material at this time; but "the only thing of real importance, at present, is a suspension

of the *payment* of interest for four or five years." Cabell writes on January 21st that he judges "there would be no difficulty in getting the arrears of interest due from the General Government. The members seem liberal in giving lands in the moon. * * * Some of our friends are very much dissatisfied with what is called the intended Dead Horse Bill; but all estimate it as better than nothing; and the greater part of the leading friends of the institution think that nothing better would go down. * * * Mr. Fenton Mercer has written to Mr. Bowyer, who brought in the resolution respecting the arrears of interest. From this I judge he thinks still there is some plausibility in the scheme."

In a postscript he adds: "I have seen Mr. Mercer's letter. He encourages Mr. Bowyer to prosecute the subject, and says he has always thought the claim might be sustained at Washington. He believes it to amount to \$250,000." Mr. Mercer was ever deeply interested in behalf of the University.

Jefferson writes on January 25th, expressing the opinion, from the letters he has received, that the accommodations for two hundred and eighteen students would be filled within six months after opening, and for every fifty coming afterwards they would have to build a boarding-house and twenty-five dormitories. He hopes "some means will be devised of suspending the actual payment of interest by the University for four or five years." Cabell's letter of February 3d endorses the suggestion "to leave the debt of the University as it now stands, and to ask for an additional appropriation out of the surplus revenue of the literary fund [\$7,200], over and above the \$60,000 already appropriated," although he should prefer the cancelling of the bonds. His letter of February 11th shows that this measure met with opposition, so that he complains: "My patience was nearly exhausted, and I felt an inclination, almost irresistible, to return to my family. I, however, remembered the great interests at stake, and chided my own despondency." He falls back on the suspen-

sion of payment of interest, Jefferson's plan, which he had misconstrued as a remission of interest, but the remission met with opposition. With this was united the plan of getting the interest from the United States Government. He concludes with the exclamation, "*Would it be believed in future times that such efforts are necessary to carry such a bill for such an object!*" But it was all of no avail, for his letter of February 25th contains the information that the resolution for the suspension of the interest on the University debt was postponed by a vote of 86 to 66; and on March 6th, after the adjournment, he expresses his mortification at "losing all our propositions in favor of the University." This lengthy letter gives the story in detail, and he attributes the result to "the idea of extravagance in the erection of the buildings," which "had spread far and wide among the mass; and even among a part of the intelligent circle of society." The letter of March 10th says: "I never in my life felt more deeply convinced on any subject than I am as to the soundness of the policy of going on with the buildings in preference to the plan of putting the institution into operation with half the buildings finished." He instances the fact that Mr. John Tyler,—later President Tyler,— "was so much impressed by the extent and splendor of the establishment, that he has become an advocate for the University, and would have voted last winter, had he been in the Legislature, for cancelling the bonds." He was a candidate for the next Assembly, and would, doubtless, be elected.

We have no account of the April meeting of the Board of Visitors, but they met on October 7th, 1822, and charged the Proctor to procure estimates "for the building of the library on the plan heretofore proposed." They authorized the employment of a collector for the subscriptions still due, ratified the examination and report of the accounts already made by General Cocke, and appointed him to examine and verify them to date. The report to the President and Directors of the Literary

Fund follows at length, in which are some points that deserve attention, for Jefferson took this opportunity to reply to the objections made to the University on religious grounds. ("Jefferson and Cabell's Correspondence," Appendix M, p. 471). The report states that all the buildings called for in the report of the Commissioners of 1818 have been completed except one, the Library, the estimated cost of which is \$46,847,—some \$3,000 more, it will be noticed, than the previous estimate. The Visitors consider it "indispensable to complete all the buildings before the institution is opened," for then the whole income will be absorbed in salaries and current expenses, hence it is better to postpone the opening. "The interest of the sums advanced to the institution now absorbs nearly half its income. A suspension of interest, indeed, for three or four years, would give time for the erecting the building, with the established authority; but the subsequent repayment of the principal from that annuity would remove the opening of the institution to a very remote period." They, therefore, suggest that the annuity be liberated from this reimbursement, and "if the requisite sum can be supplied from the same or any other fund, then the University may be put into as full operation as its income will admit in the course of the year ensuing the present date."

Jefferson next discusses the religious question. After quoting from the report of 1818, he suggests as a remedy for the lack of specific religious instruction, that the denominations "establish their religious schools on the confines of the University, so as to give to their students ready and convenient access and attendance on the scientific lectures of the University; and to maintain, by that means, those destined for the religious profession on as high a standing of science, and of personal weight and respectability, as may be obtained by others from the benefits of the University." . . . "To such propositions the Visitors are prepared to lend a willing ear," and to give every encouragement to

these schools, and every facility of access and attendance to their students, the schools being independent of the University and of each other. One would suppose that this suggestion would have been speedily taken advantage of, but as a matter of fact no religious denomination has ever established such a school near the University. Each has preferred to establish its own School of Divinity elsewhere, and to forego all the advantages of literary and scientific culture that would have been accessible to its students if this liberal and sensible suggestion had been put into practical operation at once. The report concludes with the statement that a skilful accountant has been employed to make a complete set of books, "so as that every dollar might be traced from its receipt to its ultimate expenditure." A supplementary report of December 23, 1822, gives a summary of this financial statement, showing that the Institution had received. . . . \$199,159.98½ And is still to receive of sub-

scriptions unpaid 18,343.43½

\$217,503.42

It had paid out for all purposes. 199,159.98½

And there remained to be paid.. 27,001.63

\$226,161.61½

To complete two considerable appendages necessary to connect the Library building with the other buildings would take about one-third more than the former estimate for that building. It will thus be seen that every report raises the amount necessary to complete the buildings, so that the University might be opened, and in view of these facts, we must see how the University fared with the Legislature of 1822-23. That body had been giving the University money with one hand and taking it back with the other, so that it was kept all the time in financial straits. (See here Jefferson's letter to Gallatin of October 29, 1822, in which he says: "Our University of Virginia, my present hobby, has been at a stand for a twelve-month past for want of funds. Our last Legislature refused any-

thing. The last elections give better hopes of the next. The institution is so far advanced that it will force itself through. So little is now wanting that the first liberal Legislature will give it its last lift," (Ford, X, 235-6). But there were several more "last lifts.")

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1822-'23.

Cabell writes on December 19, 1822, that the House of Delegates had greatly improved in ability, and that the leading members generally seemed well-disposed towards the University; but that the report of the Literary Fund showed that the finances were very unfavorable. He is undecided as to how much they should ask for; "whether the funds necessary to build the library, and the relinquishment of the debt,—or the former singly, leaving the debt to be hereafter disposed of,—or the relinquishment of the debt without conditions. * * * Some delay is necessary to ascertain what is best to be done. After that, a straightforward, open and bold course is what I shall recommend to our friends."

Cabell's letter of December 23d discusses the matter at length. The contractors had estimated that it would take \$70,000 to build the library. That letter was thrown in the fire. Cabell thinks they should not ask for more than \$50,000. "*If matters have not gone too far*, we would prefer that no such document as one calling for \$70,000 for the library should be sent here. It would probably blow up all our plans." He suggests that he be authorized to ask for \$50,000, as a loan out of *the surplus capital on hand*, "and to put the whole debt of the University—thus augmented to \$170,000,—under the operation of the sinking fund. . . . This is manly and dignified legislation, and if we fail, the blame will not be ours. * * * The public mind seems impatient for a commencement of the operations of the institution."

Jefferson answers both these letters on December 28th, and his words deserve attentive consideration. He replies to a question of Mr. Rives: "If the remission of the principal

debt, and an accommodation of the cost of the library cannot both be obtained, which would be most desirable? Without any question, the latter. Of all things the most important is the completion of the buildings. The remission of the debt will come of itself. It is already remitted in the mind of every man, even of the enemies of the institution. And there is nothing pressing very immediately for its expression. The great object of our aim from the beginning has been to make the establishment the most eminent in the United States, in order to draw to it the youth of every State, but especially of the south and west. We have proposed, therefore, to call to it characters of the first order of science from Europe, as well as our own country. * * * Had we built a barn for a college, and log huts for accommodations, should we ever have had the assurance to propose to an European professor of that character to come to it? Why give up this important idea, when so near its accomplishment that a single lift more effects it? * * * The opening of the institution in a half-state of readiness, would be the most fatal step which could be adopted. * * * A single sum of fifty or sixty thousand dollars is wanting. If we cannot get it now, we will at another or another trial. Courage and patience is the watchword. Delay is an evil which will pass; despair loses all. [Another aphorism.] Let us never give back. The thing will carry itself, and with firmness and perseverance we shall place our country on its high station, and we shall receive for it the blessings of posterity. I think your idea of a loan, and placing it on the sinking fund, an excellent one. * * * We are safe in saying that another loan of \$60,000 will place us beyond the risk of our needing to ask another dollar on that account," i. e., for the Library building. This letter had taken Jefferson two days to write, but his energy had never flagged, and he was now more determined than ever to secure the money necessary to complete the buildings.

Cabell writes on December 30th, before the

cept of this letter, that he had conferred with the friends of the University, "and the most unanimous opinion of us all is, that we could ask for another loan to finish the buildings, and leave the debt untouched for the present. * * * It gives me heartfelt pleasure to inform you that the intelligent members generally express the opinion that the institution should be finished. This confirms the propriety of the course we have taken." Cabell still opposes a contract for \$100,000, but would take one for \$60,000. He comments on the successive differences in the estimates. He writes again on January 9, 23, acknowledging Jefferson's important letter of December 28th, and says: "I am happy to inform you that our prospects are now very favorable. Everything is understood; everything is arranged. Our bill will be introduced in the Committee of Schools and Colleges in a day or two. * * * The report, I am told, will have a very happy effect. * * * The institution is gaining greatly to the south and to the east, and indeed everywhere. * * * The prints of the University will be bought up rapidly." Jefferson writes on January 13th that, with respect to the claims of the local academies, he would make no compromise; they may be left to private enterprise: "1, because there is a good number of classical schools now existing; and 2, because their students are universally sons of parents who can afford to pay for their education." He favors the primary schools, and says: "Were it necessary to give up either the Primaries or the University, I would rather abandon the last, because it is safer to have a whole people respectably enlightened, than a few in a high state of science, and the many in ignorance. This last is the most dangerous state in which a nation can be. The nations and governments of Europe are so many proofs of it." Cabell replies on January 23d: "In regard to academies and primary schools, I think the most prudent course, at this time, is rather to enter into an alliance with them,

nor to make war upon them," and gives his reasons. "Politeness to all, interference with none, and devotion to our object, constitute the policy that ought, in my opinion, to govern the course of the friends of the University at this time." The University bill went through the Committee without opposition. Jefferson writes on January 28th that Cabell's letter has entirely converted him to his opinion as to the primary schools, and "we need take no part for or against either the academies or schools." Cabell writes on February 3d that he is gratified at this expression of Jefferson's opinion, and that "there is now no doubt of the success of our Loan Bill. * * * I earnestly hope that this loan will finish the buildings. *We must never come here again for money to erect buildings.*" * * * The settlement of the Proctor's accounts had produced "capital effects." The Legislature was much "pleased to see the public money so accurately accounted for, and so faithfully applied." * * * "I think also that your suggestion respecting the religious sects has had great influence. It is the Franklin that has drawn the lightning from the cloud of opposition." At last comes the good news from Cabell of February 5th: "I have now the satisfaction to enclose you a copy of the act concerning the University, which has this moment passed the Senate, and is now the law of the land. The vote on the passage of the bill in the House of Delegates was 121 to 66. The vote in the Senate was 19 to 3. * * * I am now casting about to see if we can cancel the bonds. On that subject you shall hear from me in due time." Cabell went on the principle, *Nil actum reputans, si quid superasset agendum*. He had gotten the loan of \$60,000, and now he wanted to strike for the cancellation of the bonds, which it was manifest could never be paid from the annuity, as Jefferson saw so clearly. He writes on February 11th that a resolution was moved yesterday "authorizing the Committee of Finance to enquire and to report to the House the best means of paying the debts of the Uni-

versity," and "it was rejected by an overwhelming majority." To-day a similar resolution had been rejected "by seventy-odd to ninety-odd. The subject is at rest for this session." He consoles himself, however, with the reflection that "the failure of the proposition does not demonstrate that we were wrong. We have broken the ice, and prepared the public mind for a future application." He reiterates that "the best interests of the institution require that we should come here for no more money for buildings"; some have told him that their patience was threadbare on this subject. "It is of the utmost importance that the buildings should be finished with this third loan." He reverts again to the hostile interests and says: "The Hampden-Sidney interest was opposed to us. The influence of William and Mary, as usual, was adverse; but it is sensibly diminishing." We hear nothing of the Washington College interest. He writes to the same effect on February 26th: "A strong and general wish prevails that we should finish the buildings with the third loan. If we do this, I think all will ultimately succeed. The opposition in this quarter [i. e., Williamsburg] is broken. I think the enemy is ready to strike his colors."

Jefferson writes on March 12th that as "all our brethren" had approved the loan, the Proctor was authorized to engage the work of the Rotunda, and have it commenced immediately. It would be completed as far as the funds would go, "and not delay the opening of the institution. The work will occupy three years."

Cabell, on March 24th, approves Jefferson's plan of "engaging for the hull of the library," and hopes that it "may be got into a condition to be used with the proceeds of the last loan," saying that they had a difficult course to steer with the Assembly; that there was "a powerful party in this State, with whom it is almost a passport to reputation to condemn the *plan and management* of the University. * * * Perhaps this may be the natural result of old political conflicts." Here was a

trace of the old Federalist opposition. He had been asked what they would do as to library and apparatus. He had replied, "that it would certainly be good policy in the Legislature to grant occasional aids towards those objects; but that the institution could go into operation and flourish without them." He thinks it would be both politic and proper to ask the Legislature to anticipate by a loan that portion of the tuition fees which was to be set aside for those objects. (See here Jefferson's letter to William B. Giles of June 9, 1823, as to these successive legislative "*loans*, as if the monies of the literary fund could be more legitimately *appropriated*."—Ford, X, 255-6.)

We have no printed record of the meeting of the Visitors on April 7th. The report of October 6th, 1823, states that the library building was then ready for the roof, but it would be allowed "to settle and dry until the ensuing season." All the other buildings were "now in perfect readiness for putting the institution into operation, and this might be done at the close of the ensuing year, 1824, were its funds liberated from their present incumbrances, but these remove the epoch to a very distant time." The loan could not be extinguished for *twenty-five* years. The report speaks further of the arrearages of subscriptions, of which the collector considered "\$932.25 as sperate, and the residue, between \$2,500 and \$2,600, as desperate." It was hoped that the balance would be paid in the ensuing year.

Cabell's letter of October 27th refers to his inability to go to Europe for professors, as Jefferson had wished him to do, on which mission Francis W. Gilmer was later sent. Cabell writes again on November 22d regretting his inability to go, but adds: "I will continue my best endeavors to co-operate with you in the State, and for that purpose I hope I shall be able to remain in the Legislature." On December 3d he writes from Richmond that he had returned "to rejoin the band of steadfast patriots engaged in the holy cause of the University. * * * As far as I can

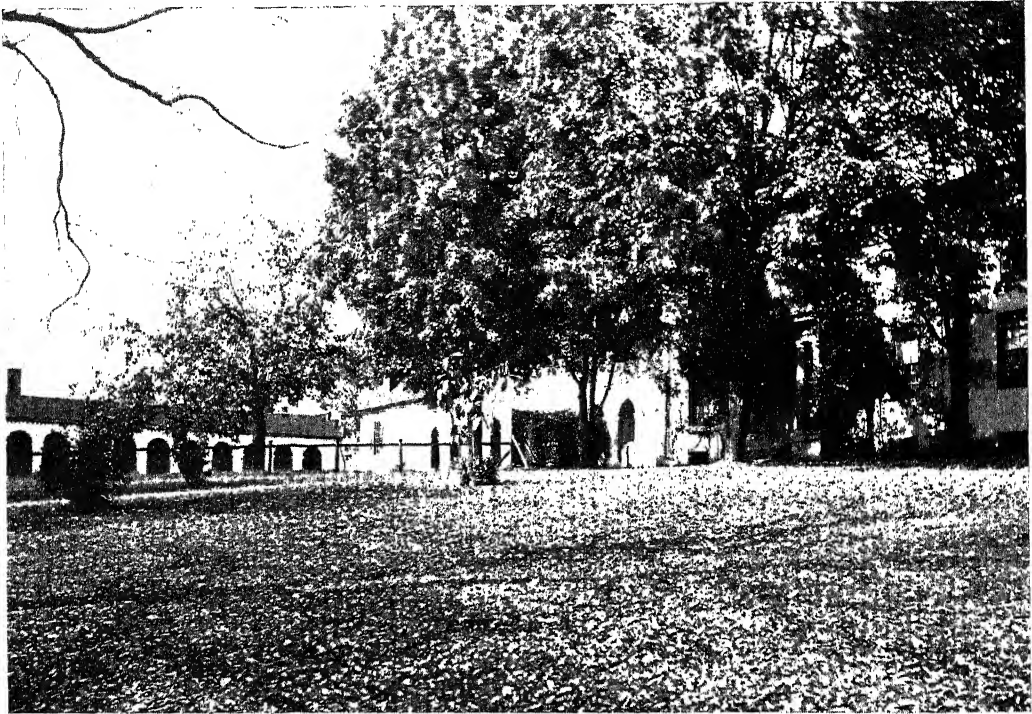
learn, the public sentiment is decidedly in favor of removing our debt." His letter of December 29th speaks of the deficiency in the surplus income of the Literary Fund, and he looks again to the old claim for interest from Washington.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1823-'24.

Jefferson's letters of January 19, 22, and 23, 1824,—all acknowledged by Cabell on January 26, 1824,—are missing, and we can only

nish an excuse to wavering men to come over to us. * * * We have gained a great victory. The bill is worth \$10,800 per annum to the University. * * * We can get no more money for building this year."

The letter of January 29th communicates the pleasing intelligence that the bill had "passed the Senate unanimously," and was now a law. He regrets that Jefferson was so much opposed to the proviso, but regards it as harmless and as politic; and he recurs to a



Monroe Hill, Showing Monroe House on Right.

infer their contents from Cabell's reply. He says: "The University bill is now before the Senate, and will be acted on in a day or two. I confess I differ with you as to its importance and character." Cabell did not think that the proviso giving to the General Assembly the power of revocation of the annuity amounted to anything. "You know the University is at all times, and in all things, subject to the control of the General Assembly," so the provisos were "mere surplusage," consented to "to fur-

previous suggestion of his own of trying to obtain \$50,000, or at least \$40,000 for library and apparatus, in ten annual installments: "I incline to think nothing of the kind can succeed this session."

Jefferson acknowledges these letters on February 3d (misprinted 23d). He thinks desirable the largest sum Cabell can obtain for library and apparatus, and replies to Cabell's suggestion of Chancellor Carr, Jefferson's nephew, for the Law professorship: "In the

course of the trusts which I have exercised through life, with powers of appointment, I can say with truth, and unspeakable comfort, that I never did appoint a relation to office, and that merely because I never saw the case in which some one did not offer or occur better qualified"; and he favors "as our motto, *detur digniori*." This will open the eyes of modern politicians.

The next letter of February 19th gives account of quite a stir. The Farmers' Bank applied to be re-chartered and "the House of Delegates passed the bill without demanding any bonus." Cabell determined to demand a bonus in the Senate, and thought it "a good opportunity to provide the fifty thousand dollars for our library and apparatus." Seventeen senators, a majority, stood by him, and he found himself "in the midst of a hornet's nest." The next letter of March 7th gives "the result of our long continued struggle for the bonus of the Farmers' Bank. We have been compelled to relinquish it to the improvement fund, and to accept an equivalent out of the balance of the debt due from the General Government. Never have I known so obstinate a struggle between the two Houses of Assembly." He speaks at length of this claim on the General Government, and thinks a memorial from Jefferson "would have a powerful effect, and especially if a resort to Congress should be necessary." Cabell's letter of March 17th continues the subject: "Great excitement was produced by our proceedings at the last session. It is very important that we should succeed at Washington. We have exhausted the favor of the Assembly, and we must not ask for a cent at the next session; if we do, we shall be turned off by a large majority. Such is the general impression." He was very much blamed for asking for the bonus, but he believed, "and it was afterwards admitted, that we might have got the bonus, if the Senate had stood out." The friends of the University "determined to give up the bonus for an equivalent out of the debt." So the University triumphed in the end. As to

getting that debt, he thinks "One line from yourself and Mr. Madison will do more than all the members of Assembly could say on this subject."

Cabell went to Washington to look after the matter, and writes to Jefferson on April 1, 1824: "When I came here, the business was at a stand. An abortive effort had been made by Colonel Barbour in the Senate. Such was Mr. Mercer's statement, who was under the impression that the delegation should first have been called together, concert ensured, and an Executive recommendation procured before any movement was made in Congress. He advised me to try the Cabinet, although he thought I should not succeed." Cabell concluded to address a letter on the subject direct to the President, which is given in full in the Appendix ("Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," Appendix N, pp. 488-499). This letter stated that the Legislature of Virginia had appropriated \$50,000 of this claim to procure a library and apparatus for the University of Virginia, and went at length into the merits of the claim, the grounds on which it was prosecuted, and the objections to it. While no immediate result was obtained, this letter doubtless affected the future action. Jefferson issued a circular to the Visitors on April 9th, enclosing a statement of receipts and expenditures, and expressing the opinion that they might safely engage eight professors, and especially a Professor of Anatomy, in which Cabell concurs on April 16th, and is "very much pleased at the limitation of the foreign professors to a moiety of the whole number."

Cabell's next letter of May 5th from Williamsburg discusses a scheme that occupied the attention of the Legislature at its next session, namely, the removal of the College of William and Mary to Richmond. It is not necessary to go into a history of that matter here. Suffice it to say that the friends of the University of Virginia were strongly opposed to it and it failed. Jefferson takes the ground, in his letter of May 16th, that the Legislature has lawful authority over the College, and if

it is removed, he favors its consolidation with the University of Virginia. Cabell, on June 13th, does not concur in this, for he wishes the funds of William and Mary to go to academies, but he concurs entirely in Jefferson's views as to the impropriety of the Richmond scheme.

The report of the Visitors of October 5th, 1824, refers to the act of the Legislature of January 27th liberating the funds of the University from the incumbrances with which they were charged, and to the meeting of the Visitors on April 5th to carry into effect the views of the Legislature. As the funds were not sufficient for the ten professorships contemplated by the Legislature in the charter, they had concluded to institute eight professorships, to-wit: "1st, of ancient languages; 2nd, modern languages; 3d, mathematics; 4th, natural philosophy; 5th, natural history; 6th, anatomy and medicine; 7th, moral philosophy; 8th, law,"—the specific subjects of each of which are duly stated. "But it was meant that this distribution should give way to occasional interchanges of particular branches of science, among the professors, in accommodation of their respective qualifications."

The report goes on to state why "it was deemed most advisable to resort to Europe for some of the professors, and of preference to countries which speak the same language, in order to obtain characters of the first grade of science in their respective lines"; and it mentions the appointment of Francis W. Gilmer on this mission, who had already proceeded, and, if he should accomplish his objects as early as expected, the institution would be opened "on the first day of February next." This mission will be considered later. In order to procure the beginning of a library and apparatus, the Visitors had been compelled to apply \$10,500 of the annuity of the present year to these purposes, "and to leave the internal finishing of the library, however much to be regretted, until some opportunity of greater convenience should occur." The collector had secured further subscriptions, so

that the receipts from that resource "amounted to \$2,069.88½, and the sums deemed sperate and still to be received, amount to \$7,468.92½." The accounts of the receipts, disbursements, and funds on hand, accompanied the report.

At last the University of Virginia was on the eve of opening, after numerous trials, tribulations, and delays, and even now it was to experience a still further delay in the non-arrival of the professors engaged by Mr. Gilmer at the time expected.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1824-'25.

Cabell's letter of December 17th, 1824, regrets his failure to hear from Jefferson on the William and Mary matter, and states that he will vote for the removal, "provided the college will consent to be subject to the control of the General Assembly." It would be utterly impracticable to procure any portion of its funds for the University. "The hostile party in Richmond and the College aim decidedly at a great institution connected with a medical school. They are very averse to Legislative control."

Cabell wants a resolution "in favor of an advance on the part of the State of the \$50,000 on the credit of the debt due from the General Government." He mentions the arrival of Mr. Blatterman, Professor of Modern Languages in the University, who, and Professor Long, were the first of the foreign professors to reach this country. If the friends of the University oppose the removal of the College, the College will try to defeat every University measure, but he will make the above-mentioned proviso the *sine qua non* of his vote.

Cabell's next letter of December 21st states that he has changed his mind, and will not vote for the removal of the College on any terms. Jefferson writes on December 22d that this proposition is nothing more than to remove the University also to Richmond. He thinks the friends of the University should take no active part in the matter, but, if the

question is decided affirmatively, he favors the appropriation of the funds to academies or colleges, no less than ten in the State, "placing one within a day's ride of every man in the State,"—his old idea—and thus "the whole scheme of education would be completely established." "I certainly would not propose that the University should claim a cent of these funds in competition with the district colleges." He also asks: "Would it not be better to say nothing about the last donation of \$50,000, and endeavor to get the money from Congress, and to press for it immediately?" He mentions that the Visitors have still two professors to appoint, "of natural history and moral philosophy," and that Mr. Long, Professor of Ancient Languages, has arrived and is located at the University.

Jefferson's private letter of December 22d states that Mr. Madison and himself thought with predilection of George Tucker, member of Congress, as Professor of Ethics, and if Cabell concurred, he might venture to propose it to him, and ask him if he would accept. Cabell replies on December 31st that he had written to Mr. George Tucker, in conformity with Jefferson's desire. He discusses further the removal of William and Mary College and says: "The bold step of laying hold of, and of dividing the funds of the college, is one, perhaps, which we shall be unable to take at the present session." These funds amounted to \$100,000.

Cabell's letter of January 6th, 1825, encloses Mr. Tucker's reply, which leaves it uncertain as to what his final decision will be. Nothing has been heard of the "Competitor," the vessel which was to bring the other English professors. "The petition of William and Mary has lost much ground since I last wrote you. I think it will be rejected by a large vote. * * * The measure proposed in your letter is too bold for the present state of the public mind. * * * The letter has had a considerable effect." Mr. Barbour writes that the Committee on Claims "accord to us the whole amount of the interest actually paid by

Virginia on the loans negotiated by her." Thus the "dead horse" became a very live horse. (See here Jefferson's letter to Benj. Waterhouse of January 8, 1825, (Ford, X, 335-6) as to engagement of all the professors, two present and three expected soon. This letter states clearly Jefferson's Unitarian views, but they can be readily seen from his letters to Cooper.)

Jefferson writes on January 11th: "We are dreadfully non-plussed here by the non-arrival of our three professors," so they had published an advertisement that, on the arrival of the professors, notice would be given of the opening. He says: "Governor Barbour writes me hopefully of getting our fifty thousand dollars from Congress,"—as he had written to Cabell,—and "The Legislature will certainly owe to us the recovery of this money." This was a very great help to the University. The Proctor had stated that it would take \$25,000 more to finish the Rotunda, and "an anatomical theatre [\$5,000] is indispensable to the school of anatomy," so they must apply \$5,000 of the \$50,000 to it, and leave the Rotunda unfinished for the present, but Jefferson does not wish to renew the displeasure of the Legislature. He closes with moralizing upon the fact, as he thought it, that his attempt "to improve the moral condition of my [his] native State" had produced a change of sentiment towards himself for the worse. "I feel it deeply and very discouragingly, but I shall not give way." * * * "It is from posterity we are to expect remuneration for the sacrifice we are making for their service, of time, quiet, and present good will. And I fear not the appeal. * * * We will not then 'be weary in well doing.'"

Cabell writes on January 16th that the party in favor of the removal of the college has gained ground since his last, but he thinks they may be defeated by bringing forward a bill to divide the funds of the college on the plan proposed by Jefferson, and he requests him to draw a bill to that effect immediately, "and send it as quickly as possible by the

mail." Jefferson writes on January 19th that the Proctor "is in the utmost distress about \$5,000 due on account of the rotunda," and suggests procuring it by a note in bank; and again on January 22d, enclosing the bill requested by Cabell, "most hastily drawn," which Cabell acknowledges on January 28th, and thinks "it will be a powerful instrument in our hands." Cabell writes again on January 30th, expressing his relief that "the ship 'Competitor' was at Plymouth on the 5th of December." He thinks there is a majority for moving the college, but is "confident the plan of splitting up the funds will succeed." On February 3d Cabell mentions his publication in the papers signed "A Friend of Science," in which he had incorporated Jefferson's letter to him in 1817, to show his former plans.¹⁸ He says: "The public mind is scarcely prepared for so bold a measure, but if I am not mistaken, it will enable us to defeat the scheme of removal to this place." He is told that "Mr. Gilmer has a third time declined the appointment to the law chair, and he wishes Jefferson to inquire into the qualifications of Chancellor Tucker, i. e., Henry St. George Tucker, who became Professor of Law in the University in 1840.

Jefferson writes on the same date, February 3d, that the intelligence that the professors were still in an English port on December 5th raises him from the dead. He thinks the selection of text-books should be left to the professors, "But there is one branch in which we are the best judges, in which heresies may be taught of so interesting a character to our own State, and to the United States, as to make it a duty in us to lay down the principles which shall be taught. It is that of government. Mr. Gilmer being withdrawn, we know not who his successor may be. He may be a Richmond lawyer, or one of that school of quondam federalism, now consolida-

tion. It is our duty to guard against the dissemination of such principles among our youth, and the diffusion of that poison, by a previous prescription of the texts to be followed in their discourses."

Professor Adams comments on this letter of Jefferson's and says: "While recognizing the impropriety of using the University of Virginia as a school of party politics, the critic can really find no general fault with the political pabulum chosen for Virginia youth at that period. The works recommended were the product of their time, and were congenial to the minds of most Virginians." ("University of Virginia," p. 137.) He enumerates as the authorities agreed upon by Jefferson and Madison, and submitted, in this letter, to Cabell and Loyall,—all members of the Board of Visitors,—Sidney's "Discourses" and Locke's "Essay on Civil Government"; the "Declaration of Independence"; the "Federalist"; the "Virginia Document of 1799," popularly known as "Madison's Report"; and Washington's "Inaugural Speech" and "Farewell Address." (These are given also in Professor Minor's History, Part II, O. D. M. for April 15, 1870, IV. 4, pp. 198-9.) It is difficult to see, even at the present day, what objection could be taken by any one to any of these works except possibly by some Federalists to "Madison's Report," which was an anti-Federalist exposition of constitutional principles, but certainly "congenial to the minds of most Virginians."¹⁹ Professor Adams continues: "There could be no possible objection to students discussing any or all of these historical documents; but the idea of imposing them as a permanent educational or party yoke, to the exclusion of other good means of political training, is intolerable. Madison himself saw the difficulty of chaining up a professor to one set of books, and proposed to secure an 'orthodox' man and

¹⁸ Jefferson's bill, Cabell's publication signed "A Friend of Science," President Smith's Letter of March 7th, 1825, and Cabell's reply of March 24th, are given in "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," Appendix O, pp. 499-517.

¹⁹ Madison writes to Jefferson on this subject, February 8, 1825, and says that the Virginia Document of 1799 "appeared to accord with the predominant sense of the people of the United States." ("Madison's Works," Vol. III, pp. 481-3.)

give him free rein." Doubtless this is the most desirable course, but Jefferson realized that the Board of Visitors might be mistaken in their man, especially in choosing the first professor, and he wished to prevent the teaching of what he regarded as political heresy, and running counter to the constitutional views of the majority of Virginians. Professor Adams thinks that, "By dictating a republican course of instruction [Jefferson] was guilty of narrowing political science to a party platform." (Op. cit., p. 139). But was Jefferson to exclude from the chair of Constitutional Law that interpretation of the Constitution sanctioned by the "father of the Constitution" himself, and concurred in by the State Legislature and the majority of the people of the State? He had to take his choice, and he needs no defence for choosing as he did.

Jefferson remarks also in this letter: "Should the bill for district colleges pass in the end, our scheme of education will be complete. But the branch of primary schools may need attention, and should be brought, like the rest, to the forum of the Legislature."

Cabell writes on February 7th "that the College party have been defeated in the House of Delegates by a majority of 24," and so he thinks "it would be improper to bring in the bill for dividing the funds of the college." He reiterates that "The public mind is not prepared for so bold a measure." His essay, signed "A Friend of Science," with extracts from Jefferson's letter and bill, "broke the ranks of the opposition completely. * * * Richmond is now *hors de combat*. * * * We have the country completely on our side. The idea of the country colleges will bear down all opposition." In his letter of February 11th Cabell says: "Perhaps we had better suffer the subject to sleep; the country scheme will be carried against the town at any time"; and later: "It is now of the utmost importance that we should succeed at Washington; as by the rejection of the Col-

lege measure, we have added some very strong and active enemies to the opposition."

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY, MARCH 7, 1825.

Cabell's letter of February 18th contains the gratifying intelligence that the three additional professors (Key, Bonnycastle and Dunglison) had arrived, and would leave at once for Charlottesville. Gilmer's selection thus far gave him great satisfaction. His letter of February 21st withdraws the suggestion of Chancellor Tucker for the law chair, as his father, Judge St. George Tucker, of the Court of Appeals, informs him "that his son would be unwilling to leave Winchester." Jefferson writes on April 15th recommending the purchase of additional land separating the two University tracts, in order to secure a water supply. He proposes to borrow the money from the library fund, as the whole of that fund would not be needed at once. The University had opened on March 7, 1825; 68 students were in attendance and more were coming in every day, so that he counted on 100 in the course of the year, and the next year as many as the dormitories would lodge, and Charlottesville could accommodate 100. As soon as Mr. George Tucker arrived, they would have "a board of Faculty." When the number was 61 he found their ages to be as follows: "6 of 21 and upwards, 9 of 20, 23 of 19, 10 of 18, 10 of 17, and 3 of 16, so two-thirds were of 19 and upwards."

This shows Jefferson's particularity as to ascertaining the ages of the students on entrance; and it may be remarked that a table compiled by the writer for the session of 1884-'85 showed the average age of the academic students on entrance then to be 19 and upwards. (See Adams's "University of Virginia," p. 193, of the writer's article on "The Elective System of the University of Virginia," reprinted from the "Andover Review," April, 1886.)

On May 6th Cabell writes from Norfolk approving the purchase of the additional land. On May 13th Jefferson issues a circular letter

stating that every offer of the law chair had been declined, and as Mr. Gilmer was still "inflexibly decided against undertaking it," he wanted to know what they were to do; he suggested writing to Judge Dade. Cabell writes on May 25th approving of this, and speaking very highly of Judge Dade. "I am truly gratified to think that we shall have so faithful an expositor of the admirable textbooks on government selected by yourself and Mr. Madison." He is greatly satisfied at the present prospects of the University, and bursts into a rhetorical simile: "Like a fine steamboat on our noble Chesapeake, cutting her way at the rate of ten knots per hour, and leaving on the horizon all other vessels on the waters, the University will advance with rapid strides, and throw into the rear all the other seminaries of this vast continent." He congratulates Jefferson "for this great and good work," and indulges in further rhetoric. Jefferson writes a Circular on August 4th, informing the Board that Judge Dade had declined, but Mr. Gilmer was now willing to accept the chair of law, and he wants to know what to do: "The vacancy of this chair is very disadvantageous, being thought by many more wanting than all the others." He enumerates the purposes for which the last \$50,000 had been expended, leaving a balance of \$8,874 remaining.

Cabell replies on August 19th approving of "the immediate appointment of Mr. Gilmer as the Professor of Law."

Jefferson issues another Circular on September 10th, stating that the condition of his health would prevent his attending the next meeting of the Visitors at the University on October 3d, and suggesting to the members to meet at Monticello the day before, "which has been heretofore found to facilitate and shorten our business," so he invites them all to dinner on Sunday, October 2d; "that afternoon and evening and the morning of Monday, will suffice for all our business, and the Board will only have to ride to the University *pro formâ* for attesting the proceedings."

JEFFERSON'S LAST REPORT.

The report adopted at this meeting, dated October 7, 1825, was the first one made after the opening of the University, and the last one written by Jefferson. As such, a summary of its contents may be given.

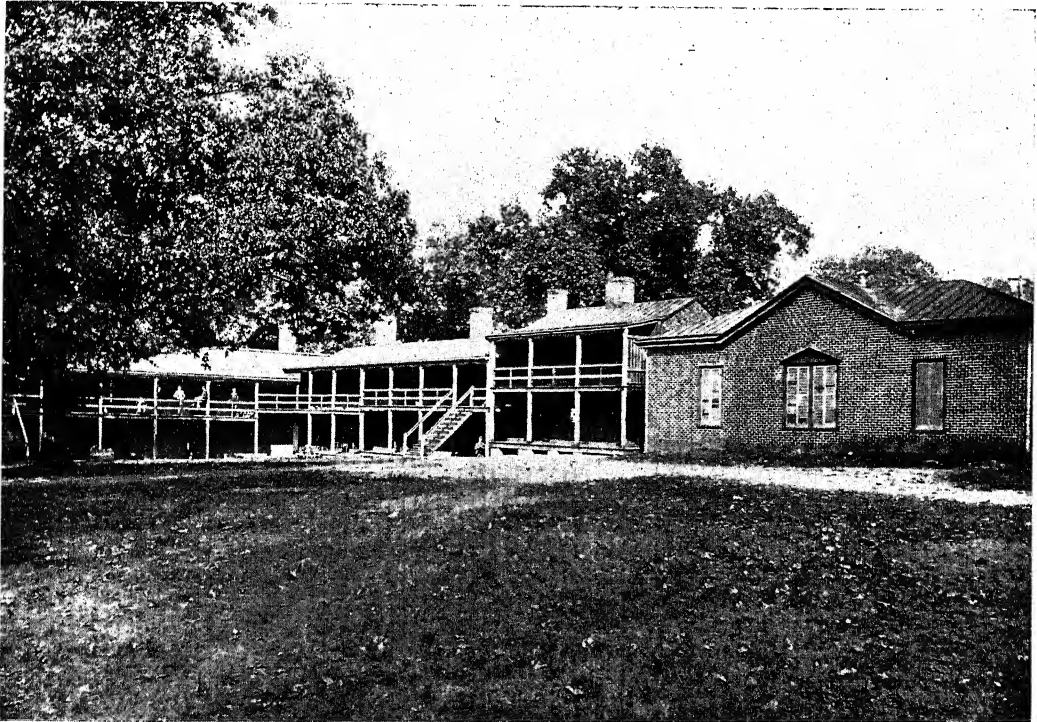
It refers to the opening of the University on March 7th, with the Professors of Ancient Languages [Long], Modern Languages [Blaetterman], Mathematics [Key], Natural Philosophy [Bonnycastle], and Anatomy and Medicine [Dunglison] in place. Professors of Moral Philosophy [Tucker] and Natural History [Emmet], were received shortly afterwards, but no satisfactory engagement had been effected until lately for the chair of law.

The University opened with 60 students, and by October 1st, 116 had matriculated.

The number in the different schools was as follows: Ancient Languages, 55; Modern Languages, 64; Mathematics, 68; Natural Philosophy, 33; Natural History, 30; Anatomy and Medicine, 20; Moral Philosophy, 14. A large accession was expected at the commencement of the next term, February 1st. The dormitories could accommodate 218, and Charlottesville, "perhaps 50 more"; Jefferson's previous estimate had been 100. He sends a printed copy of the statutes and regulations, and as illustrating the principles of government adopted, he says ("Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," Appendix M, No. VII, pp. 483-7): "We have thought it peculiarly requisite to leave to the civil magistrate the restraint and punishment of all offences which come within the ordinary cognizance of the laws. At the age of 16, the earliest period of admission into the University, habits of obedience to the laws become a proper part of education and practice; the minor provisions and irregularities alone, unnoticed by the laws of the land, are the peculiar subjects of academical authority. No system of these provisions has ever yet prevented all disorder. Those first provided by this Board were founded on the principles of avoid-

ing too much government, of not multiplying occasions of coercion, by erecting indifferent actions into things of offense, and for leaving room to the student for habitually exercising his own discretion; but experience has already proved that stricter provisions are necessary for the preservation of order; that coercion must be resorted to where confidence has been disappointed. We have, accordingly, at the present session, considerably amended and enlarged the scope of our former system

show the Jeffersonian principles of self-government on which the University was organized, but it shows also that these principles will not work of themselves in the case of younger students, that liberty is apt to degenerate into license, that a long period of time is necessary for the development of those principles of honor and self respect among students which permit government with an easy rein, and that it is imprudent to give a loose rein to young colts, as a short six months had proved.



Carr's Hill, With Students' Mess Hall.

of regulations, and we shall proceed in the duties of tightening or relaxing the reins of government, as experience shall instruct us, in the progress of the institution; and we are not certain that the further aid of the Legislature itself will not be necessary to enable the authorities of the institution to interpose, in some cases, with more promptitude, energy, and effect, than is permitted by the laws as they stand at present."

This whole paragraph has been quoted to

The report notices the purchase of more land to secure a water supply, and to prevent its being taken up by others, thus enlarging the University tract to nearly 400 acres. It also mentions continued work on the library building, and anatomical hall, which the Visitors were trying to put "into a bare state for use, although with some jeopardy as to the competence of the funds." It further states the advance made by the general government, in accordance with an Act of the Virginia Legisla-

ture, of so much of the interest due the State, as had been appropriated to library and apparatus, and the disposition that had been made of these funds by deposit in London for books and apparatus, a good proportion of which articles the Visitors hoped to receive this autumn, and the residue in the ensuing year. It mentions certain donations of mineral collections, and concludes with the receipts of arrearages of subscriptions, "leaving a sum of \$4,500 desperate, as is believed." As usual, the accounts for receipts, disbursements and funds on hand accompany the report.

At last, after nearly seven years since the granting of the charter that turned Central College into the University of Virginia, Jefferson could report to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund that the institution was fairly under way, with seven professors and 116 students present, and another professor engaged for the ensuing session, who, however, died in the interval, and it was necessary to make still another appointment to the chair of law.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1825-26.

A résumé of the remaining correspondence of Cabell and Jefferson will conclude this portion of the history.

Cabell writes from Richmond on December 7, 1825, that he will be unable to attend the approaching meeting of the Board of Visitors, and says: "I think the character of the University has risen exceedingly in the public estimation since the new regulations were adopted." (See here Jefferson's letter to Giles of December 26, 1825, and his comments on the first session of the University, especially as to the "shameful Latinists" they were compelled to receive. "We must get rid of this Connecticut Latin, of this barbarous confusion of long and short syllables." He was delighted with "the five professors procured from England. A finer selection could not have been made." Ford, X, 357.) This would go to show that the disorders of the first session had unfavorably affected the pub-

lic mind. He continues: "From the short and hasty view which I have taken of the scene of legislation, I am of opinion that we may obtain, at this session, the money necessary to finish the buildings. If others will not ask for it, I will do it myself."

It was the same old story, deficient funds. There was now no charge of extravagance, or misappropriation, but it had been impossible to complete the buildings with the money appropriated, and it was necessary to appeal to the Legislature again.

Mr. Gilmer was at the point of death (as we learn from Jefferson's letter to Loyall of February 22, 1826,—Ford X, 380), and on January 20, 1826, Jefferson had sent to Cabell "a circular on the subject of our Law Professor." The remainder of this letter, and some which follow, are taken up with Jefferson's private affairs,—the granting of a lottery for the payment of his debts,—but this does not concern us here, and will be passed over.

Cabell acknowledges receipt of the circular on January 30, and thinks it better to "keep the place vacant for another year than to make a bad appointment, or to commence with inadequate preparations." He mentions for the first time the name of "Mr. John T. Lomax, of Fredericksburg, very strongly recommended by Judge Brooke and others," who was ultimately appointed. He continues, after reference to the "repulse" that the University had met with: "The college interest is now strong and importunate. The bill respecting William and Mary was sent by me to all the proposed sites, and it has had a great effect over the country. It has alarmed certain interests and awakened new energy. The general interests will ultimately triumph." On February 3 he mentions a proposition to disperse the college funds over the twenty-four senatorial districts, but says: "We had better lose the \$25,000 for the University, than waste all our college funds on an improper system." Jefferson writes on February 4 that, after learning of the vote in the House of Delegates, he "went immediately to the University, and

advised the proctor to engage in no new matter which could be done without; to stop everything unessential in hand; and to reserve all his funds for the book-room of the rotunda, and the anatomical theater." (He writes to the same effect to Madison on February 17.—Ford, X, 375 ff.) He mentions the arrival of several boxes of books from Paris, London, and Germany, and says: "The arresting all avoidable expense is the more necessary, as our application to Congress for a remission of duties (\$3,000) has passed the Committee of Claims by a majority of a single vote only, and has still a long gauntlet to run." So it seems at that day not even books for colleges were admitted free of duty without a special act of Congress. He speaks of the rents as a "supplementary resource;" 130 students had arrived, and there were still sixty old ones to arrive. As to the colleges, he recurs to his old "principle of distribution," "placing one within a day's ride of every man."—say ten for the State. If the \$155,000 remaining of the payment by Congress were applied to this object, giving \$10,000 to each, it would still leave \$55,000 "to enlarge the University accommodations, and put that by its increased rents on a footing to carry itself on forever, without ever needing the aid of another dollar from the public." (!)

Jefferson writes again on February 7 stating that he had been very much mortified at two letters in the "Enquirer" signed an "American Citizen," charging him with having declared that he had "intentionally proceeded in a course of dupery with our Legislature, teasing them, as he makes me say, for six or seven sessions, for successive aids to the University, and asking a part only at a time, and intentionally concealing the ultimate cost." He appeals to the annual reports, which contain "full and candid accounts of the money expended, and statements of what might still be wanting, founded on the Proctor's estimates." He denies the charges, and disavows any expressions "disrespectful of the Legislature." * * * "I cannot express

to you the pain which this unfaithful version and betrayal of private conversation has given me. * * * I am so sure of the future approbation of posterity, and of the incalculable effect we shall have produced in the elevation of our country by what we have done, as that I cannot repent of the part I have borne in co-operation with my colleagues." (See this letter also in Ford, X, 372 ff.)

Cabell's letter of February 8 discusses the college question at length. He proposes that they should unite on Jefferson's bill of 1817-18, with the alteration requiring the local districts to contribute the lands and buildings, and that the public contributions should come out of the surplus of the Literary Fund, and be limited to the support of two professors, of languages and of philosophy. He requests Jefferson to change his first bill in the manner proposed, and to send him the new bill with as little delay as possible.

Cabell's letter of February 10 continues the subject at greater length. He thinks two-thirds of the Senate will support the scheme. The maximum appropriation should be fixed in the bill, \$1,000 for each of nine colleges, enough for two professors, and out of the Literary Fund. The surplus revenue was now appropriated to colleges generally up to \$20,000 per annum, and this would relieve the fund by \$11,000 per annum in future times. No notice should be taken of any particular institution except the University, to which \$32,000, or at least \$25,000, should be appropriated. These colleges would be fully endowed in five years, and the old colleges would be unmolested,—and more to the same effect.

Jefferson replies on February 14 to both of these letters. His relapse "renders impossible all attention of the mind to anything but aggravated suffering," but he shows his deep interest in "our intermediate plan of schools," and urges Cabell not to wait a moment, "but drive at once the nail which you find will go." The printing of Cabell's

pamphlet was all-important, and his own letter of September 17 must be felt. Cabell writes on February 15: "The idea of making the districts give the lands is very popular. On this plan we can now give \$25,000 to finish the University, and a salary of \$500 to each of the nine colleges. * * * I like much the idea of having one near the University as a preparatory school." Cabell's letter of February 20 informs Jefferson of the passage of the bill granting a lottery for the disposal of his property, and says that he has prepared "an Amendatory Act relative to the Colleges," but fears it is too late in the session to carry it.²⁰

Jefferson's last circular of April 21, 1826, informs the Visitors that "Mr. Wirt declined the offices proposed to him," i. e. the Presidency of the University and the Chair of Law,—of which more hereafter,—and that Mr. Lomax had accepted the latter, and would open his school on the 1st of July. His appointment had given great satisfaction to every one. One hundred and sixty-six students were present, and "on the opening of the law school, we expect to have all our dormitories filled. Order and industry nearly complete, and sensibly improving every day."

Jefferson died a few weeks later, July 4 1826, deeply interested to the last in the success of the institution that had occupied so much of his time and thoughts for many years. Over five years before, in his letter to Cabell of January 31, 1821, encouraging him not to desert the University, he had said: "If any member of our College of Visitors could justifiably withdraw from this sacred duty, it would be myself, who, *quadragenis stipendiis jamdudum peractis*, have neither vigor of body nor mind left to keep the field. But I will die in the last ditch. * * * Continue

with us in these holy labors, until, having seen their accomplishments, we may say with old Simeon, *nunc dimittis, Domine.*" ("Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," p. 202.)

He had now reached his eighty-fourth year, and had seen the accomplishment of his labors, had seen the University opened and under way, so that he could depart in peace, as far as this great object of his labors was concerned. With prophetic vision he had foretold the gratitude of posterity, and had foreseen the continually increasing progress of the University until the coming on of those "awful scenes," which he had likewise foretold.

That Jefferson did not consider his labors in the establishment of the University of Virginia among the least of his public services may be seen from his recapitulation of his public positions in his so-called "Thoughts on Lotteries," addressed to the Legislature in February, 1826, (Ford, X, 262 ff.), where he mentions as his last official position, "a Visitor and Rector of the University" (p. 368) and he further says (p. 370): "To these particular services, I think I might add the establishment of our University as principally my work, acknowledging at the same time, as I do, the great assistance received from my able colleagues of the Visitation. But my residence in the vicinity threw, of course, on me the chief burthen of the enterprise, as well of the buildings as of the general organization and care of the whole." After commenting on the effect of the University "on the future fame, fortune, and prosperity of our country," he continues (p. 371): "I claim some share in the merits of this great work of regeneration. My whole labors, now for many years, have been devoted to it, and I stand pledged to follow it up through the remnant of life remaining in me." Finally, on his tomb-stone, he unites with his authorship of the Declaration of American Independence, and of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, his last title, "Father of the University of Virginia" (Ford, X., 396.)

²⁰ A copy of this proposed bill appropriating \$32,000 to the University, and establishing colleges in the State, is given in Appendix F, "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," p. 518. "It was presented to the House but failed this session," and seems not to have been revived.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CHOICE OF THE FIRST PROFESSORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE COURSE OF STUDY. ACCOUNT OF THE UNIVERSITY FROM MARTIN'S
GAZETTEER. DETAILED STATEMENTS.



It has already been stated that, in the spring of 1824, Mr. Francis Walker Gilmer, who had recently declined the Chair of Law in the University, had been sent to England to secure Professors for the new institution. It was a favorite plan of Jefferson's that Professors should be secured from England, and his ideas are expressed in the letter of introduction to Richard Rush, United States Minister to England, given to Gilmer. It is dated April 26, 1824, and is quoted in full by Professor Adams ("University of Virginia," pp. 111-113.) After stating that it was proposed to open the University at the beginning of the next year, he continues: "We require the intervening time for seeking out and engaging professors. As to these, we had determined to receive no one who is not of the first order of science in his line, and as such in every branch cannot be obtained with us, we propose to seek some of them at least in the countries ahead of us in science and preferably in Great Britain, the land of our own language, habits, and manners. But how to find out those who are of the first grade of science, of sober, correct habits and morals, harmonizing tempers, talents for communication, is the difficulty." He then mentions the mission of Gilmer, whom he calls "the best educated subject we have raised since the Revolution."²¹

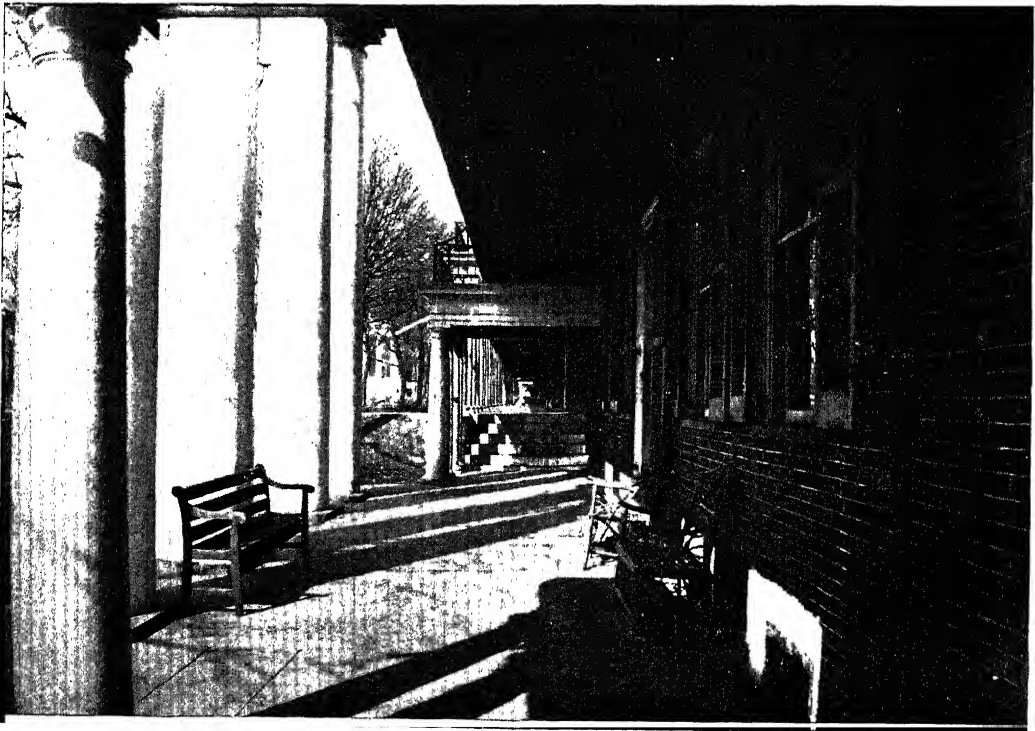
²¹ A full account of Gilmer's mission to procure professors for the University of Virginia will be found in Chapter IV of "English Culture in Vir-

In this letter Jefferson says of the first Professor engaged for the University: "We have still our eye on Mr. Blaetterman for the Professorship of Modern Languages, and Mr. Gilmer is instructed to engage him if no very material objection to him may have arisen unknown to us." Gilmer's letter to Jefferson of June 21, 1824, fifteen days after his arrival, says: "Finding no specific objection, nor indeed any objection, to Dr. Blaetterman I have closed the engagement with him, as I considered myself instructed to do. He will sustain a considerable loss by his removal, having recently taken and furnished a large house. I did not therefore hesitate to offer him in the outset \$1,500 for the first year, with an intimation that he would probably be reduced to \$1,000 in the second, but leaving that entirely to the Visitors, preferring to make positive stipulations for the shortest possible time. Nor did I hint even anything of the guarantee of \$2,500." A postscript adds that he "is in the prime of life—has a wife and two small children, and they appear amiable and domestic; he speaks English well, though not without a foreign accent; that we are obliged to encounter every way, as there are no profound English professors of modern language." (Trent, pp. 56-58.)

ginia." a study of the Gilmer Letters by Professor W. P. Trent, of the University of the South, being Nos. V and VI of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science," for May and June, 1889. As this pamphlet is readily accessible, references to it will be sufficient for the present purpose.

From these letters it is manifest that Jefferson had heard of Dr. Blaetterman before, and we first find mention of him in a letter to M. Rush dated August 14, 1821.²² It reads as follows: "It will be a year or two before the institution (the University of Virginia) can be opened, and until then we defer engaging any professor. We had an offer from London of one for modern languages, which, among the many offering, would obtain the unanimous preference of our Visitors. But

Holborn, a German who was acquainted with our countrymen, Ticknor and Preston, and highly recommended by them. Permit me to request that you will find out this gentleman and communicate to him the dispositions and views we entertain towards him, and that it would be acceptable to us to know that he still retains his former inclination to come to us. What fixed salary we shall give is not yet decided; but it will be a reasonable one, with liberal tuition fees from the pupils, and a



East Lawn Arcade.

until we are ready to open, we can not say so formally. Yet it might be useful for him as well as for us to know that he stands foremost in our view, and will be applied to *at maturity*, to use the mercantile phrase. It is Mr. George Blaetterman, 33 Castle street,

separate, convenient and handsome house for his accommodation."

Mr. Blaetterman states that his father "did not leave any literary work in book form," but "was a regular contributor to Ruffin's 'Farmer's Register,' as he 'had a *penchant*, in an *amateur* way, for agricultural pursuits." Dr. Blaetterman was the first Professor to arrive at the University in December, 1824, and continued until 1840, when he was retired from his chair.

²² This letter was communicated to the "Alumni Bulletin of the University of Virginia," for May, 1896 (Vol. III, No. 1), by Mr. Geo. W. Blaetterman, son of Professor Blaetterman, and it appears that Jefferson's attention was first directed to Dr. Blaetterman by George Ticknor.

The next Professor engaged by Gilmer was Thomas Hewitt Key, for Mathematics. "Mr. Key was at this time in his 26th year and a master of arts of Trinity College, Cambridge. For two years past he had been applying himself to the study of medicine, but Gilmer having met him in the rooms of Mr. Praed [the poet] at Cambridge, perceived his fine scientific gifts and invited him by letter to become a member of the faculty." (Trent, p. 71.) Prof. Trent gives Key's letter in full, and before he determined the matter, he wanted an answer to the following queries: "First. What branch or branches of science you would wish me to devote my services to. Secondly. What duties I should have to perform. How far I should be at liberty to form my own plan of promoting that science. How far I should be under direction of others and of whom. How far I should have control of my own time. And if to this you could add an account of the existing state of the University, of its government, the average number, age, and pursuits of the students, etc., you would do much to enable me to come to a decisive conclusion."

Gilmer's answer is also given in full, and after stating that mathematics was the chair he wished Key to fill, he replies by heads: "As to public utility, Duties, Direction, Time, Existing State of the University, Laws, Probable number of students." The inquiries as to salary were also satisfactorily answered, and Gilmer wants to know if Key can assist him in securing four other Professors: Latin and Greek, with Hebrew; Anatomy and Physiology; Physics, including Astronomy; and Natural History, including Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Chemistry and Geology. Key came over with Bonnycastle and Dungleison, in February, 1825, but returned to England in the fall of 1827, and was soon afterward made Professor of Latin, and later of Comparative Grammar, also, in the new University of London. A full biography of him will be found in Leslie Stephen's and Sidney Lee's "Dictionary of National Biography." (See *post.*) It is

strange that no biography of Key is found in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," (9th ed.) He died in 1875. It is worthy of mention that on August 1 Professor Leslie wrote to Gilmer, with somewhat of egotism, that he might, under certain circumstances, offer his own services to "spend a month or six weeks at Charlottesville," and "put the great [scientific] machine in motion," but nothing came of it.

After a fruitless visit to Edinburgh, Gilmer writes to Jefferson on August 13: "As at present advised, I cannot say positively that I may not be condemned to the humiliation of going back with Dr. Blaetterman only." But on his return he began a correspondence with a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, recommended by Key, George Long, who was junior to Key by one year. Gilmer's letter to Long of August 21 is given in Adams ("University of Virginia," pp. 114-15), and a synopsis in Trent. Long replies on August 24, also making some pertinent inquiries, among others the following: "The salary attached to the professorship seems adequate, * * * but I wish to know what proportion it bears to the expense of living; many of the common articles of food I can imagine to be as cheap as in England, but other articles, such as wearing apparel, furniture, etc., I should conceive to be dearer than they are here. Your information on this subject will supply the defects of mine. Is the University placed on such a footing as to insure a permanent and durable existence, or is the scheme so far an experiment that there is a possibility of its failing? Is there any probability of the first professor being enabled to double the 1,500 dollars, when the University is fairly set at work, by his tuition fees? * * * Is there in the county of Albemarle, or town of Charlottesville, tolerably agreeable society, such as would in some degree compensate for almost the only comfort an Englishman would hesitate [to] leave behind him? What vacations would the Professor have,—and at what seasons of the year,—of what nature with respect to the time to be left for literary pursuits, and the studies

connected with his professorship, by which as much might be effected as by the employment more immediately attached to the situation?" It would be absolutely necessary for him to return to England in 1825, as, unless he took the degree of M. A. next July, he would forfeit his Fellowship. All matters were satisfactorily settled, and Long was positively engaged, although Gilmer felt some hesitation in consenting to his return to England the following year. He writes to Jefferson on September 15 (Trent, p. 103): "I have had the good fortune to enlist with us for the ancient languages a learned and highly respectable Cantab, but there have been two obstacles that have made me pause long before I conclude with him. He has no knowledge of Hebrew, which is to be taught at the University. This I easily reconciled to my duty, from the absolute necessity of the case. Oriental literature is very little esteemed in England, and we might seek a whole year and perhaps not at last find a real scholar in Latin and Greek who understands Hebrew. The other difficulty is more serious. Mr. Long, the person I mean, is an alumnus of Trinity College, Cambridge; he is entitled to his fellowship only on condition of his presenting himself at the meeting in the first week in July next. Failure to do this, no matter under what circumstances, will deprive him of about £300 per annum. That would be a great sacrifice. Still he seemed to me so decidedly superior to his competitors, who do not lie under the incapacity of being of clerical character, that I believe I shall not be faithful to my trust if I do not engage him with a reservation of the privilege of being at Cambridge for a week only in July; that is my present impression and very strongly fixed, though there was another most competent professor I could have, but for his being a clergyman."

It was evident that being a clergyman was an insuperable objection in Jefferson's view, so Long was engaged. He arrived at the University in December, but remained only three years, having been appointed Professor of

Greek in the new University of London in 1828. His biography will also be found in the "Dictionary of National Biography," and in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," (9th ed.) He is too well known to the literary world to require further comment. He died in 1879. (See *post.*)

It was an omen of success for the University of Virginia to have two such men as Key and Long as its first Professors of Mathematics and Ancient Languages. They imported Cambridge teaching, and started the University in that career of thoroughness which has ever been its chief characteristic.

In this letter of Gilmer's we first learn also of the engagement of Dr. Robley Dunglison for Anatomy and Medicine. He remarks: "The Professor of Anatomy, etc., is a very intelligent and laborious gentleman, a Dr. Dunglison, now of London, and a writer of considerable eminence on various medical and anatomical subjects." Dr. Dunglison was a Scotchman, recommended by Dr. Birkbeck, of Glasgow and London, and although but twenty-six years of age,—as was Key, and Long was a year younger,—he had already attained a reputation as a medical writer, and he accepted the chair of Anatomy, etc., on September 5. He reached the University in company with Key and Bonnycastle in February, 1825, having come over on the "Competitor," whose tardy arrival so affected Jefferson. Dr. Dunglison was Professor of Medicine in the University until 1833, when he resigned to accept a similar chair in the University of Maryland, and later, in 1836, in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he died in 1869. He was distinguished as a medical writer, one of his first works being his treatise on "Human Physiology," published while he was at the University of Virginia and used as a text-book there. The subjects of his Chair in 1827 were Physiology, Medicine, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence. His most important work was his "Dictionary of the Medical Sciences."

In the same letter Gilmer says: "The Professors of Natural Philosophy and of Natural

History still remain to be procured. * * * Another week will inform me what can be done about the two vacant chairs." He had hoped to secure George Buchanan, of Edinburgh, for Natural Philosophy, but after some correspondence Buchanan declined, and Gilmer, after writing to others, turned to Charles Bonnycastle, son of John Bonnycastle, late mathematical professor at Woolwich, and recommended by Peter Barlow, also a professor there, and by Dr. Birkbeck. After the declination of George Harvey on September 25, he "engaged Bonnycastle within a week and that, too, without seeing him but once" (Trent, p. 113.) Bonnycastle took passage with Key and Dunglison for October 16, but as already noticed, they were detained for several weeks, and did not reach the University until February. After the return of Key to England, Bonnycastle was transferred to the Chair of Mathematics, which he held until his death on October 31, 1840, at the age of forty-four. He was the first Professor buried in the University Cemetery. He was distinguished as a mathematician, and left behind him a most excellent reputation as a scholar and a teacher. He published a résumé of his lectures, entitled "Inductive Geometry."

Gilmer failed to secure a Professor of Natural History in England, and took passage for New York on October 5. He writes to Jefferson on arrival "that he could not hear of a single man in England fit for the Chair of Natural History," and he suggests John Torrey, of West Point. (Trent, p. 115.) Torrey declined on November 29, and recommended Dr. John P. Emmet, of New York, as follows: "His talents as a chemist and scholar, and standing as a gentleman, are of the first rank. I know him well and know none before him." (Trent, p. 117.) This settled the matter and Dr. Emmet was engaged, and was officially appointed "Professor of the School of Natural History" on April 8, 1825.²³

²³ An interesting biography of Dr. Emmet by his son, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York, will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for February, 1895 (I, 4), to which I refer for particulars.

Dr. Emmet discharged the duties of his chair, teaching Chemistry and Materia Medica, until January, 1842, when he obtained leave of absence on account of his health, and died on August 15 following. Though born in Ireland in 1796, he came to this country as a child, was educated at West Point, and studied medicine in New York. He was a frequent contributor on scientific subjects to "Silliman's Journal."

Still another Professor was added to the first Faculty in March, 1825, George Tucker, M. C., Professor of Ethics, or as it was afterwards known, Moral Philosophy, which included Psychology, Logic and Political Economy, and even Rhetoric and Belles Lettres also. Jefferson had suggested his name to Cabell on December 22, 1824, saying: "Mr. Madison and I think with predilection of George Tucker, our member of Congress. You know him, however, better than we do. Can we get a better? Will he serve?" ("Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," pp. 323-4.) Cabell wrote to him, and after some hesitation, he determined to accept the position, and filled the chair until 1845, when he resigned at the age of seventy, but survived until April 10, 1864. Born in the first year of the Revolutionary war, he died amid the throes of the Confederate war, two years after his son-in-law, Professor Gessner Harrison, whose sons bore themselves as patriots in that war. Mr. Tucker was a member of Congress from Virginia for six years (1819-1825), and was distinguished as a writer as well as a teacher. He was the author, amongst others, of a "Life of Jefferson" (two vols.), a very full "History of the United States," (four vols.), and of works on Political Economy. He deserves to be commemorated by a biography, at least. His remains lie in the University Cemetery.

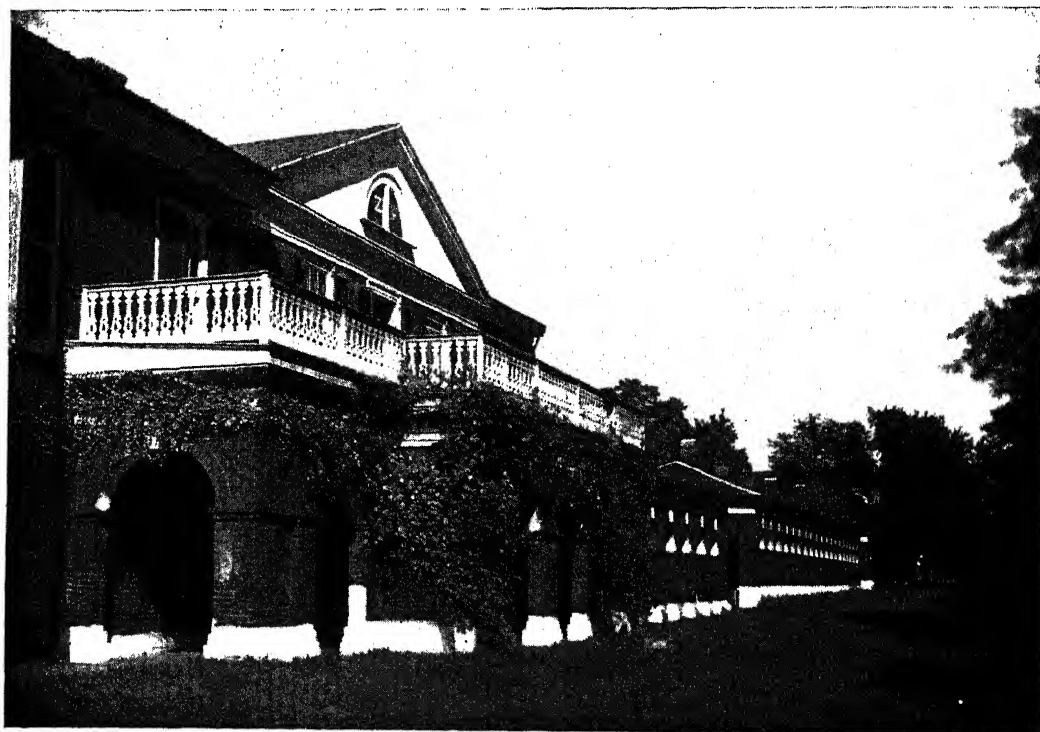
It is amusing to read the comments of New England and Philadelphia papers on the importation of Professors from England. After quoting a notice of the engagement of these Professors by Mr. Gilmer, taken from the "Richmond Enquirer" of December 11, 1824,

the "Boston Courier" quotes with approval the comments of the "Connecticut Journal" (Trent, pp. 119-121): "What American can read the above notice without indignation?"

* * * Mr. Gilmer could have fully discharged his mission, with half the trouble and expense, by a short trip to New England;" to which the "Philadelphia Gazette" adds: "Or, we may be permitted to add, by a still shorter trip to Philadelphia. * * *

This sending of Public Instruction in the country. The other Professors of this Institution, Messrs. Key, Bonnycastle, and Duglison, are daily expected."

These New England journalists were evidently ignorant that Jefferson had attempted to secure the services of their compatriots, Bowditch and Ticknor, but had failed, so he resorted to England, because neither New England, nor any other portion of the country,



East Range.

of a Commission to Europe, to engage professors for a new University, is we think one of the greatest insults the American people have received." The "New York American" was more liberal: "We have heard with pleasure of the arrival of Messrs. Long and Blaetterman, the Professors of Ancient and Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. They are well-known and highly esteemed in England. Their talents and acquirements will doubtless be highly advantageous to the cause

could supply men of the attainments wanted.

Jefferson again applied to Gilmer to take the chair of Law, but he declined for the third time, as we have already seen. His health, however, was soon afterwards restored, and he accepted the position, but was unable to enter upon the duties of the chair. After his death this chair, together with the Presidency of the University, was offered to William Wirt, in April, 1826, though against the protest of Jefferson as far as the Presidency was concerned

—which protest he entered on the records of the Board with his own hand,—for his plan was to have a Chairman of the Faculty, selected at first by the Faculty, and afterwards by the Board of Visitors from the Professors, and changeable every year, or every few years, but as a matter of fact the Chairman was later usually re-elected each year. The plan of a Presidency was revived in recent years,—an account of which will be given in its proper place,—but it has not yet been adopted.

On the declination of Mr. Wirt, John Tayloe Lomax, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was chosen Professor of Law in April, and he entered upon his duties July 1, 1826, so that each department of the University was at last fully equipped, some sixteen months after it was opened. Judge Lomax held this chair until 1830, when he resigned and accepted a judgeship of the Circuit Court of Virginia. He was noted as a writer on legal subjects, and particularly for his "Digest of the Law of Real Property," which was long a text-book in the University of Virginia, and for his work "On Executors."

Although the Law School was not opened until the session was far advanced, there were twenty-six students in attendance this session. Thus, just before Mr. Jefferson's death, the eight Professors were actively engaged in the discharge of their duties, and the staff of instruction was complete for the present.

To the English Professors, Blaetterman, a German resident in England, Long, Key, Dunglison and Bonnycastle, had soon been added Emmet and Tucker, and later Lomax, so that the University of Virginia started on its long career of usefulness with an able Faculty, and an organization of independent schools, then unique in this country.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In default of an earlier Catalogue of the University, I take from "Martin's Gazetteer" (1835) a full account of the organization of the several schools, and the course of study pursued in them at that time. Doubtless, dur-

ing the nine years that had elapsed since the opening of the University, the course of study had been settled, and accommodated to the needs of the students.

It will be seen that, with some fluctuations, the number of students had increased from 123 to 208. A Demonstrator of Anatomy. Dr. Thomas Johnson, had been appointed in 1827. He had been promoted to the independent Chair of Anatomy and Surgery in 1831, and had been succeeded by Dr. Augustus L. Warner in 1834; Dr. Dunglison had resigned in 1833, and had been succeeded by Dr. Alfred T. Magill; Professor Key had been succeeded by Professor Bonnycastle in 1827, and he in the Chair of Natural Philosophy, by Professor Robert M. Patterson in 1828; Professor Long had been succeeded by his pupil Professor Gessner Harrison, in 1828; and Professor Lomax, by Professor John A. G. Davis, in 1830, of each of whom we shall have more to say hereafter.

Condensed Account of the University of Virginia from Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, Charlottesville, 1835, evidently taken from a recent Catalogue, probably that of 1833-34.

"This institution was founded in 1819, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Jefferson, and organized in 1825; it had the same year 123 students, and has been gradually increasing until in 1834 it had 208. Its *Library* contains nearly 10,000 volumes; its *philosophical* and *chemical apparatus* are very complete, and it has a handsome *cabinet of minerals*. There is also an *anatomical* and a *general museum*, and an *astronomical observatory*, with the requisite instruments."

MATRICULATION. The student must be sixteen years of age, unless he comes with an older brother. If from an incorporated seminary, he must produce satisfactory evidence of good conduct. He may attend the schools of his choice, but if under twenty-one shall attend at least three professors, except for good cause shown. He must be examined for entrance to the Schools of Ancient Languages,

Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Before matriculation, he must read the laws and sign a written declaration that he will conform to them, and has deposited with the Patron all his funds.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. There are three regular lectures in each school, and the mode of instruction is by text-books and lectures, accompanied by rigid examinations.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES. *Professor Harrison.* The Latin and Greek Languages and Literature, and the Hebrew Language are taught. Instruction comprises, 1. Formation and composition of words, and their laws. 2. Primary and secondary signification of words, and the principles by which they are ascertained. 3. Syntax. "The importance of attending to the order in which words are arranged in a sentence, and of being careful to read the words and members of a sentence just as they stand in the Latin and Greek authors, is insisted upon." 4. Metres and Quantity. 5. Greek and Roman History, Geography and Literature, taught by prelections and text-books in senior classes. Text-books: In Junior Latin Class: Horace, Cicero's Epistles ad Diversos, Terence, and Cæsar's Commentaries, Zumpt's Latin Grammar, Lemprière's Classical Dictionary (Anthon's ed.), Adams's Roman Antiquities, Ancient and Modern Maps published by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," or Eton Comparative Atlas. In Senior Latin Class: Juvenal, Livy, and Tacitus; the student should have the whole works of Livy and Tacitus. In Junior Greek Class: Xenophon's Anabasis, a play of Euripides or Aeschylus, and Herodotus, Buttmann's Greek Grammar, Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon, and Thiersch's Greek Tables by Paton.

In Senior Greek Class: Euripides, Sophocles, Thucydides and Homer. The student is introduced to higher departments of grammatical criticism. References are made to Matthiæ's Grammar, and annotations of Porson, Hermann, Elmsley, etc. In Roman History, etc., students are advised to read the

early part of Hooke's Roman History, with Ferguson's Roman Republic, Niebuhr's Roman History, and Heeren's Manual; Montesquieu's "Grandeur et decadence des Romains," and Dunlop's History of Roman Literature. In Grecian History, etc.: History of Greece by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," with references to Mitford, Gillies, etc., and to ancient authorities. In Hebrew: Biblia Hebraica, edit. Van der Hooght, by D'Allemand, London, or revised edition by Halm, Leipsic, Stuart's Hebrew Grammar, third edition, and Gesenius's Hebrew Lexicon, by Gibbs, not the abridgment. "It is expected of the students of Latin and Greek that they will read in their rooms a list of such authors and parts of authors, furnished by the Professor, as cannot be read in the lecture-room," with specifications. Written exercises are required once a week, which are corrected by the Professor and returned, and the corrections stated and explained to the class, with use of the black-board. The classic authors are used as the text for the exercises.

[The course in Ancient Languages has thus been given at length, with the text-books, in order to show that the University of Virginia gave advanced instruction from the beginning, and therefore required that its matriculates should be of some maturity of mind. The instruction was on the same plane in the other schools, but they must be condensed.]

MODERN LANGUAGES. *Professor Blaetterman.* The Languages taught are French, Spanish, Italian, German, and Anglo-Saxon; and if desired, Danish, Swedish, Hollandish, and Portuguese, [perhaps the first time that these were ever announced to be taught in this country.] In each were two classes, senior and junior, with a third class for candidates for degrees, "as it required that two degrees be obtained in modern languages before that of A. M. will be conferred." [Doubtless this requirement was then unique in this country. It was made obligatory for the degree of A. M. in 1832.] Written exercises were required

here, also. Lectures on the literature of each language were delivered twice a week, and lectures on Modern History "and the political relations of the different civilized nations of the present day," were also given. [This requirement continued up to 1861, after the School of History had been established.] The text-books used were the principal classics in each language.

MATHEMATICS. *Professor Bonnycastle.* In this school there were five classes. The first Junior studied Arithmetic, theory of numbers, notation, and derivation of rules from addition; Algebra, with and without letters, and comparison with Arithmetic, Geometry, first elements, illustrated by use of models. Lacroix's text-books were used. Second Junior studied Lacroix's Algebra and Bonnycastle's Inductive Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with application to Nautical Astronomy, theory of Projection and of Curved Lines and Surfaces, and a portion of the Differential Calculus. Senior classes continued the Differential Calculus, from Young and from Bonnycastle's Geometry, and concluded with the Integral Calculus from Young, and examples from Peacock.

The class in Mixed Mathematics for advanced students studied Venturoli's Mechanics and the first book of Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste, with applications.

There was also a class in Civil Engineering.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. *Professor Patterson.* The course was divided into two parts. The first included Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, etc. The second comprised Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Optics, and Astronomy. Text-books were Lardner, Brewster, Herschel, and treatises in Library of Useful Knowledge. Candidates for graduation were taught the application of elementary Mathematics to Natural Philosophy. The Apparatus was extensive and complete, and an Observatory, with appropriate instruments, was attached to this school.

CHEMISTRY AND MATERIA MEDICA. *Professor Emmet.* There were two classes in this School, Chemistry, with two lectures per week, and Materia Medica and Pharmacy, with one. In Chemistry, the applications to the mechanical arts, agriculture, and domestic economy, and in the lectures on earths and metals, reference was made to Mineralogy and Geology. Both inorganic and organic Chemistry were taught. In Materia Medica and Pharmacy, the medicinal properties of different substances, and the classifications were taught. Apparatus and a laboratory were attached to the school; students occasionally performed experiments.

MEDICINE. *Professor Magill.* In this School, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence were taught, the last forming a distinct class, including other than medical students. Dunglison, Eberle, Burns, or Dewees, or Gooch, and Beck or Ryan, were used in their respective subjects.

ANATOMY AND SURGERY. *Professor Warner.* In Anatomy, lectures were delivered from subjects. Horner was the text-book. In Surgery, Cooper. These three Schools formed the Medical Department, and candidates for M. D. must pass examinations in them all. The session was ten months, instead of four, as elsewhere. The full course was considered as equivalent to a full course in both the Philadelphia and Baltimore Schools, so that a student attending the course here, might stand for graduation there after one session only.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY. *Professor Tucker.* There were two classes in this School. The Junior Class studied Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Logic and Ethics,—Belles Lettres all the session. The Senior Class studied Mental Philosophy and Political Economy. The Junior Class was examined on the Professor's lectures, Blair, Campbell and Stewart. The Senior Class on the Professor's lectures, Brown, Say, and Adam Smith. There were also in this School lectures on logic and general grammar.

LAW. *Professor Davis.* In this School

were taught the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government, Constitutional Law, the Common and Statute Law, Equity, and Maritime and Commercial Law. The Junior Class studied Vattel, the Federalist, the Virginia Report of '99, and Blackstone. The Senior Class studied Coke upon Littleton, Stephen, Starkie, Toller, Chitty, Bayley, Fonblanque, and Mitford, "to which it is proposed to add a treatise on Commercial and Maritime Law." On these books prelections were delivered by the Professor, with references to leading cases and authorities, American and English, and particular explanation of the statute law of Virginia and of the United States. Each lecture was examined in at the one following. Students might study only National Law, Government, and Constitutional Law, and students of Municipal Law might omit this course. A Law Society was instituted, presided over by the Professor, in which fictitious cases were litigated, legal questions discussed, and students exercised in conveyancing by having to prepare and submit deeds, etc.

[This statement of the courses in the several Schools, which were entirely independent of each other, shows the character of the instruction given in the University from the beginning, its extent, and thoroughness so far as was consistent with its small number of Professors. Certainly each Professor had his hands full, and worked to the full limit of his ability. There were no drones in the hive.]

Religious exercises were performed at the University every Sunday, by a Minister residing there. The written Examinations in each School are minutely described. The answers to the questions were classified in four divisions, but only those students that attained the first division, i. e., three-fourths of the valuation, were regarded as having passed, and had their names announced on the public day, and published in the newspapers. The Degrees were a Certificate of Proficiency, conferred for completion of a partial course in a School, which might be attended sepa-

ately; Graduate in any School, conferred for completion of the general studies of any of the Schools; and Master of Arts of the University of Virginia, conferred for graduation in Ancient Languages (two), Modern Languages (two), Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Moral Philosophy. But in all cases the candidate must give satisfactory proof of his ability to write the English language correctly.

"No particular period of study is prescribed for the acquisition of these honors. The student obtains them whenever he can undergo the rigid examinations to which the candidates for them are subjected."

[Special attention is called to this provision, which, with the independence of the Schools and the elective system of study, constituted the marked differences between the University of Virginia and the curriculum colleges of the country.]

The title of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the graduates in the Medical Department. [That of Bachelor of Law had not yet been adopted in the Law Department, nor had the Degree of Bachelor of Arts yet been authorized.]

The certificates and diplomas were awarded in public on the last day of the session, "and orations are delivered and essays read by students appointed for that purpose," [which custom was abolished many years later]. The session extended at that time from September 1st to July 4th, a full ten months.

The Expenses of a student were carefully enumerated and were limited, even to sums for clothing and pocket-money. [The *in loco parentis* idea still prevailed.] These limits could not be exceeded without the authority of the Faculty, and "resident students are forbidden to contract any debts whatsoever." "Students wherever resident, are required to wear the uniform prescribed by the enactments; consisting of cloth of a dark grey mixture, at a price not exceeding \$6 a yard." [This wearing of a uniform constituted a

great grievance to the students, and it was later abolished.]

The Faculty might allow any man above twenty-three years of age to attend lectures, reside outside of the precincts, and be exempt from the rules and regulations for government, but he must pay the usual fees, and observe the laws enjoining respectful and orderly deportment, and this privilege, if abused, might be withdrawn. At the end of every month reports of absence from lectures, or other irregularities, with information as to the student's progress and conduct, were sent to his parent or guardian.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Teachers of Music, Fencing, and Dancing, were authorized for those who desired them. A military corps had been formed, and an instructor in military tactics appointed, but it was optional with the student to join this corps.

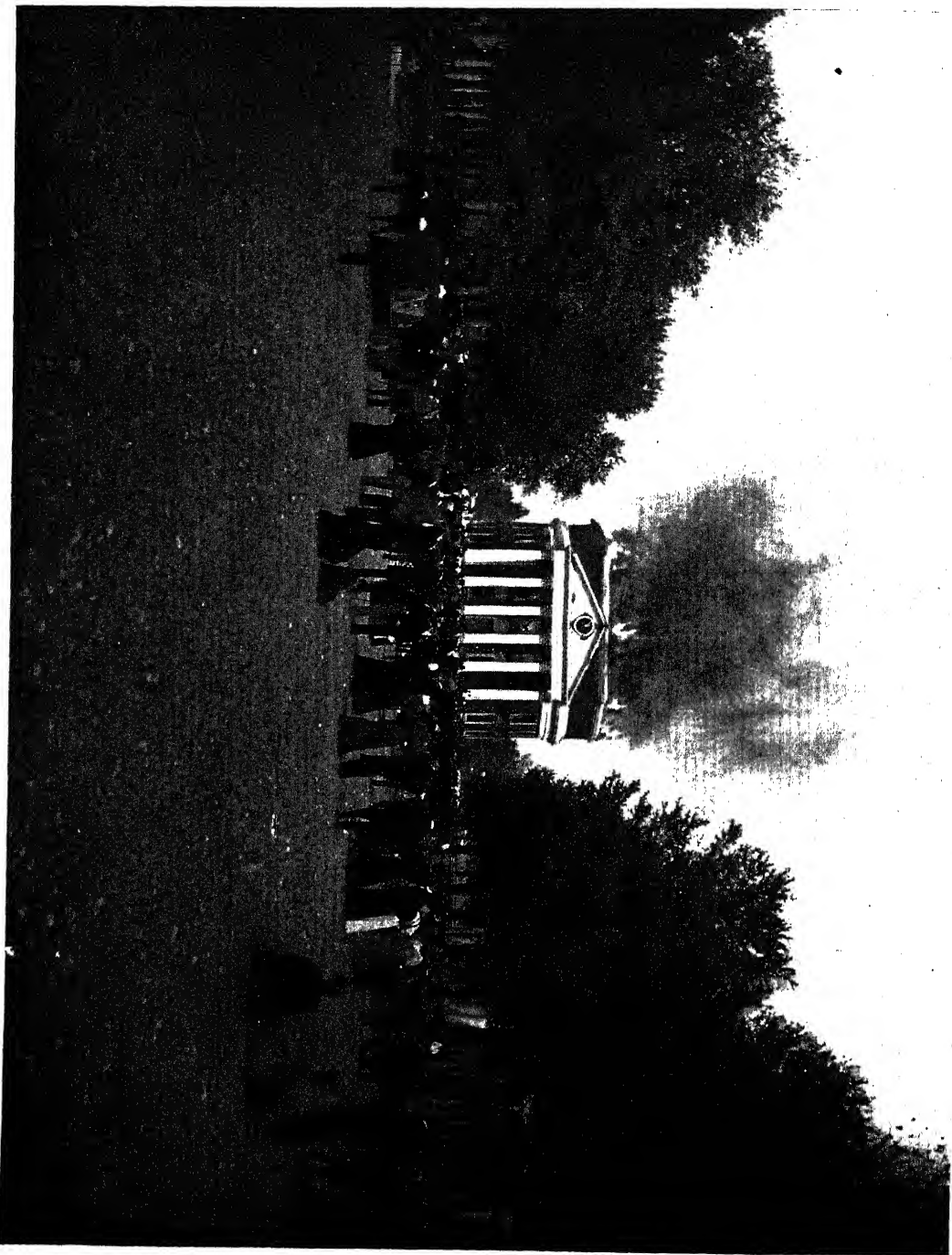
This account of the condition of the University of Virginia in 1833-'34, the earliest that is now attainable, has been quoted at length to show the exact course of instruction, and some of the regulations, but as noted above, some of those, which may be regarded as of a petty character and not well suited to older students, were soon abolished, and the principle of self-government was more and more relied on. We shall see that the University of Virginia was not free from those disturbances of order that characterize a number of boys and young men, wherever collected, but it is believed that the absence of espionage and the training of young men to govern themselves, with the cultivation of a high sense of honor in the student body, contributed greatly to the good order and discipline, and the healthy moral tone, that characterized the students as a whole.

Here follows a "Table exhibiting the state of the several Schools of the University from its commencement" for the first ten sessions, showing the progress of the University in numbers and in subjects studied during that time ("Martin's Gazetteer," p. 126):

NUMBER OF SESSION.	YEAR.	Whole number of Matriculates.	Ancient Languages.	Modern Languages.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry and Materia Medica.	Medicine.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Anatomy and Surgery.	Moral Philosophy.	Law	Whole No of Tickets Taken.
First...	1825	123	57	73	73	35	35	26	15	..	314
Second...	1826	177	107	90	98	43	45	16	28	26	453
Third...	1827	128	53	59	62	24	38	16	4	..	12	18	286
Fourth...	1827-8	131	48	46	63	30	43	23	2	23	25	24	327
Fifth...	1828-9	120	39	26	45	33	38	22	11	34	23	27	291
Sixth...	1829-30	133	52	39	60	47	42	29	3	31	16	23	345
Seventh...	1830-31	133	57	46	78	57	37	25	4	23	38	17	382
Eighth...	1831-32	140	48	24	64	58	60	31	15	36	57	29	437
Ninth...	1832-33	158	60	23	78	82	70	38	10	41	42	37	476
Tenth...	1833-34	201	75	64	109	73	89	41	..	44	67	48	610
Totals	...	1444	596	400	730	482	497	277	49	228	323	249	3921

N. B. The numbers in the columns of Medical Jurisprudence are those in addition to the medical school.²⁸

²⁸ In "Martin's Gazetteer" (p. 82), under the "General Description of Virginia," it is stated that the buildings of the University together with the real estate cost \$333,996, and that the library and philosophical apparatus cost \$36,948; also, that the whole income of the University amounted to \$18,500. [The fees of the separate Schools went to the professors and are, doubtless, not included in this estimate.] The salaries of the professors who were paid partly by a fixed salary and partly by fees, varied from \$1,600 to \$3,500. "The first degree was conferred in 1828, the number of graduates [i. e., in the several Schools] in that year was 10; in 1829, 12; 1830, 30; 1831, 20; 1832, 46; total, 118; of these 16 were graduates in ancient languages; 14 in mathematics; 23 in natural philosophy; 9 in chemistry; 17 in moral philosophy; 22 in medicine; and 17 in law." The Master of Arts degree was conferred for the first time on one student in 1832 [George N. Johnson, of Richmond, Va.]. The annual expenses were for board, &c., \$100; fuel and candles, \$15; room rent, \$8; use of library and public rooms, \$15; fees to three professors (to one, \$50; to two, \$30 each; if more than two, \$25), \$75; total, \$213. [The Faculty in 1834 consisted of nine professors, whose names have been given above.]



View of Rotunda Burning, October 27, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. THE GREAT FIRE OF OCTOBER 27, 1895. THE NEW BUILDINGS. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.



It has already been mentioned that Jefferson's plan for the buildings of Central College, and even earlier for those of the proposed Albemarle Academy, was the erection of a separate building for each professor, called a pavilion, and of dormitories for students connecting these buildings, capable of lodging two students each, and not exceeding ten on each side of the pavilion. This plan is given in the records of the trustees of Central College for May 5, 1817, and in their report for January 6, 1818. (Adams, "University Virginia," p. 69, and "Jefferson and Cabell Correspondence," Appendix E.) These buildings were to be arranged around a square, or quadrangle, and connected by a covered way, or arcade. This plan was carried out in the erection of the buildings for the University of Virginia, five professor's houses, of two stories each, being erected on each (the east and the west) side of a quadrangle, called the Lawn, and connected by students' dormitories of one story in height. The first of these buildings erected for Central College was No. 7, West Lawn, and it was used at first for the Library building. The façades were adorned with columns of different orders of Greek architecture. The corner-stone of the first building was laid on October 6th, 1817, and ex-Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and President Monroe, all trustees of Central College, were present on this occasion. At the northern end of the quadrangle, or

Lawn, was erected the main central building, or Rotunda, modelled after the Pantheon, and used for the Library and lecture-rooms.

At a short distance east and west of the rows of buildings on the Lawn, were similar rows, called the Ranges, consisting of large one-story buildings at each end and in the centre, connected by one-story dormitories and arcades along their whole length. These larger buildings were originally intended for hotels, or students' boarding-houses, but they have been variously modified, and used both for hotels and Literary Society Halls, and for professors' and proctors' residences. The Rotunda was connected with the east and west buildings on the Lawn by two open apartments, "appropriated to the gymnastic exercises of the students," later, in 1841, changed to one-story buildings, the eastern one of which served for many years as the Chapel, and the western for lecture-rooms, and later a students' reading-room at one time under the management of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The ground plan of the original buildings, and the plan of the façades of the Rotunda and the professors' houses, taken from Jefferson's original drawings, are prefixed to Professor Adams's monograph on "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia," (1888), and a full description of them is given in his Introduction, (pp. 16-20).^{*} It

^{*}See Appendix.

will there be seen that besides plans of the Roman buildings themselves, Jefferson used other plans taken from Palladio's work on *Architecture* (2 vols., London, 1742), which was his authority. This makes the early architecture of the University of Virginia unique in the history of educational buildings in this country. It certainly carried out successfully Jefferson's theory that the student should have before him continually models of the

a visit to Jefferson in December, 1824, and writes to Prescott as follows on December 16, 1824, (Ticknor's "Life, Letters and Journals," Vol. 1, p. 348): "Yesterday we formed a party, and with Mr. Jefferson at our head, went to the University. It is a very fine establishment, consisting of ten houses for professors, four eating-houses [all then completed of the six planned], a rotunda on the model of the Parthenon [Pantheon], with a



Showing Two Pavilions (or Professors' Residences) on West Lawn; the One on the Right Being the Doric of Diocletian's Bath, and the One on the Left Being Corinthian of Palladio.

classic architecture to which his studies were directed. In the erection of the new buildings since the great fire of October 27th, 1895, the attempt has been made to continue this style of architecture. How far it has been successful must be left to the judgment of the individual critic and the trained architect. The impression produced upon a stranger by these buildings may be seen from George Ticknor's letter, quoted in Adams (p. 124). He paid

magnificent room for a library and four fine lecture-rooms, with 108 apartments for students; the whole situated in the midst of 250 acres of land, high, healthy, and with noble prospects all around it. It has cost \$250,000, and the thorough finish of every part of it and the beautiful architecture of the whole, show, I think, that it has not cost too much. * * * They have a mass of buildings more beautiful than anything architectural in New

England, and more appropriate to an university than can be found, perhaps, in the world."

We have already seen that the impression produced upon John Tyler was such as to convert him into an ardent advocate of the University. Jefferson was right in making the University buildings attractive notwithstanding the expense. This had, however, constituted a popular objection, as stated above, for we find Madison writing to Jefferson on January 15, 1823: "One of the

end of the East Range, Jefferson's Anatomical Hall; and of a small one-story dissecting-hall, a short distance west of this building. The gradual increase in the number of students and the crowded condition of the lecture-rooms in the Rotunda, together with the need of a Public Hall for Commencements and other public occasions, caused the erection in 1851-'53 of a large five-story building (100x54 feet) north of the Rotunda and connected with it by a covered portico (30 feet),



View of West Lawn, With Pavilion of Palladio's Ionic Order, With Modillions.

most popular objections to the Institution I find is the expense added by what is called the ornamental style of the architecture." ("Madison's Works," III, 292.) This, however, now forms one of the most attractive features of the Institution. The buildings mentioned included for many years all the buildings of the University, but the growing needs of the Medical Department soon necessitated the erection of a three-story building for that department, west of the northwestern

and a similar portico at the north end, with columns like those on the south front of the Rotunda, only distinguished by having their capitals of cast metal, while the original capitals had been exquisitely carved in Italy of Italian marble, after the failure of Jefferson's imported artist to carve suitable columns out of Albemarle stone at much greater expense than the Italian work. This building was a very great convenience and supplied the lack of a Public Hall and additional lecture-rooms,

and later of embryo chemical and physical laboratories, and still later of the modest beginning of a mechanical workshop. But it was not at all in keeping with the architecture of the Rotunda, except as to its porticoes, to which it was attached as a plain oblong continuation, and was known as the "Annex to the Rotunda." The great mistake was made of connecting its roof and upper story with the Rotunda, rendering the latter much more liable to destruction by fire, which unfortunately happened in the great fire of October 27th, 1895. This originated in the northwestern corner of the "Annex" just under the roof, and the water-pressure being deficient, traversed the entire roof of this building and reached the Rotunda, destroying its roof, interior and a large portion of the Library, as well as the entire "Annex." It is said that Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a grandson of Jefferson, and then a member of the Board of Visitors, protested against the location of this building for the reason above-mentioned. The destruction was long in coming, but it came at last.

The lack of accommodations for students early caused the addition of a number of one-story dormitories in the form of a right angle, to a two-story house, used later as a boarding-house and afterwards as a professor's house, on what is known as Monroe Hill, for Monroe once owned this property. This hill is a gentle acclivity west of the southwestern end of the West Range.

A small one-story building in the vicinity was long known as "The Observatory," as it once actually contained some astronomical instruments, but it was later turned into a lumber-room.

The original frame building on Mt. Jefferson, the site of the present Observatory (one mile southwest of the main buildings), and also at one time called the Observatory, if ever used for that purpose, in time fell into decay, and was in that condition forty years ago, as the present writer can testify from personal observation in clambering over its ruins.

About 1854-'55 a two-story house was erected by subscription for the use of the Chaplain, and located on a small hill south of the southwestern end of the West Range; and in 1855-'56, the Temperance Hall, in which the Post-Office was placed, was erected near the eastern entrance of the University grounds. Soon afterwards, in 1859, the six two-story buildings, known as "Dawson's Row," students' dormitories, intended for 100 students, were erected on an arc extending from Monroe Hill to the Parsonage, southwest of the West Range. About the same time the building, of two stories and basement, known as the Infirmary, was built, south of the southeastern end of the East Range, which supplied a long-felt want for the accommodation of the sick, and their isolation from other students. Students had theretofore been treated in their rooms.

In this field opposite the southern side of the Lawn was also erected about 1859 a large circular frame building for gymnastic exercises in bad weather, the gymnastic apparatus of various kinds being scattered over the field and exposed to the open air. On a small stream at the southern side of this field the teacher of gymnastics, Monsieur D'Alfonce, a former Russian officer, constructed a frame building for Russian baths, which were a great convenience to the students during the short period of their existence, as these frame buildings perished during the war (1861-'65).

Shortly after the war, about 1868-'69, on the institution of the School of Applied Chemistry, a large oblong building for a chemical lecture-room, museum and laboratory, was erected west of the Medical Hall, and a house for the professor on Monroe Hill.

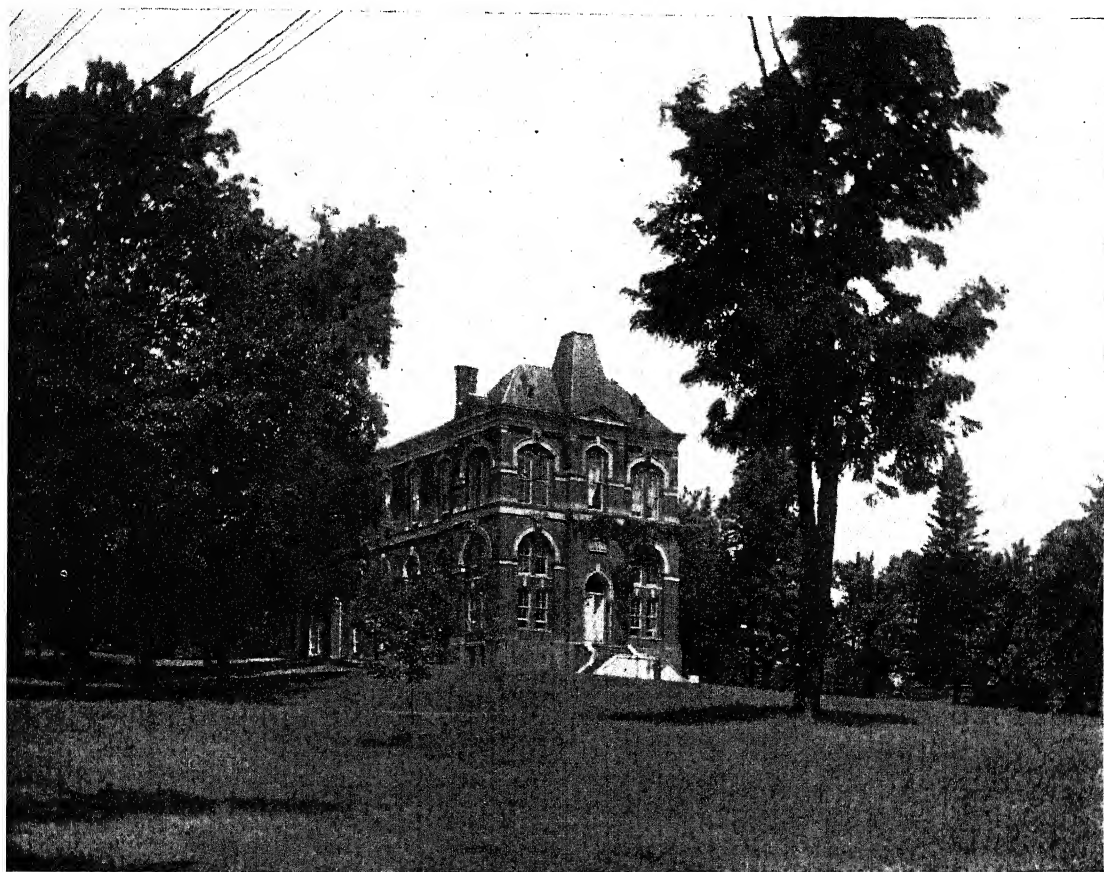
In 1875-'76, by the gift of Mr. Lewis Brooks, of Rochester, New York, his brother, and others, the large four-story building, known as the Brooks Museum of Natural History, was erected near the north entrance of the University grounds. In this building are arranged the extensive collections for the illustration of zoology and botany, mineralogy

and geology, chiefly the gift also of Mr. Brooks. While architecturally out of harmony with the other buildings, this structure and its contents form a most valuable addition to the appliances for scientific instruction in the University.

In 1880-'81, Mr. Leander J. McCormick, of Chicago, presented to the University a mag-

ment was supplied for the Chair of Practical Astronomy, which was endowed by the Alumni and friends of the University.

In 1883-'85, through the exertions of the Chaplain, Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, the ladies and the professors of the University, and other friends, the sum of \$30,000 was collected for a chapel, and a beautiful Gothic building



The Lewis Brooks Museum.

nificent telescope, with a twenty-six inch lens, the work of Alvan Clark & Sons, and the companion of the one in the United States Naval Observatory. By the gift also of Mr. McCormick, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of New York, and others, a large Observatory building, with suitable working-rooms, and a residence for the professor, were erected on Mt. Jefferson, and thus an excellent equip-

ment was erected in the northwestern portion of the University enclosure, directly north of the West Range, and west of the Annex to the Rotunda. This building supplied a real necessity, as for many years the small one-story building east of the Rotunda had been used for a Chapel, and for other purposes, religious and secular. Shortly after this a separate anatomical lecture-room directly connected

with the dissecting hall and west of the Chemical Laboratory, was built.

By the will of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, of New York, a large sum of money was bequeathed to several colleges and universities of the country, one of which was the University of Virginia. In 1892-'93 a portion of this bequest was used to erect and equip a well furnished gymnasium, located on Carr's Hill, a piece of property lying north of the University grounds and on the road

R. R. and on University Avenue connecting the University and the city of Charlottesville. This supplies medicines and treatment free of charge to indigent patients, and serves as a means of clinical instruction to the students.

THE GREAT FIRE²⁵ OF OCTOBER 27, 1895.

On Sunday, October 27th, 1895, occurred the greatest misfortune that has ever befallen the University of Virginia. About 10:30 a. m., as the bells were ringing for church, a fire



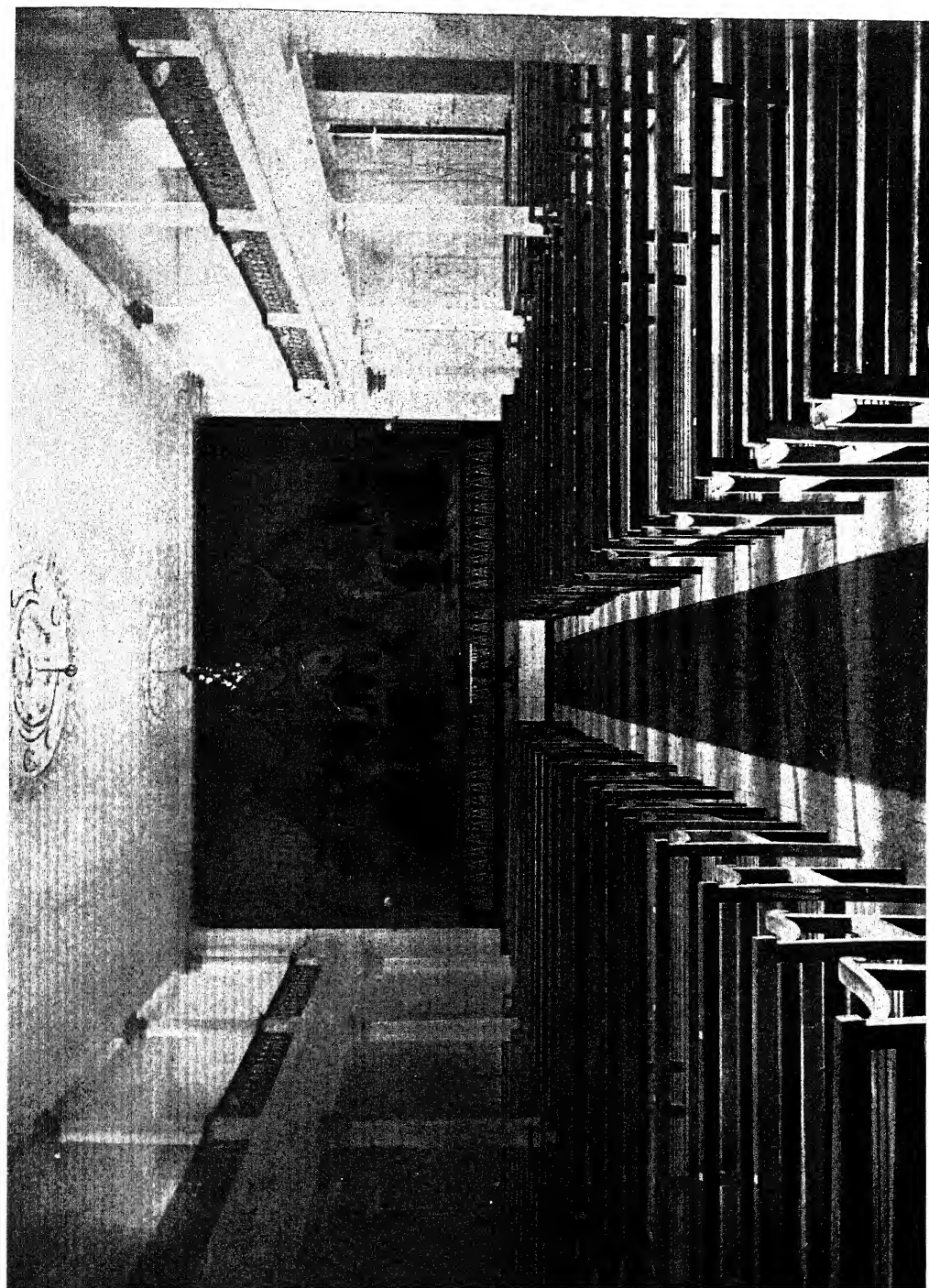
Fayerweather Gymnasium.

to Staunton, which was purchased just after the war (1861-'65). Buildings for students' dormitories had been erected here long before, and the property had been used for a private boarding-house by the late Mrs. Sidney S. Carr, whence the name. The main residence on this property was accidentally destroyed by fire during the war.

About the same time (1893) a Dispensary was built for the Medical Department on property lying east of the Chesapeake and Ohio

broke out at the northwestern corner of the roof of the Annex to the Rotunda, as stated above. After the most careful investigation it has been impossible to ascertain how this fire originated. The most plausible theory is that it was due to the crossing of electric

²⁵ For a full account of The Great Fire see the "Alumni Bulletin" for November, 1895 (II, 3), and for a briefer account the University Annual, "Corks and Curls," for 1896. Both accounts are embellished with illustrations, and the latter with plans of the new buildings.



Interior of Public Hall, With Balze's Copy of "The School of Athens." (Destroyed by Fire October 27, 1895.)

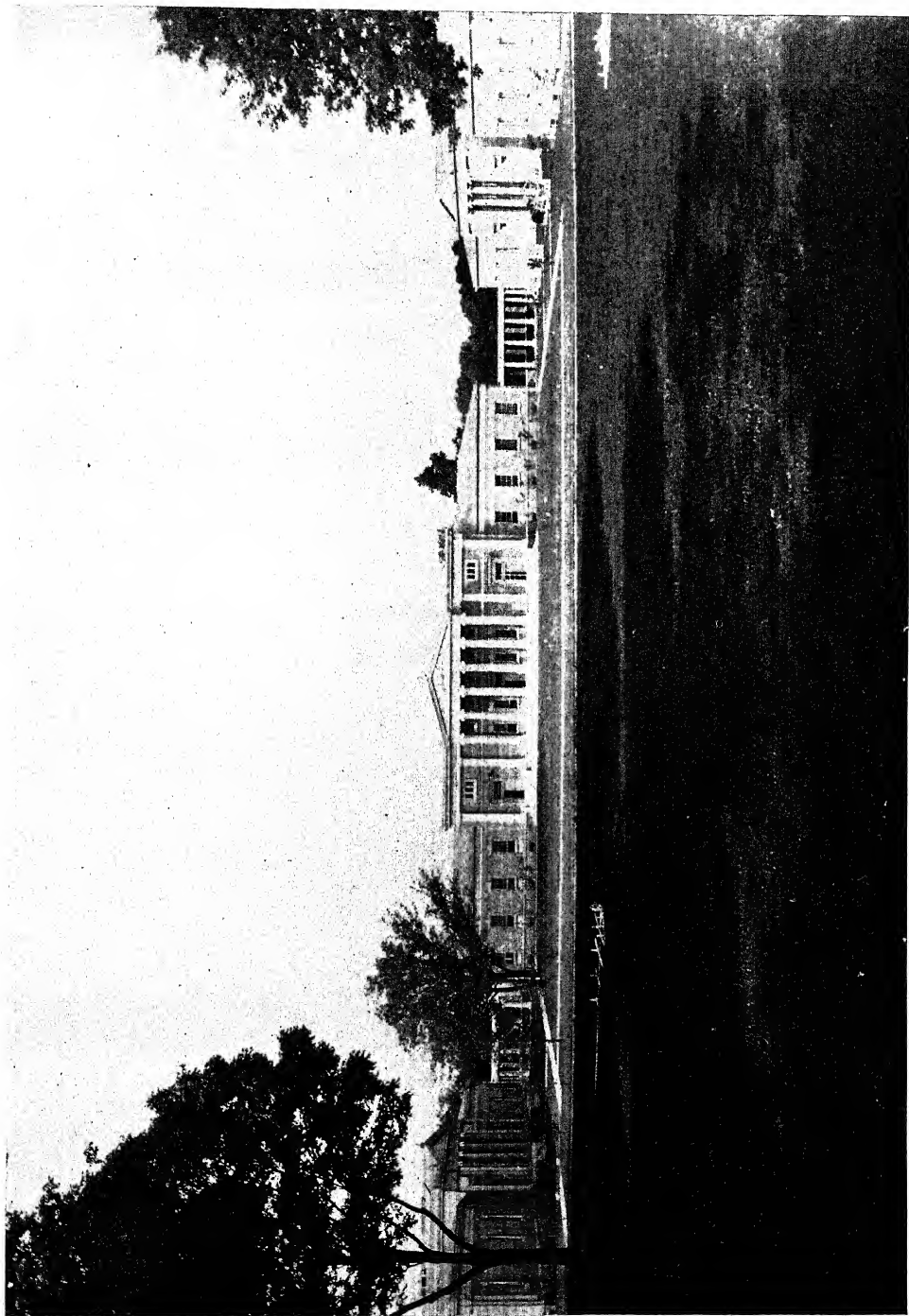
wires, as it first appeared in a small room under the roof at that corner of the building, in or near which electric wires had been run. In an incredibly short time the fire communicated to the Public Hall and to the beautiful painting, Raphael's School of Athens, which covered the north end of the Public Hall and was the chief ornament of the University. This copy was painted by Paul Balze, a French painter, at a cost of \$4,000, and was the gift of Alumni and friends of the University in 1856.

The water pressure proving insufficient to reach such an altitude, the fire traversed the whole length of the Annex, destroying the interior, and reached the Rotunda, where it consumed the roof and interior of that building, and was only with difficulty prevented by the fire department from reaching the professors' houses on the Lawn, both wings of the Rotunda being wrecked in the effort to stay its progress. The philosophical apparatus and many of the books were saved, but much of the former was injured in removal, and it was impossible to rescue the books in the middle and upper galleries of the Rotunda, so that many of these were destroyed. Finally, about 2:30 p. m., the fire ceased, chiefly from lack of material to feed on, although the embers glowed for several days. The walls of the Annex were so injured that they were pulled down, and it was determined not to erect that building. The walls of the Rotunda, the erection of which Jefferson himself had superintended, were of such thickness that they withstood the violence of the flames, and with slight repairs served for the new roof of fire-proof material. The interior arrangement was changed by dispensing with the two lecture-rooms on the first floor, and assigning to the Library the whole of the interior of the Rotunda from this floor, reconstructed entirely of fire-proof material. The two lecture-rooms in the basement were restored. The Rotunda wings were rebuilt with alterations, and two similar wings were constructed from the north front, the whole connected by a

colonnade, the roof of which forms a walk above the buildings surrounding the esplanade. These serve for the administrative offices, a law lecture-room, and a Young Men's Christian Association Hall. The site of the Annex was filled up, and laid out as a beautiful square, connected by a handsome flight of steps with the north front of the Rotunda, and by a like flight with the grounds on the north, presenting a most imposing view, with its picturesque terraces gradually descending.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

To supply the place of the Public Hall and lecture-rooms destroyed by fire, a large building called the Academic Building, with a Public Hall in the form of an amphitheatre, and lecture-rooms, was erected south of the foot of the Lawn, which was much extended in length and the grounds suitably graded. To the right of this space, looking south, stands the new Mechanical Laboratory, for the use of the Engineering department, and to the left, just opposite, the Rouss Physical Laboratory, presented by Mr. Charles B. Rouss, of New York, for the use of the physical and electrical departments. The façades of these buildings are beautifully adorned with Ionic columns, and the main central building is connected with each of the other two buildings by an open arcade. The pediment of the façade of the Academic Building is embellished with a classical group of sculpture, after the Parthenon, and the architrave contains the motto in Greek: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" (St. John, VIII, 32). For the erection of these buildings and the restoration of the Rotunda the Legislature authorized a loan of \$200,000, which was increased by subscriptions from the friends of the University amounting to about \$100,000. Thus what appeared to be an irreparable injury to the University has resulted in its restoration to a more efficient condition than before, although at present it is burdened with a heavy debt. As in the early days of the University, the Legislature will, doubt-

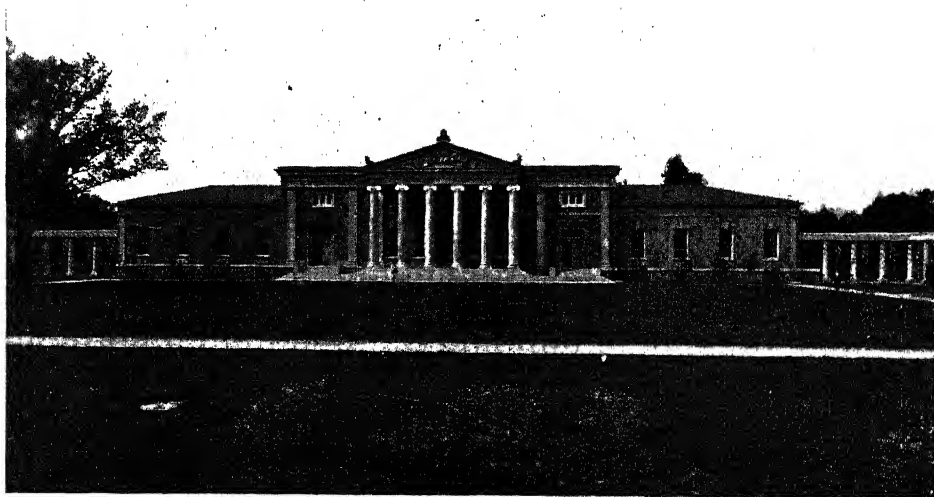


Academic Building, Showing on the Right the Mechanical Laboratory and on the Left the Rouss Physical Laboratory.

less, ultimately assume this debt, for the whole property belongs to the State, and it is simply taking money from one pocket and putting it into the other. Certainly the Legislature could not recognize in a more suitable manner the large amount of voluntary subscriptions and the numerous donations of books and apparatus that have been made to the University, a clear gain to the State.

The inauguration of the new buildings took place on June 14th, 1898, when a large concourse of Alumni and friends assembled in the amphotheatre of the Academic Building,

artistic piece of academic architecture in America. Purely classical in spirit, inexpensive in material, severely elegant in proportion, they shine in their chaste simplicity like a bit of Hellas set amid the abundant greenery of the Virginia hills. The great quadrangle which they enclose is about one thousand feet long and three hundred feet wide at the broadest part. The dominant structure is the Rotunda, set centrally at the northern end, modelled quite exactly from the Roman Pantheon, and devoted now to the uses of the University Library. It rises from a base composed of



Academic Building.

and the chief address was delivered by the distinguished lawyer, James C. Carter, Esq., of New York.

A more minute description of the buildings follows, taken from the "Manual of Information" recently published by the University (Roanoke, Va., 1899).

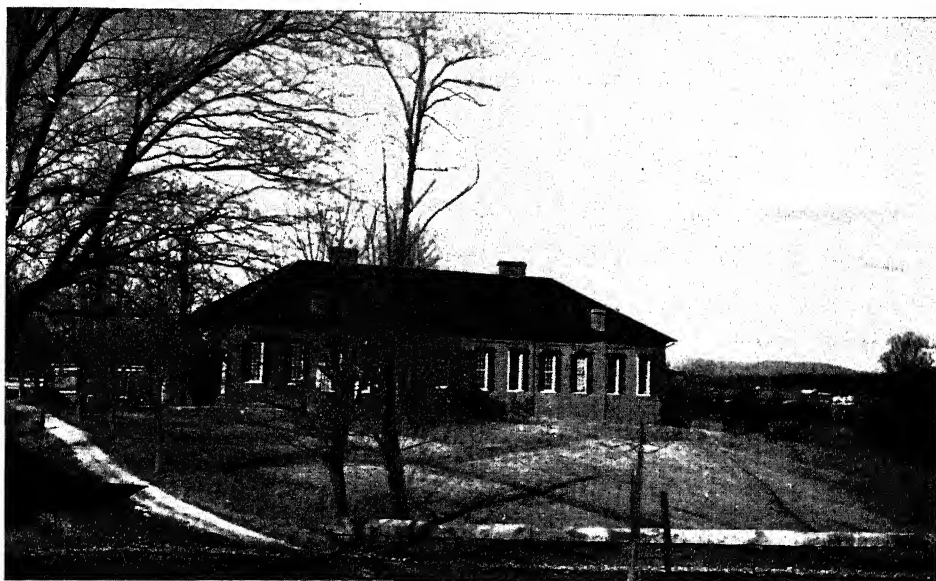
"ARCHITECTURE. The group of buildings planned by Jefferson, and erected under his personal oversight, together with the recent additions made to harmonize with and complete his composition, constitute what is undoubtedly the most characteristic and the most

four rectangular apartments, connected below by graceful colonnades and covered above by a flat roof, which constitutes a continuous promenade about the building and is guarded by a handsome balustrade. Elegant Corinthian porticos give admission to the main library room, a single domed apartment, with galleries for books carried by a beautiful peristyle of Corinthian columns. At the southern end stands the main Academic Building, containing a noble auditorium fashioned like a classic amphotheatre, with wings devoted to the uses of the several academic schools. On the east-

ern side stands the Physical Laboratory, built from the generous gift of the wealthy New York merchant, Charles B. Rouss, a transplanted Virginian, whose heart is still true to the home of his earlier days. On the western side is the Mechanical Laboratory, designed to foster in the University applied as well as pure science. Connecting the Rotunda with this new group in the Ionic style are the original buildings of Jefferson—five pavilions on either side with intervening rooms for dormitories and offices, all united by a fine Doric colonnade. Each pavilion has a façade

Medical School, the Astronomical Observatory, the students' Infirmary, the Gymnasium, various groups of dormitories for students, the boiler house, and residences for professors and others connected with the University.

"THE LIBRARY. The Library of the University of Virginia was, until the recent fire, unique in its contents. It consisted of 53,000 volumes, comprising several private libraries which had been donated to the University, and including individual sets and volumes of great value. The fire was in no particular more destructive than with regard to the library, but



Chemical Laboratory.

of its own—modelled from or suggested by some noble Greek or Roman or Tuscan original. Parallel with these are the eastern and western Ranges of separate dormitories for students, connected by picturesque arcades. Each range contains also three larger buildings, located at the ends and in the centre, designed originally for hotels, but used now mainly for other purposes—homes for the Literary Societies and for the visiting Alumni.

Outside this main group are the University Chapel, the Natural History Museum, the Chemical Laboratory, the quarters of the

since the fire much has been done to restore it to its former value, particularly for the purposes of students. The library, now numbering some 45,000 volumes, is located in the old rotunda, considered by many one of the most beautiful reading rooms in the country. Every facility will be supplied for its convenient use, and within a year or so it will probably answer all the demands of a college student.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY. The Chemical Lecture-room and Laboratory occupy a detached building, erected in 1868-'69 specially for chemical use. The equipment in the way

of apparatus, specimens, diagrams, etc., is ample, and has been kept abreast of modern progress. The collection in illustration of the arts and manufactures directly dependent upon chemistry was the first formed, and is one of the best, if not the best, in the United States. The present occupants of the chairs of chemistry in the State Universities of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, and in a number of

feet high. Its front extends two hundred feet, occupying the entire eastern front of the new quadrangle. In the centre is a lecture-room of a novel plan; skylighted exclusively, sunlight being derived for experiment from a heliostat on the roof, which gives a vertical shaft of light ten inches in diameter. On one side of the lecture-room is an apparatus-room, with double, rubber-jointed sashes and doors, designed to be a huge glass case, without dust



Rouss Physical Laboratory.

colleges, and the holders of various positions in connection with the various applications of chemistry, have here received professional training. The original work done here by students has been published in a series of some one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty articles in the scientific journals of America and Europe.

"THE ROUSS PHYSICAL LABORATORY. This building, of one-story above the basement, contains nineteen rooms, besides a tower sixty

or moisture, in which the instruments are placed on open shelves. The corresponding wing on the other side of the lecture-room provides a well-lighted study room, with wall-tables of thick slate and other appliances suitable for fifty students working in elementary practical physics. Of the same size in the basement is the room for electrical work, with glass cases containing the electrical measuring instruments. Near it is the apartment containing the storage battery, with switches and



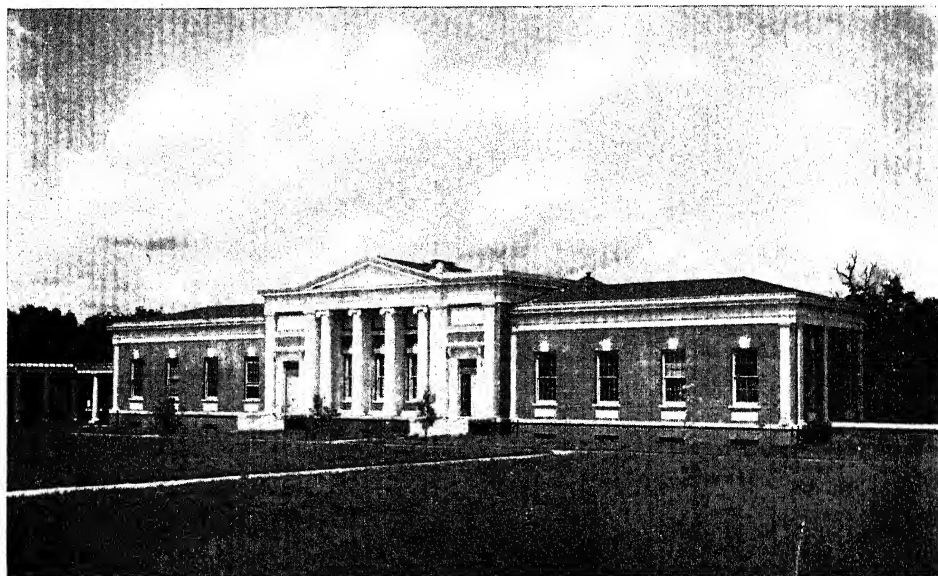
Academic Building, Viewed From Lawn.

conductors leading to all the rooms. Next in the basement is the workshop, supplied with the best tools and materials. Then comes the gravity and chronograph room, with five piers and a constant-temperature vault extending the whole breadth of the building. On the same basement are found the spectrometer room and the X-ray room. On the floor above are the optical laboratories and the private rooms of the teachers.

The equipment of apparatus for illustration is good. That for research is respectable, including a Rowland concave grating spectro-

meter are the gift of Leander J. McCormick, Esq., of Chicago. The computing rooms are adjoining, and contain clock, chronograph, etc., and a working library. In a smaller building are a three-inch Fauth transit and a four-inch Kahler equatorial.

"THE LEWIS BROOKS MUSEUM. The Lewis Brooks Museum contains collections illustrating the main sub-divisions of Natural History: Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany. Each of the collections is arranged so as to exemplify the principles of the science, and at the same time offers a large variety of sub-



Mechanical Laboratory.

meter of twenty-one and one-half feet focal length, a Michelson interferometer, two Duboscq optical benches with appliances, Hipp's, Edelman's and Fauth's chronographs, with other important additions in immediate prospect.

"THE OBSERVATORY. The Astronomical Observatory is situated upon an elevation known as Mount Jefferson, which furnishes an unobstructed horizon. The principal building is a rotunda forty-five feet in diameter, and contains the great Clark refractor of twenty-six inches aperture. The building and instru-

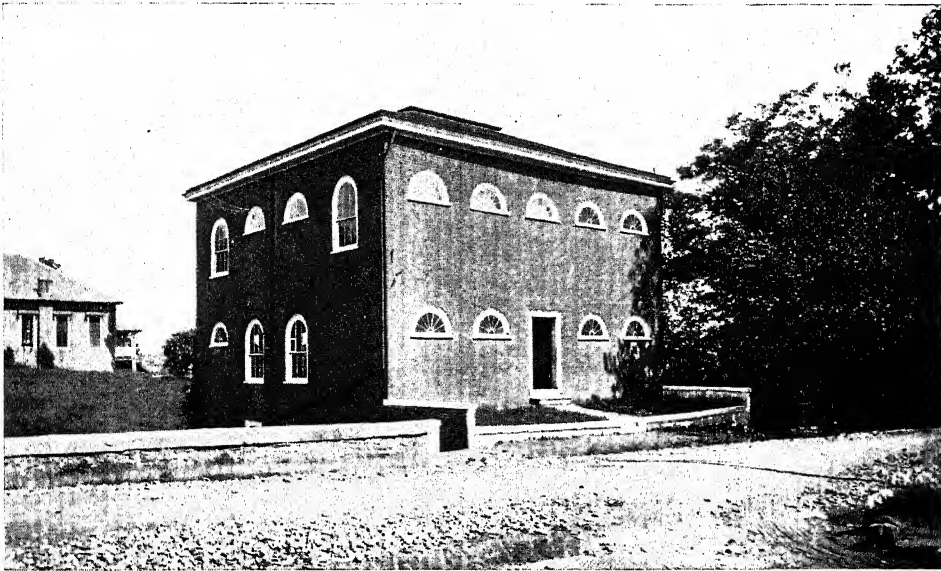
jects for advanced study. In addition to the above, a beginning has been made of a collection to illustrate the Geology and Mineralogy of the State of Virginia, and this will be increased as rapidly as possible.

"BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY. The Biological Laboratory has been recently installed in a convenient and commodious suite of rooms in the new Academical Building. The working-room is large, well-lighted, amply equipped with microscopes, microtomes, and all necessary appliances; and is well supplied with material for the study alike of plants and of

animals. The adjoining lecture-room is well provided with appliances and facilities for illustration and demonstration, including electrical projection apparatus of the most approved kind. A separate room contains the library of the department, which comprises several hundred volumes, chiefly recent standard works and sets of the leading biological journals, with conveniences for its use, including an excellent reference catalogue.

"MECHANICAL LABORATORY. This building with its equipment is designed to facilitate the work of instruction and research in Experi-

the use of hand and machine tools, each student takes up some special problem of Experimental Engineering; he designs the apparatus or machine to be used in its solution; prepares in the drafting-room the requisite general and detail drawings; executes from them the necessary patterns in the wood-shop; makes his castings from these patterns in the foundry and his forgings in the smith-shop; machines and assembles the parts in the metal-shop; and then completes the investigation proposed in the laboratory. The course of instruction is designed to produce trained and



Medical Hall.

mental Engineering. It is provided not only with well-furnished shops for wood-working, metal-working, casting and forging, but with a very complete line of apparatus for accurate engineering tests. In this particular the plant is the best in the South and comparable in the quality of its work with the best engineering laboratories of America. There are four machines for tests of timber, stone, and metals; three for tests of cements, mortars, and stones; two for tests of lubricants; and a full line of apparatus for steam, engine, and boiler tests. After a preliminary course in

intelligent engineers, fully abreast of present professional demands.

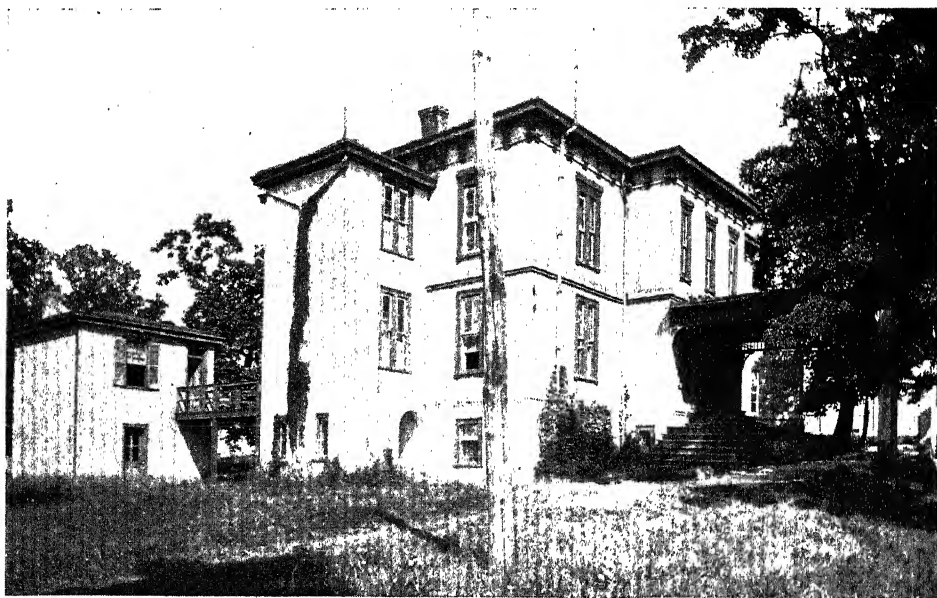
"UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY. By the erection and equipment of the University Dispensary and the careful consideration of the needs of the community the opportunities for clinical instruction to medical students at the University have been so largely increased that during the past year nearly three thousand distinct cases were treated. The amphitheatre is so arranged that no student is over fifteen feet from the clinical chair or operating table, so that each can thus understand and appreciate

all that is shown him. Each year from among the best students of the graduating class in medicine a limited number of young men are appointed to serve as clinical assistants.

In addition, since the session of '97-'98 a free hospital has been opened, and the number of patients treated affords excellent opportunities for the students to see difficult surgical operations, and to watch the cases throughout convalescence.

"UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL. The announcement is made with great pleasure that in the

plied by the Visitors with marked liberality. The equipment, which is equalled by that of only a few leading American colleges, consists of the beautiful Fayerweather Gymnasium, furnished with modern exercising appliances, adaptable to all physical conditions. The baths, which have heretofore included sprays, tubs, and needle baths, with a capacious plunge bath and swimming pool, are now being refitted and their capacity greatly enlarged to meet the increasing demands of the past year. The students are guided and directed in their



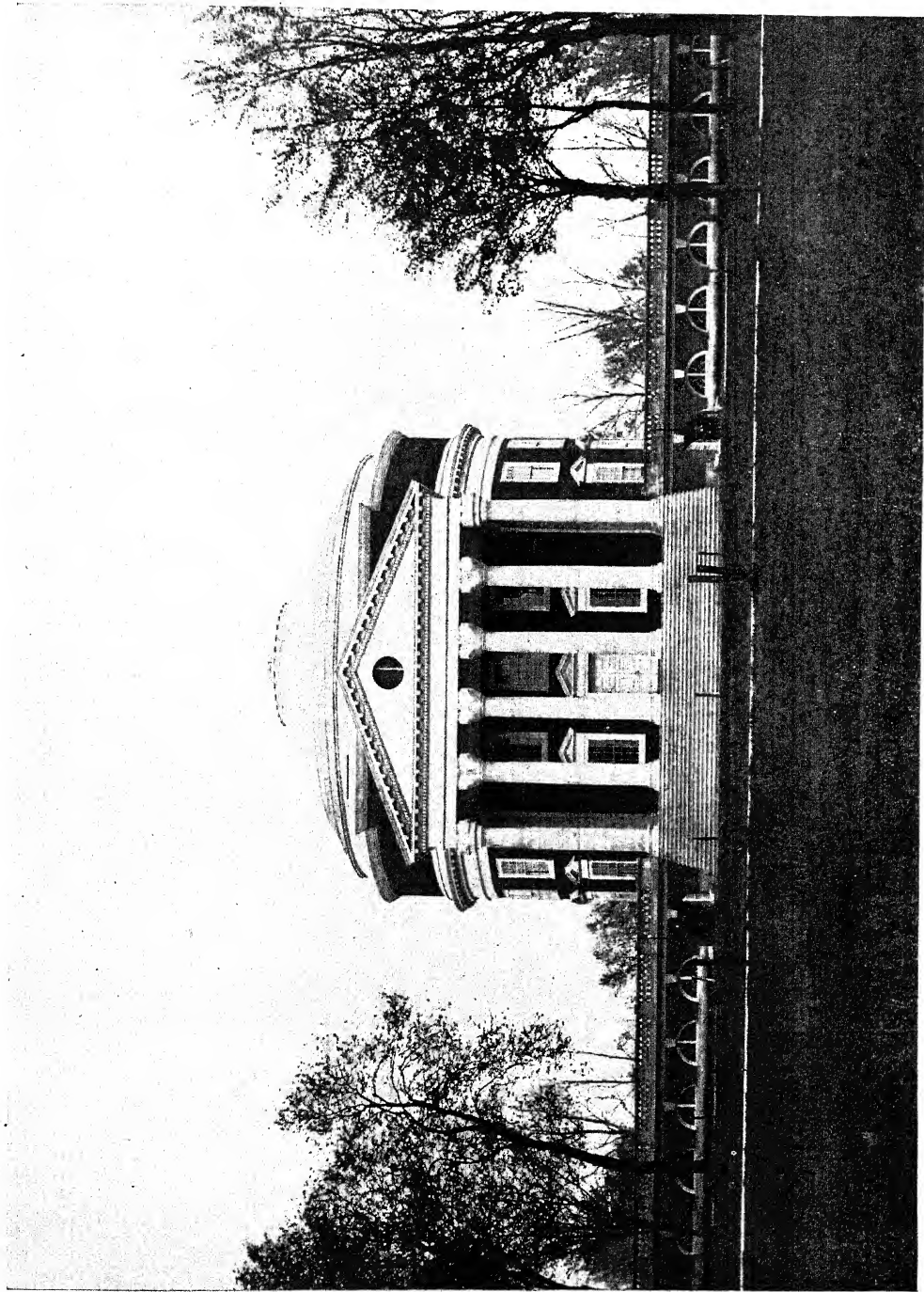
Infirmary.

immediate future the means of clinical instruction will be much advanced by the erection and equipment of a permanent Hospital, for which an appropriation has been made by the Visitors of the University. This building will be begun as soon as its structural arrangements can be carefully worked out, and will be completed and brought into use in as short a time as is compatible with good workmanship—in ample time for the instruction of the class entering next session.

"PHYSICAL TRAINING. Every facility for the maintenance of this department has been sup-

plied by an experienced director, who personally leads all classes and interests himself in the health and condition of every student. This course is free of cost.

"RANDALL DORMITORY. The new Randall Dormitory, so called from the donors of the fund used in its erection, is now (1899) completed. It is situated at the south end of the East Range, fronting south and is in the form of an L. It is capable of accommodating more than forty students, and is provided with bath-rooms, closets, and all modern conveniences."



South Front of Rotunda, as Restored After the Fire of 1895.

CHAPTER X.

THE UNIVERSITY FROM 1825 TO 1861. THE EARLY PROFESSORS. THE BOARD OF VISITORS. THE LATER FACULTY: MEDICAL, LAW, ACADEMIC. BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE PROFESSORS. THE OFFICERS. EXAMINATIONS. DEGREES.



AN account has been given in a preceding chapter of the opening of the University, the choice of the first Professors, and the course of study in its early days. A few further particulars concerning these Professors may be added, taken from an account written by the successor of Professor Long,—the pupil of Long, Blaetterman, Dunglison and Emmet, and the colleague of Blaetterman, Bonnycastle, Dunglison, Emmet, Tucker and Lomax,—Dr. Gessner Harrison, for thirty-one years Professor of Ancient Languages (1828-'56) and of Latin alone (1856-'59), in the University.²⁸ Dr. Harrison gives a full description of the University, and comments at length on the following peculiarities of its organization: 1. Allowing every student to attend the Schools of his choice, at least three; conferring degrees in individual Schools; suffering candidates to stand examinations for degrees irrespective of time of residence; and bestowing degrees only after strict examination, thus proving that they are deserved. 2. Method of instruction by lectures and oral examinations, as well as by text-books. 3. Written examinations for honors, which were introduced from the practice in Cambridge University, England, the *alma mater* of Key and Long, both being

alumni of Trinity College. 4. Absence of sectarian influence and control. There was much prejudice at first against what was thought to be absence of religious influence, but there was soon introduced the system of annual, later biennial, Chaplains, elected by the Faculty. "Nowhere," says Dr. Harrison, "is more respect paid to the Christian religion, and the spirit of sectarian bigotry is extinguished." 5. Discipline. Students are not required to testify against themselves, nor against each other. They are assumed to be incapable of falsehood and are treated accordingly. A student's word is considered equivalent to his oath.

Dr. Harrison describes briefly each of the early Professors, and being the evidence of one who knew them all, as he entered the University in its first session (March 7th to December 15th, 1825), his testimony is all the more valuable. He says of Professor Key: "Besides his ability as a mathematician he had the advantage of good classical and general attainments, and by his earnest manner, his clearness of illustration, and his rare powers of anticipating and removing the learner's difficulties, succeeded to a remarkable degree in gaining the attention and exciting the interest of his hearers." Key was born March 20, 1799, and died November 29, 1875. His biography in the "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XXXI, was written by Warwick Wroth, F. S. A. An obituary notice by

²⁸ Dr. Harrison's account of the University of Virginia and its Professors will be found in Duyckinck's "Cyclopedia of American Literature," Vol. II, pp. 725 ff., New York, 1855.

Long will be found in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," No. 169, 1876.

Of Long, Dr. Harrison says: "A man of marked ability and attainments, thoroughly trained in the system of his college, having a mind far more than most men's scrupulously demanding accuracy in the results of inquiry, and scouting mere pretension, he aimed, and was fitted, to introduce something better than what then passed current as classical learning." * * * "His uncompromising exactness and his masterly knowledge of his subject, inspired his pupils with the highest conceptions of a true scholarship." He was born November 4, 1800, and died August 10, 1879. His life in the "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XXXIV, was also written by Warwick Wroth, F. S. A., who says of him: "As a teacher and writer Long exercised much influence on classical scholarship in England. He was a man of extensive learning, gifted with a powerful memory and 'a clear judicial intellect.' He was even more remarkable for a rare simplicity, elevation, and integrity of life. 'No one' (it has been remarked) 'ever lived the life recommended by Marcus Aurelius more completely.'" "H. J. M.," who wrote the sketch of him in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," Vol. XIV (9th ed.), says: "In the knowledge of Roman law, Long stood by himself amongst English scholars, and his well-known articles on that subject were the first valuable contribution to the study from any English writer. He had also a profound knowledge of ancient geography. He was an excellent French, German, and Italian scholar, and also read Spanish. His extensive and accurate learning may be explained from the combination of a tenacious memory with a clear judicial intellect. His character was as elevated as his intellect. His simplicity and manly independence may be seen partly in his writings. His faculty for discriminating evidence and his strong common sense appear in everything that he wrote." Professor Long recommended his pupil, Dr. Gessner Harrison, as his successor,

when Dr. Harrison was only twenty-one years of age.

Of Blaetterman, Dr. Harrison wrote: "He occupied the chair until 1840, and gave proof of extensive acquirements and of a mind of uncommon natural vigor and penetration. In consequence, more especially with the lessons on German and Anglo-Saxon, he gave to his students much that was interesting and valuable in comparative philology also, a subject in which he found peculiar pleasure."

Of Bonnycastle he says: that "he was distinguished by the force and originality of his mind, no less than by his profound knowledge of mathematics. His fine taste, cultivated by much reading, his general knowledge, and his abundant store of anecdote, made him a most agreeable and instructive companion to all; and this, though his really kind feelings were partly hidden by a cold exterior."

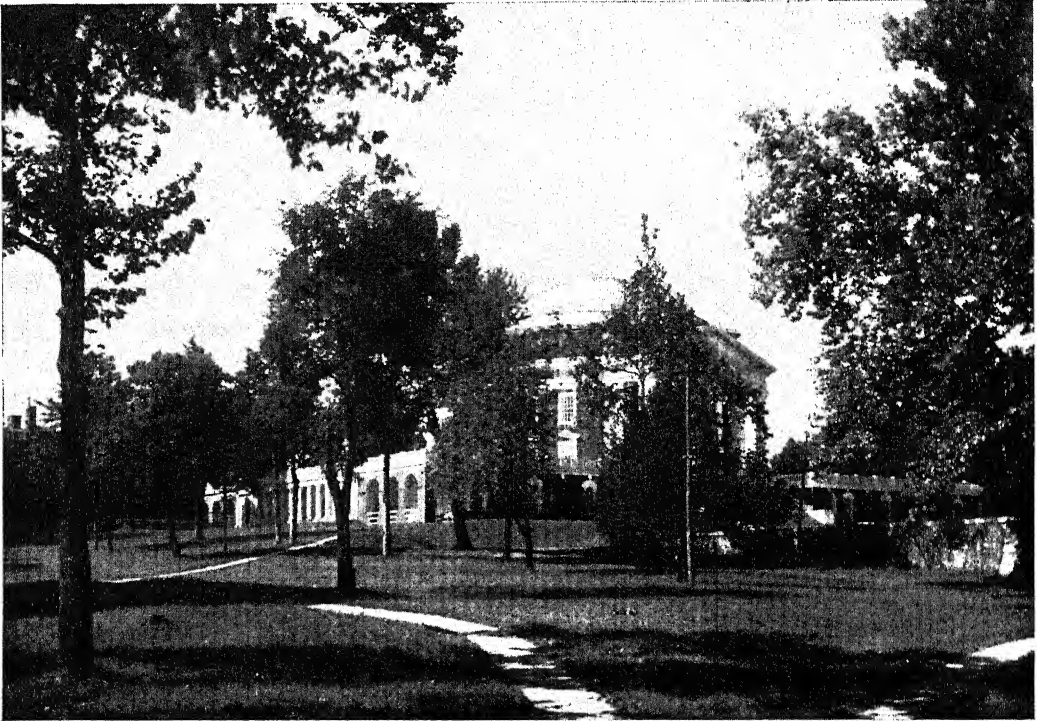
A writer in the "Southern Literary Messenger" for January, 1842, Mr. Benjamin B. Minor, an alumnus of the University (1835-'38), and at one time editor of this periodical, who knew both Blaetterman and Bonnycastle, writes of them as follows. Of Blaetterman he says: "He was always said to be a man of great attainments, but it is doubtful whether he has added anything to his information for several years past." It has already been stated that he was retired from his chair in 1840, the same year in which Professor Bonnycastle died.

Mr. Minor writes of Bonnycastle: "He was always acknowledged to be the possessor of a *great* mind, which readily made him master of the most abstruse learning. The study of mathematics seemed to be to him but a process of attentive reading. As a lecturer he was clear, patient and powerful, and in matters of science, he was a complete agrarian [*sic*], levelling its difficulties to the comprehension of every mind. At times, in one short aphorism, he would display a profundity of thought quite startling; and his students declared that, by way of illustration, he frequently solved

difficulties which had perplexed them in other branches of their studies. Mathematics was rendered by him, what he repeatedly said it was, 'a pure system of logic.'"

Dr. Harrison writes of Dr. Dunglison as one "who, as a writer, and by his learning in his profession and generally, as well as by his ability, was pointed out as well fitted to take charge of this School." * * * "After eight years he resigned, and has gained a wide celebrity by his distinguished ability as

knowledge of disease from personal observation seems to have been small. He could write down in a morning enough to fill fifteen pages of print, but his reputation for learning in America was due to the want of learning in the universities in which he flourished. He was a most industrious professor, and excited the admiration of his pupils and of the American medical world, which bought 125,000 copies of his works. He was the most voluminous writer of the day in the new world, and



View of Rotunda, From Near Brooks Museum, Northeast Side.

a lecturer, and by his varied and valuable contributions to medical literature." He was born at Keswick, Cumberland, England, January 4, 1798, and died in Philadelphia April 1, 1869. His biographer in the "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XVI, Dr. Norman Moore, says of his writings, with an ungracious fling at the institutions with which he was connected: "They show extensive superficial acquaintance with books, but no thorough reading in medicine, while his

his American biographer records with pride that in point of bulk the works of all his American contemporaries sink into insignificance beside his." Dr. Moore adds that "at the *post mortem* examination his brain was found to be five ounces heavier than the average English male brain." A Memoir of him has been published by Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia (1869).

Of Dr. Emmet, Dr. Harrison says: "His striking native genius, his varied science, his

brilliant wit, his eloquence, his cultivated and refined taste for art, his modesty, his warm-hearted and cheerful social virtues, won for him the admiration and lasting regard of his colleagues and of his pupils." Reference has already been made to the sketch by his son in the "Alumni Bulletin of the University" for February, 1875. Of his father-in-law, George Tucker, Dr. Harrison writes: "Bringing to the discharge of his duties a mind remarkable for clearness and accuracy, great industry and thoroughness of research, and an extensive knowledge of man, and of books in almost every department of learning, he allowed no topic to pass under review without investing it with the interest of original and searching investigation. Hence his pupils derived not only profit directly from his instructions, but an impulse in the direction of self-culture of the utmost value." Professor Tucker filled his chair with distinguished ability for twenty years, when he retired and devoted himself to literary work. His chief works have been mentioned above, but his minor works and his contributions to periodicals were numerous.

Dr. Harrison gives us little information about Professor Lomax, simply remarking that "after some five years [he] resigned the chair to accept the office of judge of the Circuit Court of Virginia," and mentioning his works. A very brief sketch of his life will be found in the "Virginia Law Register" for May, 1896 (Vol. II, No. 1), written by his grandson, Judge Lunsford Lomax Lewis, late President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia. We there learn that he was born in Caroline County, Virginia, January 19th, 1781, and died on October 1st, 1862. He graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and practiced law in Fredericksburg, Virginia. As already stated, he was appointed Professor of Law in April, 1826, on the declination of Mr. Wirt, entered upon his duties in July, and held the chair until 1830. Besides discharging the duties of Circuit Judge until 1857, he conducted a law school in Fredericksburg. "It has been said of him that 'as a

judge he resolved the most complex case into its simple and essential facts, and applied the law with painstaking diligence. His calm and equable nature saved him from that impulsiveness which leads some to decide before they hear, or having heard, to become the advocate of one side rather than the judge of both. He ever held the scales of justice truly proved, and in case of doubt, inclined to mercy's side.'"

THE BOARD OF VISITORS.²⁷

The first Board of Visitors consisting of seven members, of which Thomas Jefferson was Rector, has already been named. General Robert B. Taylor resigned in 1822 and was succeeded by George Loyall. On the death of Jefferson in 1826, James Madison was chosen as the Rector, which office he filled until 1834,—two years before his death on June 28th, 1836,—and James Monroe was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy in the Board, retaining the office until his death on July 4th, 1831. The various changes in this body will be found stated in the works cited in the preceding note. The number of members was increased from seven to nine by the Act of March 13th, 1852. The Act of March 22d, 1848, enabled Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress to act as Visitors, but this seems merely to have legalized an existing custom. It was also provided by law that, of the

²⁷ There was published for the first time,—as far as this writer is aware,—a complete list of the Visitors, Faculty and other Officers, and of the Graduates in Law and Medicine, the Masters of Arts, and the Bachelors of Arts, of the University of Virginia, with an Historical Sketch of its Foundation, in the "Virginia University Magazine" for March, 1859 (Vol. III, No. 6). This was reprinted with additions to date, in 1880. Meantime had been published in 1878 the "Semi-Centennial Catalogue of Students of the University of Virginia," with lists of Visitors, Faculty, and other Officers prefixed, compiled with infinite labor and pains by the late Professor M. Schele De Vere, to which was added in 1889 the "Decennial Catalogue of Visitors, Faculty, Officers and Students, 1874-1884," as the first Supplement. The second Supplement, though long overdue, has not yet been printed. A reprint of the "Catalogues of Officers and Students" from 1825 to 1844 inclusive was issued in 1880-'81, but this has not been continued.

nine Visitors, two should be appointed from each of the three grand divisions of the State,—Tidewater, Valley and Trans-Alleghany,—and three from the Piedmont, the grand division in which the University is situated, but this legal provision has been disregarded. The duties of the Visitors are specified in the Charter; they correspond to those usually exercised by trustees of Colleges. Some of the most prominent men in the State formerly held the office of Visitor to the University, and it was then regarded as a distinguished honor. Besides the names of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, we find on the list those of William C. Rives, Alexander H. H. Stuart, James M. Mason, Andrew Stevenson, John Y. Mason, R. M. T. Hunter, Henry A. Wise, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, William J. Robertson, Muscoe R. H. Garnett, William T. Joynes, John B. Baldwin, John Randolph Tucker, and others, members of the United States Senate, and House of Representatives, Governors of the State, and Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The appointments were made by the Governor on each 29th of February, so that the term of office was four years. A few years ago the law was changed, providing for the appointment of a portion of the Board every two years, to hold office still for four years, so as to secure always the presence of some members familiar with previous enactments. The question of allowing the Alumni to select some members of the Board has been often agitated, but has not yet been enacted into law, although the Governor usually appoints alumni as members of the Board.

THE LATER FACULTY.

Medical. The first addition to the corps of Instructors was made in 1827 by the appointment of Dr. Thomas Johnson as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and he was promoted to the chair of Anatomy and Surgery in 1831. After three years he was succeeded by Dr. Augustus L. Warner in 1834, and he, after three years, by Dr. James L. Cabell in 1837, an alumnus of the Univer-

sity (M. A. 1833), who filled this Chair, and from 1849 that of Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, until his resignation in 1889; he died on August 13th of that year. Little information has been preserved with respect to Drs. Johnson and Warner. Dr. Cabell was born August 26, 1813, attended the University 1829-'34, was appointed Professor in 1837, and was distinguished by a service of over fifty years in connection with the University. During the later portion of his life he was for several years President of the National Board of Health. Entering upon his duties at the age of twenty-four, he saw the Medical Department of the University grow under his own hand, as it were, until it became before his death one of the most prominent schools in the country for instruction in the theory of medicine. This was shown especially by the number of graduates that obtained positions in the hospitals of New York City and elsewhere, and that passed the competitive examinations of the United States Army and Navy Boards.

On the resignation of Dr. Dunglison in 1833, Dr. Alfred T. Magill, a prominent Virginia physician, was appointed to the chair of Medicine, which he held for four years, when he withdrew temporarily on account of ill health, but died a few weeks after leaving the University. An excellent memorial sketch by his daughter, the late Miss Mary Tucker Magill,—well-known as an authoress,—will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for May and November, 1897, (Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 3). From this we learn that he was born in Winchester, Virginia, December 10, 1804, and died June 12, 1837, but thirty-three years of age. Dr. Johnson, then Secretary of the Faculty, writes to him on September 5, 1833, that he was "appointed by the Board of Visitors principally on account of the merit of your [his] essay on Typhus Fever," which Dr. Johnson had read at the request of a member of the Board of Visitors, and in consequence had urged Dr. Magill's claims "in the strongest language." Hon. James M. Mason, then a

member of the Board, also writes on September 4, 1833, that the decision in his favor was caused "by the report of those medical gentlemen who perused at their request your prize dissertation." It had been but four years since an epidemic of typhus fever had occurred at the University from which several deaths resulted. On his death the Faculty record their testimony to his moral and professional worth. Dr. Magill was succeeded by Dr. Robert E. Griffith, who held the chair for two years (1837-'39), when he was succeeded by Dr. Henry Howard, of Baltimore, Maryland, who was Professor of Medicine until his resignation in 1867. He was born May 29, 1791, and died March 1, 1874. In 1845 the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy was revived, and to it was appointed Dr. John Staige Davis, son of the late Professor of Law, John A. G. Davis. A sketch of Dr. Davis, by Dr. J. H. Claiborne, will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for November, 1894, (Vol. I, No. 3). He was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, October 1, 1824, graduated as M. A. of the University in July, 1840, not yet sixteen years of age, and as M. D. in July, 1841, the youngest M. A. and M. D., it is believed, that the University of Virginia has ever sent from its walls. He continued his medical studies in Philadelphia, and practiced medicine for a short while in Jefferson County, Virginia, when he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1845, Lecturer and Demonstrator in 1849, and in 1856 Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica, which chair he held until his lamented death on July 17, 1885. He was distinguished for his piety, his learning, and his ability as a professor. Dr. B. W. Allen was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1853, and held this position until the close of the war, 1865.

Law. When Professor Lomax resigned the Chair of Law in 1830, he was succeeded by John A. G. Davis, born in Middlesex County, Virginia, in March, 1802. He was a student of William and Mary College in 1819-'20, and began the practice of law in

his native county in 1822, but removed to Charlottesville in 1824, attending the University of Virginia its first session (1825). After five years' practice at the bar he was appointed to the Chair of Law in the University in July, 1830, and discharged its duties with eminent ability for ten years. The University was not noted for its good order in those days, and we have several instances of riotous and disorderly conduct mentioned by Professor Minor in his "History." On the night of November 12, 1840, such a disturbance occurred, although we are told that but two students were engaged in it. Professor Davis, as Chairman of the Faculty, went out on the lawn to put a stop to it, when he was shot near his own house by one of the rioters, a young man named Semmes, from Georgia, and the wound proved fatal in three days. The murderer was arrested, but admitted by the General Court to bail, which he forfeited, never returning for trial. This calamitous occurrence had a very serious effect upon the University for many years. Professor Davis was the author of a "Treatise on Criminal Law, and Guide for Justices of the Peace," said to be "a most useful and comprehensive Digest of the subjects it professes to treat." A discourse on Professor Davis's "Life and Character" was delivered before the Alumni of the University by Lucian Minor, Esq., June 29, 1847, and afterwards published (Richmond, 1847). A very brief sketch by his son, the late Captain Eugene Davis, will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for February, 1895 (Vol. I, No. 4).

The Chair of Law was filled for the remainder of the session (1840-'41) by the appointment *pro tem.* of Nathaniel P. Howard, Esq., when Judge Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, accepted the Chair and filled it most acceptably for four years. Judge Tucker is too well known to require more than brief mention here, but a sketch of him (1780-1848) and of his father, Judge St. George Tucker, (1752-1827) by his son, the late Hon. John

Randolph Tucker (1823-'97) will be found in the "Virginia Law Register" for March, 1896 (Vol. I, No. 11). Judge Tucker introduced some useful reforms in the University, the abolition of the law requiring the wearing of a uniform by all students, and the institution of the examination-pledge in 1842, which has had such a marked effect at the University and elsewhere, the custom having travelled throughout the South and to some extent in the North, where the originator of it is un-

versity July 29, 1895. An appreciative sketch of his life and services, by Judge James C. Lamb, will be found in the "Virginia Law Register" for November, 1895, (Vol. I, No. 7), reprinted in the "Alumni Bulletin" for February, 1896 (Vol. II., No. 4). Professor Minor attended the University for three years (1831-'34), and graduated in Law. He practiced his profession for six years in Botetourt County, Virginia, when he removed to Charlottesville, and after five years' practice here



South Front of Rotunda; on Right, a Section of the Columns of East Lawn Arcade.

known, and it has been styled the "Princeton" system instead of the "University of Virginia" system. It regulates itself here, where it has prevailed continuously for nearly sixty years. Judge Tucker resigned on account of his health in 1845, and was succeeded by Professor John B. Minor, the unequalled teacher of law in the University of Virginia for fifty years, who "taught the law and the reason thereof." He was born in Louisa County, Virginia, June 2, 1813, and died at the Uni-

versity was chosen Professor of Law on the resignation of Judge Tucker in 1845. He was sole Professor for six years, teaching the whole course, when Mr. James P. Holcombe was appointed Adjunct Professor of Constitutional and International Law, Mercantile Law, and Equity, leaving to Professor Minor Common and Statute Law. It is in this branch that he distinguished himself as a teacher, leaving as a memorial of his fifty years' labor "Minor's Institutes," in four vol-

umes, which every law student of the University will remember from the time when it was first written in *syllabi* on the black-board until its appearance in *six* stout volumes,—for Vol. III and Vol. IV consist each of two parts,—in 1895. Even to a greater extent than his colleague and contemporary, Dr. Cabell, in relation to the Medical Department, Professor Minor may be said to have been *the* Law Department of the University, notwithstanding the able assistance of his colleagues. Judge Lamb well says: "It is probable that his superior as a teacher of law never lived. * * * Certain it is that in the great work of his life he achieved a success unparalleled in any age or country." For the last twenty-five years of his life he conducted for two months every summer a private Law school of his own, which ranged in numbers from less than twenty in 1870 to more than one hundred and twenty in 1892. The amount of labor that Professor Minor performed was prodigious. In addition to his work as teacher and writer, he taught a Bible-class of students regularly every Sunday morning, and during a portion of his life was also superintendent of a colored Sunday-school in connection with Christ Church, Charlottesville.

Dr. John Staige Davis, who taught a student's Bible-class, and Professors Cabell, Minor, and Davis, were exemplary models of the Christian professor, constantly presenting to the students the highest type of Christian manhood.

Professor James P. Holcombe was promoted to a full professorship of his subjects in 1854, and held this position until 1861, when he was elected a member of the Convention that passed the Ordinance of Secession, and later of the Confederate Congress, so that he never resumed his duties at the University. After the war he opened a school for boys in Bedford County, Virginia, which he continued until his death at Capon Springs, West Virginia, August 22, 1873, scarce fifty-three years of age, having been born in Powhatan County, Virginia, September 20, 1820.

Mr. Holcombe was a firm believer in the right of secession, and taught this constitutional principle. He was distinguished as an orator and a man of letters, and was the author of several law-books. One of his finest orations is that on General Lee, delivered January 19, 1871, the first memorial anniversary of General Lee's birth, and to be found in Jones's "Personal Reminiscences of Gen. R. E. Lee," (Appendix, pp. 486-509). An appropriate sketch of Professor Holcombe by his daughter, Mrs. Ada Holcombe Aiken, will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for February, 1897 (Vol. III, No. 4). His lectures on Constitutional Law were so attractive that they were often attended by others than his regular law students, and the course was frequently taken as part of a general education by others than law students.

Academic. It has already been stated that when Professor Long resigned the Chair of Ancient Languages in 1828 to accept that of Greek in the London University, he recommended as his successor his young pupil, Dr. Gessner Harrison, student of the University for four sessions, 1825-'28, and Graduate in 1828 in Greek and Medicine, the first year in which any degrees were conferred. Dr. Harrison was barely twenty-one years of age, having been born in Harrisonburg, Virginia, June 26, 1807. He had a natural gift for languages, and this talent was readily discerned by so acute an observer as Professor Long, so that, in preference to suggesting another foreign professor, he recommended Dr. Harrison, and this recommendation was concurred in by the Board of Visitors. A critical, just, and most interesting memorial address on Dr. Harrison was delivered by his son-in-law, the late Rev. John A. Broadus, at the closing exercises of the session of 1872-'73, and will be found in the "Southern Review" for October, 1873 (Vol. XIII, pp. 334 ff.). It was also issued in pamphlet form. Dr. Harrison was for twenty-eight years professor of Ancient Languages, and for three years longer of Latin alone, in the University (1828-'59),

when he resigned and opened a school for boys, at first in Albemarle County (1859-'60) and afterwards in Nelson County (1860-'62). This school was remarkably successful until the breaking out of the war, which so seriously affected all enterprises in the South. Notwithstanding this drawback, Dr. Harrison continued his school until he was stricken down with fever,—due to long and continued nursing of a son, who had returned home from the army seriously ill,—and he died on April 7, 1862. It would require more space than can be given here to describe Dr. Harrison's services to the cause of classical learning and of education in general in Virginia, and consequently in the South. His well-known "Latin Grammar" and his "Treatise on the Greek Prepositions" are proofs of his scholarship, and of his scholastic method in instruction. He was the first in Virginia, and it is believed in this country, to introduce the methods of Comparative Grammar in his teaching of Latin and Greek, profiting at once by the investigations of Bopp and Pott, and preceding even George Curtius in making use of them in teaching. He raised the standard of education in the State, as Dr. Broadus well says, "far beyond any other man," and in the latter part of his professorial career students prepared by his graduates entered his classes knowing more Latin and Greek than his graduates knew in the earlier part of his career, as he himself testified. He was a man of strong common sense and sound judgment, and his judicious exercise of discipline, combining the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, caused his repeated re-election for seven years by the Board of Visitors,—contrary to earlier custom,—as the Chairman of the Faculty, until he finally declined further election. He possessed both physical and moral courage, with contempt for sham and high regard for candor. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Church, and is said to have been the first of the professors that connected himself publicly with any Christian denomination. Besides his professorial labor in the

week, he was in the late fifties superintendent of a colored Sunday-school in the University Chapel, and was assisted by students in giving religious instruction to the slaves. He was a greatly overworked man. The labor alone of correcting the weekly Latin exercises for classes numbering 258 and 263 students (as he did in 1857-'58 and 1858-'59) without any assistance, would have been sufficient to tax the time of any ordinary man. This labor, with a daily lecture, and the necessary class-preparation, combined with what he regarded as deficient remuneration, led to his resignation in 1859. This was much regretted by all, and as a token of their love and esteem the students presented him with a service of silver. No student of the University in the late fifties can recall his short figure,—with beaver hat set on the back of his head, so characteristic of him,—as he went to and fro from his house to his lecture-room, without feelings of affection and veneration; for "Old Gess," as he was familiarly called behind his back, impressed himself upon all his students, and they learned to love and admire him for his high character, his thorough scholarship, and his devotion to their interests. In the words of Dr. Broadus, he has left them as a legacy his own motto, to which he was ever true,—"*Fear God, and work.*"

In the year 1856 the Chair of Ancient Languages was divided, Dr. Harrison retaining Latin, and Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve, a young man of twenty-five and a Ph. D. of Gottingen University, was elected first Professor of Greek and Hebrew in the University. This position he retained, discharging its duties,—and from 1861 to 1866 those of the chair of Latin also,—for twenty years (1856-'76), until the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, called him away as its first Professor, where he still continues to display his eminent ability as scholar, teacher and critic. Among his services to the University of Virginia may be mentioned his introduction of the teaching of Greek accent, which had been neglected theretofore, but his

students were required to accent carefully their weekly Greek exercises, and through them this necessary feature of the teaching of Greek penetrated the schools of Virginia and the South. He is well-known as the author of a "Latin Primer," a "Latin Grammar," and a "Latin Exercise Book," of a volume of "Essays and Studies," educational and literary, and of numerous articles in the "American Journal of Philology," of which he has been the editor for twenty years.

On the resignation of Dr. Harrison in 1859, his old pupil, Lewis M. Coleman, Principal of Hanover Academy, Virginia, was called to the Chair of Latin, which he filled for the short space of only two years. On the outbreak of the Confederate war in 1861, he resigned his chair, and became captain of an artillery company, soon rising to the position of lieutenant-colonel of artillery. He was severely wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and never recovered, but died on March 21, 1863, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. A sketch of his life by the late Professor Charles Morris is given in Johnson's "University Memorial," (pp. 301-328). While he occupied the Chair of Latin too short a time to make a great name for himself, Professor Morris writes (*Op. cit.*, p. 317) that "he had taught [Latin] for many years daily, had applied himself to the careful study of its philosophy and structure, its philology and literature, so that his knowledge of the subject was thorough as well as extensive, and he was found no unworthy successor of that profound scholar whose seat he was called to occupy." He left the name of a skilful teacher, a cultivated scholar, a devoted patriot, a faithful soldier, and a pious Christian.

It has been stated above that on the resignation of Professor Key in 1827, Professor Bonnycastle was transferred to the Chair of Mathematics, but he continued to fill that of Natural Philosophy also until July, 1828, when Dr. Robert M. Patterson, who had filled a similar chair in the University of Pennsyl-

vania for fourteen years, was appointed to this chair. Dr. Patterson held this position for seven years (1828-'35), when he resigned to accept the Directorship of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, a position once filled by his father. Dr. Patterson was born March 23, 1787, and died September 5, 1854. A sketch of his life by his grandson, Lamar Gray Patterson, will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for November, 1896 (Vol. III, No. 3). It was during his term of service that the small brick building opposite Monroe Hill and back of what is now House E, Dawson Row, was erected for an Observatory, the original frame building on Observatory Mountain (Mt. Jefferson), already referred to, never having been used as an Observatory. We are told that Dr. Patterson "did not teach practical astronomy except in so far as it might be connected with his Natural Philosophy course," but he took observations, and he measured "all the knobs and passes of the Blue Ridge from Rockfish Gap to Brown's Gap." He wrote for scientific journals, and printed an address on the "History of the American Philosophical Society."

Dr. Patterson was succeeded in 1835 in the Chair of Natural Philosophy by the distinguished scientist, Professor William B. Rogers, at that time Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in William and Mary College, where he had succeeded his father in 1828. It would be superfluous to comment on the career and attainments of this eminent man. His biography, in two volumes, has been published by his wife. A brief review of it will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for November, 1897 (Vol. IV, No. 3), and a fuller account of "The Brothers Rogers," by Dr. William H. Ruffner, Chaplain of the University, 1849-'51, in the "Alumni Bulletin" for May, 1898 (Vol. V, No. 1). Professor Rogers was born December 7, 1804, and held his chair in the University for eighteen years (1835-'53), when he removed to Boston, and in 1865 became the first President of the Massachusetts Institute

of Technology, of which he was the founder, and where he died suddenly May 20, 1882. In 1835 Professor Rogers was also appointed State Geologist, and to him is due the series of invaluable reports on the Geology of Virginia. His reputation for scientific attainments is co-extensive with the nation, and his popularity as a lecturer was such that students, not members of his classes, would often crowd his lecture-room to listen to his eloquence. We are told that, in a letter to his brother Henry in 1853, on the resignation of his chair, he says: "My successor is young Mr. Smith, the mathematical tutor, and a favorite pupil of mine." This "young Mr. Smith" is Professor Francis H. Smith, now (1899) senior Professor in the University of Virginia.

It is not the intention of the writer to do more than give the names of the living Professors in the University, but an exception must be made in the case of Professor Smith. A native of Loudoun County, Virginia, born October 14, 1829, he was a student of the University from 1849 to 1852, having taken the degree of Master of Arts in 1851, in which year he was appointed Instructor in Mathematics, and in 1853 Professor of Natural Philosophy, on the resignation of Professor Rogers. His naturally brilliant mind showed its decided bent towards scientific studies, and the lecture-room was his element. What student of the late fifties does not recall the lucid and interesting lectures, and the experiments that never failed, in the Junior Class of Natural Philosophy, which often attracted others than his own students? These lectures embraced all branches of elementary Physics, while to the Senior Class he lectured on Mechanics and Astronomy, and to an optional class on Mineralogy and Geology. Bonycastle, Patterson, Rogers, Smith—these four names comprise the teachers of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia for seventy-four years, and it is the sincere prayer of his old students that the present incumbent may celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary

of his entrance upon the duties of the chair, and may continue to guide successive classes as much longer as Providence may permit. It is much to be regretted that, with the modern tendency to seek out "soft snaps,"—in student parlance,—and to get a degree with the maximum of idleness and the minimum of effort, the School of Natural Philosophy flourishes with diminished attendance. It was not so in days gone by, but the thorough instruction given in this School was appreciated by a crowded lecture-room, and of all lectures given in the University these were the most interesting. It is hoped that the genial and learned professor will leave to posterity some work by which he may be long remembered, and that the reputation of his chair will not be entrusted to tradition alone.

On the death of Professor Bonycastle in 1840, the Chair of Mathematics was filled temporarily by the appointment of Professor Pike Powers, an alumnus of the University, for a few months (November, 1840, to July, 1841), and soon after Professor J. J. Sylvester, an Englishman, recently arrived in this country, was appointed to the chair. Professor Sylvester showed himself totally unable to get along with American youths, and after a few months resigned his chair. Professor Sylvester is better known for his more recent connection with the Johns Hopkins University, with the Royal Military College at Woolwich, England, and with Oxford University, but that career does not concern this History. He was a man of most remarkable mathematical ability and attainments, one of the great mathematicians of the world, but of most peculiar and erratic habits and temperament. During the session of 1841-'42 this chair was again filled temporarily by Professor Pike Powers, who afterwards conducted a boys' school in Staunton, Virginia, with great success for many years, when he entered the Episcopal ministry late in life and proved a most efficient rector of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Virginia, until his death in 1896.

In July, 1842, Professor Edward H. Court-

enay, then Professor of Mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point, was appointed to this Chair, and held it until his death, December 21, 1853. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 19, 1803. He was a man of great mathematical ability, and taught his courses by means of lectures on *syllabi* written on the black-board and later printed on white cotton and suspended before the class to be copied in their note-books. In this way the whole of his

afterwards Washington and Lee University, —which position he still holds. Professor Nelson has contributed some interesting reminiscences, though brief, of his student days, to the "Alumni Bulletin" for February, 1897. (Vol. III., No. 4).

In 1854 Professor Albert Taylor Bledsoe, then Professor of Mathematics in the University of Mississippi, was appointed to the same Chair in the University of Virginia. He was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, November



Lobby (or Corridor) of Rotunda, Showing Stairway Leading to Library.

work on the "Differential and Integral Calculus" was given to the Senior Class. This work was printed in 1855, which publication was a great boon to those who came after. Professor Courtenay was much beloved by his pupils, and left behind him an enviable reputation as a teacher and as a scholar. On his death the Chair was temporarily filled (1855-'59) by Professor Alexander L. Nelson, an alumnus of the University, and later Professor of Mathematics in Washington College,—

9, 1809, and was educated at West Point, a contemporary of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. He graduated in 1830, and served but two years in the army, beginning the study of law in 1832, which profession,—after one year's service as tutor in Kenyon College, Ohio, and a short service in the Episcopal ministry,—he resumed in 1840 at Springfield, Illinois, practicing in the Courts with Lincoln and Douglas. He returned to teaching mathematics in 1847 at Miami University, Oxford,

Ohio, the next year in the University of Mississippi, and then in the University of Virginia. He held this chair until 1861, when he was appointed colonel of a regiment, and afterwards Assistant Secretary of War in the Confederate government. After the war he became editor of the "Southern Review," in Baltimore, Maryland, which he conducted for ten years until his death on December 8, 1877. Shortly before his death he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church and preached occasionally. Dr. Bledsoe had a profound mind, and was a mathematical genius, but did not appreciate the difficulties of his students. Like most great mathematicians, he was very absent-minded, and impractical in business matters. His principal works were "A Theodicy, Liberty and Slavery," "The Philosophy of Mathematics," and a work on the constitutional right of secession entitled, "Is Davis a Traitor?" To write this work, at the request of President Davis, he went to Europe during the war in order to have access to books in the British Museum, and it was published in Baltimore in 1866. It is one of the best vindications of the Southern view of the Constitution as a compact, *contra* Story and Webster, that has ever been written, and was highly appreciated by Mr. Charles O'Connor, counsel for President Davis in 1867. Other articles on the same subject will be found in the pages of the "Southern Review," and even before the war in his "Reply to the Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., 'On the State of the Country,'" contained in the "Virginia University Magazine" for March, 1861 (Vol. V, No. 6, pp. 265-295). An interesting sketch of Dr. Bledsoe's life, to which the writer is indebted, will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for May, 1899, (Vol. VI., No. 1) by his daughter, Mrs. Sophia Bledsoe Herrick. His remains lie interred in the University Cemetery along with those of his eminent predecessors, Professors Bonnycastle and Courtenay. His former students retain a kindly memory for "Old Bled."

After the retirement of Dr. Blætterman in

1840, the Chair of Modern Languages was filled temporarily by tutors, for one year (1840-'41), and then for three years (1841-'44) by Professor Charles Kraitsir, a Hungarian who had participated in the Polish revolution and fled to the United States in 1838. Little is known of Professor Kraitsir. He resigned in 1844, and died at Morrisania, New York, many years afterwards. He is chiefly known for a curious work entitled, "Glossology: being a Treatise on the Nature of Language and on the Language of Nature" (New York, 1852). Its language and its thoughts are notable for their oddity, but it shows an acquaintance with the principal philological works of the day.

On September 23, 1844, Professor Maximilian (Freiherr) Schele De Vere, who had come to America the year before, entered upon his duties as Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. He was born near Wexio, Sweden, November 1, 1820, the son of an army officer, and acquired a practical knowledge of several modern languages at an early age. He studied at Bonn and Berlin, receiving from the latter University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1841, and later from the University of Greifswalde that of Juris Utriusque Doctor (Canon and Civil Law). He served in the military and the diplomatic service of Prussia, and coming to Boston in 1843, studied Modern Greek at Harvard University and met Ticknor and Longfellow. (See the University Annual, "Corks and Curls," for 1890-'91.) The next year he was appointed to the vacant chair in the University of Virginia, which he held for over fifty years, resigning in April, 1895. He removed to Washington, District of Columbia, and died there three years later in the 78th year of his age. In his prime, Dr. Schele was one of the best practical teachers of Modern Languages that the University has ever had. His older students bear universal testimony to this fact. For evidence of this it is only necessary to refer to the article by Professor W. M. Thornton in the "Alumni Bul-

letin" for November, 1874. (Vol. I, No. 3), where may be read extracts from some twenty letters of alumni, and the letter of the Committee of the Faculty transmitting the silver-gilt bowl, "Presented by his colleagues and former pupils, on this fiftieth anniversary of his appointment [September 23d, 1874], in recognition of the lasting value of his Half-Century of distinguished service, and in testimony of their enduring regard." Forty years ago the writer was his pupil in French and German, and remembers with distinctness the particularity with which the corrections in the exercises were written on the blackboard in his beautifully clear hand, and the reasons for them impressed upon the class. Besides teaching all the modern languages, before the establishment of the School of History, Dr. Schele delivered weekly lectures on Modern History to his senior classes, which course was required for graduation in Modern Languages. Owing to infirmities of age, in 1889 the principal instruction in French and German was entrusted to an Adjunct Professor, Dr. Schele retaining only that in Spanish and Italian, in which the classes were always small. These infirmities resulted eventually in his resignation. His remains and those of his wife,—the gentle and accomplished daughter of Hon. Alex. Rives, of Albemarle County, Virginia, who did not survive him long,—repose in Rock Creek Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C.; but it would seem more appropriate that they should be transferred to the University Cemetery, the adopted soil of the one and the native soil of the other.

Dr. Schele published several works, and wrote also for magazines and encyclopædias. Among his works may be named "Outlines of Comparative Philology," (1853), "Studies in English," (1867), a "Spanish Grammar," (1857), and a "Grammar in French," (1867), "Americanisms" (1871), and "The English of the New World" (1873). He was also the author of a few novels, and the translator of others from the French and the Ger-

man. His greatest literary service to the University of Virginia was the compilation of the "Semi-Centennial Catalogue" (1878), a work that involved a great amount of labor and correspondence. He also edited for the University Jefferson's "Essay towards facilitating instruction in the Anglo-Saxon," (New York, 1831). The infirmities of age should not cause us to lose sight of his earlier services.

On the death of Dr. Emmet in 1842, Dr. Robert E. Rogers, youngest brother of Professor William B. Rogers, was called to the Chair of Chemistry, which he filled for ten years. Dr. Ruffner, who knew him well, says of him ("Alumni Bulletin" for May, 1898, Vol. V., No. 1): "He was probably unsurpassed as a practical chemist and as an entertaining expounder of chemistry. His lecture-room was often crowded, somewhat in the style of that of his brother William. In experimental illustrations he was brilliantly successful, and his enthusiasm was so infectious that his lecture-room presented a scene of science made joyous." He resigned in 1852 to accept a similar chair in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, which he held until 1877, when he accepted a professorship in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he died in 1884, aged seventy-two. He was employed by the Government in 1872 to examine the mint in Philadelphia, and the year following the one in San Francisco, where he introduced important improvements in 1875, and the same year he examined and reported on the gold and silver mines in Nevada. He was one of the most eminent chemists this country has produced.

On the resignation of Professor Rogers the Chair of Chemistry was filled for one year by Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, who soon resigned to accept an appointment in Louisville, Kentucky. He was succeeded in 1853 by Dr. Socrates Maupin, an alumnus of the University (M. D. 1830, M. A. 1833), and at that time Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College at Richmond, Virginia, which chair

he had held for fifteen years. He held this chair in the University for eighteen years, when he met with an accident that resulted in his death on October 19, 1871, in the sixty-third year of his age. Dr. Maupin was made Chairman of the Faculty in 1854, and held this office until 1870, the longest period of continuous service in the history of the University. The inscription on his tomb-stone in the University Cemetery expresses the character of the man: "*Incorrupta fides in-digne veritas.*"

To secure more instruction in the laboratory, Dr. David K. Tuttle was appointed Assistant Instructor in Chemistry in 1858, and held this position until 1862, when he was employed in the service of the Nitre and Mining Bureau in the War Department of the Confederate Government. The laboratory in those days was a small room back of the chemical lecture-room in the basement story of the Annex to the Rotunda. Few students had laboratory instruction in chemistry, but the class merely witnessed experiments and took notes on the Professor's lectures.

On the resignation of Professor George Tucker in 1845, after twenty years' service, the Chair of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy was filled for twenty-eight years by the Rev. Dr. William H. McGuffey, a native of Pennsylvania, and Professor in Miami University, Ohio. He died at the University of Virginia, May 4, 1875, and his remains lie in the University Cemetery. It is to be regretted that Dr. McGuffey's name remains in print only as connected with a series of "Readers" that the older generation well remembers. His services as a Professor are, however, engrafted on the minds of his pupils, for it was in his lecture-room that the mind of the young pupil was stimulated to thought. The University method of instruction was seen to perfection in his course. A certain portion of one or more text-books was assigned for reading—not cursorily, but thoughtfully,—on which the professor lectured by way of explanation, and at the suc-

ceeding meeting questioned closely. His written examination questions were brief, but comprehensive, requiring the writing of essays on such subjects as Sensation, Perception, Memory, the Selfish System, or some other metaphysical or ethical topic. The student was required to procure a small library of works in rhetoric, logic, mental and moral philosophy. To this day the library of the writer contains Campbell, Karnes, Whately, Reid, Stewart, Hamilton, Cousin, Alexander, Jouffroy, Butler, the profound,—whose Analogy and Sermons the student was supposed to digest and assimilate,—Say and Tucker,—all text-books used in the Mental and Moral Philosophy and the Political Economy courses in the University of Virginia. The art of diluting milk for babes had not yet been discovered, and the University student from eighteen to twenty-one and over, was fed on strong meat. The result of this was to make young men think, that is, all who chose to think, for it will not be denied that there were many idlers in this class, as it was regarded as a "soft snap" in those days, and the written examinations were not as rigid as in some other Schools. The writer remembers that out of ninety who stood the examinations, seventy-two graduated in his year; but it was inevitable that all should gain something from merely rubbing up against the walls of the lecture-room. The idle student could learn by listening without opening a text-book. A writer in the "Alumni Bulletin" for May, 1895, (Vol. II, No. 1) says of Dr. McGuffey: "He was one of the few absolutely clear thinkers that this generation has produced, and he had the happy faculty of imparting his knowledge to others in brief and perspicuous language." Many of his old students acknowledge to this day their mental indebtedness to Dr. McGuffey.

On March 12, 1856, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Board of Visitors to appoint as many Professors in the University as they might deem proper, the charter having limited the number to ten. This action

was soon followed by the establishment of a School of History and General Literature, and to this chair Professor George Frederick Holmes was appointed in 1857. Rhetoric, and later Political Economy, were transferred to this School from that of Moral Philosophy. Professor Holmes was an Englishman, born in Demarara, British Guiana, in August, 1820, and educated at the University of Durham. He came to America as a youth of eighteen, and taught school in Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar of South Carolina in 1842 by special act of legislature, as he was not then a naturalized citizen. In 1845 he became Professor in Richmond College; in 1847, in William and Mary College, teaching History, Political Economy, and International Law; and in 1848 he was chosen President of the University of Mississippi, teaching History, Political Economy, and the Evidences of Christianity. He did not hold this position long, but returned to Virginia, and devoted himself to literary work until called to the University. A long list of his numerous contributions to encyclopedias, reviews, and other periodicals, will be found in Adams's "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia," Ch. XV, on "Writings of the Faculty of the University, 1825-'87," (pp. 221-3), which see for the writings of other members of the Faculty to date. The separate works to which Professor Holmes's name is attached are a series of "Readers," an "English Grammar," a school "History of the United States," and his (privately printed) "Lectures on the Science of Society." In 1882, on the establishment of the School of the English Language and Literature, Professor Holmes's School was limited to Historical Science, including Political Economy; and in 1889, on the appointment of an Adjunct Professor of History, Professor Holmes retained only the classes in Political Economy and the Science of Society until his death on November 4, 1897.

Professor Holmes was an excellent classical

scholar, in the literary sense, using Latin and Greek as he would English. He read, for example, all the Byzantine historians in the original, and wrote an article with that title for "McClintock and Strong's Cyclopaedia." One of his colleagues remarked of him that he "had read more *boring* books than any man he knew." He was an omnivorous reader, and his library contained many rare and out-of-the-way books. He was thoroughly familiar with English literature and with History of all periods. With all his immense acquirements, Professor Holmes has left no work of permanent value, which will keep him in the remembrance of posterity. His friends will long remember his stores of knowledge, his fluent conversation, his kind heart, and his courteous disposition; and his students will recall with gratitude the ever-ready literary aid that he was always willing to give.

To conclude this sketch of the Faculty of the University from 1825 to 1861, it remains but to mention the Assistant Instructors in the several Schools, who usually taught only the Junior classes, and had no seat with the Faculty. In Modern Languages were J. Hervé, Tutor, 1831-'33, Joseph Togno, Tutor, 1840-'44, and Paul Pioda, Tutor, 1840-'41, E. Volger, Assistant Instructor, 1851-'53, S. E. W. Becker, 1853-'56, Joseph Wall, 1856-'57, A. von Fischerz, 1857-'60, G. Bailard, 1858-'59, and Gaetano Lanza, 1858-'61. In Ancient Languages were the late Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, 1851-'53,—so long President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky; Dr. Edward S. Joynes, 1853-'56, Professor of Modern Languages in the South Carolina College, at Columbia, South Carolina; the late Rev. William Dinwiddie, 1855-'56, long Principal of Brookland School, at Greenwood, Albemarle County, Virginia; and in Latin alone, 1860-'61, the Rt. Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, now Bishop of Kentucky and Chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. In Mathematics were Francis H. Smith, 1851-'53, now Professor of Natural

Resolved that Thomas Jefferson and John H. Coates be
considered on the part of the Society ^{fully authorized} and authorized to address
and render all plans and the Application of money for the
aiding them which may be within the power and permission
of the Doctor for the time being.

May 5 1817.

Wm. L. Garrison

James Monroe

James Madison

J. M. Coates

Philosophy in the University of Virginia; Alex. L. Nelson, 1853-'54, Professor of Mathematics in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia; the late Rev. William Dinwiddie, 1853-'55; the late Edward B. Smith, 1855-'57, Professor of Mathematics in Richmond College, Virginia; the late Robert T. Massie, 1857, Professor of Mathematics in Randolph Macon College, Virginia; and acting Professor in the University of Virginia, 1861-'62; James G. Clark, 1857-'58, Professor of Mathematics in William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri; the late John M. Strother, 1858-'61, Principal of a University School in Richmond, Virginia; and the late Howe P. Cochran, 1859-'61, Principal of a School in Staunton, Virginia. Except the Instructors in Modern Languages, these were all alumni of the University, and most of them became Professors elsewhere after leaving the University. The Assistant Instructor in Chemistry, Dr. David K. Tuttle (1858-'62), whose special duty was to give instruction in the laboratory, has already been mentioned.

The schools named above were the only ones in which Assistant Instructors were appointed. It may be realized, then, what heavy work rested upon the Professor, especially in the language schools, in which there were numerous weekly exercises to correct; but the advantage was that all students had the full benefit of instruction from the professor himself, and were not entrusted to the hands of youthful and inexperienced tutors, for even in the Schools in which Assistant Instructors taught, the Professor himself supervised the class-teaching, and frequently took charge of the class himself in order to test the progress of its members.

OFFICERS. The list of Officers of the University,—Secretaries of the Board of Visitors, and of the Faculty, Librarians, Proctors, Bursars, Superintendents of Grounds and Buildings, when this office was not discharged by the Proctors, and the Chaplains, who were appointed by the Faculty, and not by the

Board of Visitors,—will all be found in the "Semi-Centennial Catalogue of 1878." It would not be possible to give the requisite space to each one, but the writer cannot pass over without mention the late William Wertenbaker, an Alumnus of the University (1825-'26), who was appointed by Jefferson as Librarian and Secretary of the Faculty in 1826, which offices he held until 1831. After an intermission of five years he was again appointed Librarian, and held this office from 1835 to 1857, and after another intermission of nine years, from 1866 to 1881, and that of Secretary of the Faculty from 1836 to 1881, when he resigned on account of age, and died the following year, in April, 1882, in his eighty-fifth year. During much of this period he discharged the duties of Postmaster also. His memory and his knowledge of the Library were so great that he could put his hand on any volume when called for without hesitation. He was indefatigable in the discharge of his various duties, and "Old Wert," as he was affectionately called, is very kindly remembered by all old students.

MUSIC, DANCING, FENCING, GYMNASTICS. The accomplishments of music, dancing, fencing and gymnastics were not neglected in the arrangements for instruction in the University, but the employment of teachers of these subjects was left to the student himself, the fee being a matter of private agreement between student and teacher. In the last decade of this period more extensive arrangements were made for instruction in Gymnastics, and it was taken under the patronage of the University. In June, 1852, the Visitors gave the above-mentioned Mons. J. E. D'Alfonse, an ex-lieutenant in the Russian army, a site for a gymnasium, appropriated \$500 for apparatus, and authorized the Proctor to receive a fee of ten dollars per session from each student that desired instruction in Gymnastics, and to pay it to Mons. D'Alfonse. It has already been stated, in the chapter on "Buildings," that this apparatus was erected in the open air in the field south of the old lawn,—

now a part of the lawn itself,—and later a large circular frame building was erected there for exercising in free movements and with dumb-bells, Indian clubs, and poles, in bad weather. Mons. D'Alfonce's class was very popular, and he had at least 200 students in the sessions 1857-58-59.

EXAMINATIONS. The rigid examinations for degrees at the University of Virginia have been a marked characteristic of its course of instruction from the earliest days. More stress was laid at first upon attainments in the Humanities than in the Mathematics, but these were equalized later. It was provided in the earliest regulations that "none is to be admitted into the School of Ancient Languages unless qualified to commence reading the higher Latin classics," and no diploma of graduation was given to any one who was not "able to read the highest classics in the Latin language with ease, thorough understanding, and just quantity."²⁰

It is stated (*loc. cit.*) that "The first examination for graduation given in Greek was divided into four sessions of two hours each. Half the time was given to the language and literature, half to the history and geography of Greece. For the first the candidate must translate passages selected from 'any part of the historical narrative of Xenophon, Herodotus, and Thucydides;' answer questions on Greek prosody, the metres of the dramatists, and the forms and idioms of the Attic writers, and must translate 'any part of Euripides!' No composition in Greek seems to have been required."

This is a fair representation of what the graduation examinations continued to be during the whole of the period under consideration, only it must be added that composition in both Latin and Greek was strictly required, and that passages were selected from the

classical writers *at will*. The examinations usually extended from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., sometimes with, and sometimes without, a short intermission for dinner. As a specimen, it may be mentioned that the examination for graduation in Latin in 1857-58 included the translation of passages from Juvenal, Livy, and Tacitus, taken *ad libitum*, the translation of a piece of English into Latin, and questions on grammar, history and literature. The examination on metres was oral with each candidate separately, and was based on the metres of Horace. The passages in Greek were taken from Euripides and Plato (neither of which passages had this candidate ever seen before), the translation of English into Greek, and questions on grammar, history, and literature. The standard required in these, and in all other examinations in the academical department, was *three-fourths* of the maximum, this standard having been adopted at the end of the fifth session (1828-29.) The standard in the Medical Department was later raised to *four-fifths*, and in the Law Department to *five-sixths*. It will thus be seen that the student must have a very fair knowledge of Latin and Greek, and must have read quite extensively in the literature of these languages, in order to obtain a diploma of graduation.

It is stated (*op. cit. sup.*) that "For the first examination for graduation in Mathematics, the questions were taken from Peacock's Examples of the Differential and Integral Calculus, Book I of Laplace's "*Mécanique Céleste*," and Coddington's Optics. The Professor of Mathematics seemed to love the 'incense-breathing morn,' and held his examination from 5 to 8 a. m., but was induced for the next session to begin at 6 a. m." Laplace was later relegated to the class in "Mixed Mathematics," which was optional, and taken up by those only who had a natural turn for mathematics, and Optics was included in the course in Natural Philosophy, so that the Senior Class was examined only on the Differential and Integral Calculus, Prof. Courtenay's treatise being the text-book in 1857-58; but the

²⁰ See an accurate and interesting "Historical Notice of the University of Virginia" (p. 19), prefixed to the first volume of the University Annual, "Corks and Curls," for 1887-'88, and reprinted in the second volume of 1888-'89. It is evidently based on original records.

candidate for graduation must have previously accomplished the lower courses in Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry and Analytical and Descriptive Geometry. The examination extended over the same time as in the case of the classics, but the Professor was accommodating enough not to begin the examination before 8 a. m.

It was provided in the original enactments of 1825 that "The examination of the candidates for honorary distinction shall be held in the presence of the professors and students, in the week preceding the commencement of the vacation." This must have proved quite burdensome to "the professors and students," other than those immediately concerned, if there were any students curious enough to attend, for it was changed the next session (1826), and provision made "that the examinations should be held in the presence of committees of the Faculty, and be conducted in writing." This regulation continued to prevail, the Committee of each School consisting of the Professor of the School and two others, usually teachers of cognate subjects, and to this Committee the student had a right to appeal in case he was dissatisfied with the marking of his paper. It may be said, however, that the verdict of the Professor of the School was seldom, if ever, reversed. Beside diplomas, premiums of medals or books were provided, but these were early discontinued. The diplomas themselves were of two grades, "the highest of Doctor, the second of Graduate," * * * "But no diploma shall be given to any one who has not passed such an examination in the Latin language as shall have proved him able to read the highest classics in that language with ease, thorough understanding and just quantity. And if he be also a proficient in Greek, let that, too, be stated in the diploma; the intention being that the reputation of the University shall not be committed but to those who, to an eminence in some one or more of the sciences taught in it, add proficiency in those languages which constitute the basis of a good education, and one indis-

pensable to fill up the character of a well-educated man."³⁰

This shows the contemporary idea of the value of Latin and Greek, which the present generation, with its laudation of the scientific and the practical, seems to have outgrown. The Latin requirement was, however, dispensed with later. These regulations were modified in 1826 so as to read: "To drop all the old unmeaning titles, and adopt in their stead the single term of 'Graduate,' except in the Medical School, where it will be necessary to retain the title of M. D. The degree of Graduate shall be conferred on those only who have acquired an accurate and extensive knowledge of the subject of one or more of the classes, or in any single language. But it is understood that in every case the candidate shall give the Faculty satisfactory proof of his ability to write the English language correctly. The certificate of each graduate shall express each particular subject in which he shall have been declared eminent, attested by the particular Professor. But these degrees shall be conferred only by a vote of the majority, and in the name of the whole Faculty. The exact title shall be *Graduate University of Virginia*." (*loc. cit. sup.*)

This explains clearly what has sometimes been a stumbling-block to strangers, how a man could call himself a graduate of the University of Virginia who had obtained a diploma in only one subject, Latin, for example. But graduation there does not mean B. A. or M. A., or any other titled degree, as in the curriculum colleges, but it means as stated above, that he has been "declared eminent" in some particular subject,—in some school of the University,—altogether regardless of what he may have done in other schools. The only further restriction was that he must give sat-

³⁰ "Sketch of the History of the University of Virginia" (1880), p. 5, reprinted, with additions, from the March, 1859, number of the "Virginia University Magazine," pp. 325-358. See also "A Sketch of the University of Virginia." (Richmond, 1885), p. 15, prepared by the late Professor John B. Minor for the University exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition of 1885.

isfactory proof of his ability to write the English language correctly. This was ascertained by the old "English examination," always held on some afternoon in the spring before the final examinations for graduation in any school, and stood by first-year students only. This examination came to be looked upon as such a farce, for it required a very elementary knowledge of English, that it was ultimately abolished, and the student's ability to write English was judged from his examination-papers. In the later days of the custom the first-year students were escorted to the examination-rooms by their fellow-students to the accompaniment of tin-pans, horns, "baby-wakers," and such-like instruments wherewith American youths delight to make ear-splitting noises. This custom prevailed before 1861 and was continued after 1865, as may be seen below from the paper of Judge Duke.

The practice of espionage on examinations was abolished in the University of Virginia in 1842, (as mentioned above) by a resolution of the Faculty introduced by Judge H. St. George Tucker, Professor of Law. Each student was required to append to his examination-paper a pledge that he had neither given nor received any assistance on the examination. This pledge worked like a charm, and it has been in use ever since. Each student felt that his honor was appealed to, and he responded accordingly. The cases of the violation of the pledge have been *very few*, and the violator is required by the students themselves to withdraw at once from the University. The case may not even come to the ears of the Faculty. This system was taken up by other colleges and schools in Virginia and the South, and has of late years spread to some of those in the North, so that the shameless practice of cheating in examinations is in a fair way to be abolished in this country; but it should never be forgotten where and when the "honor-system" originated.⁸¹

DEGREES. The first degree authorized by the University was that of Graduate in a School, and the first students on whom this degree was conferred, in July, 1828, were Gessner Harrison, Henry Tutwiler, and Robert M. T. Hunter, graduates in Greek; Henry Clagett, in Chemistry; Henry Tutwiler, John A. Gretter, and Albert L. Holladay, in Mathematics; and at the same time Gessner Harrison, George W. McCulloch, and T. Jefferson White, were declared Doctors of Medicine of the University of Virginia.

In October, 1828, the Board of Visitors recommended to the Faculty, "To consider and report to the Board whether some change be not proper in the regulations concerning degrees; whether it may not be proper to adopt the ancient denominations of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, or some of them; and whether it be not proper to prescribe, as nearly as may be, what kind of proficiency in the learning of the several schools shall entitle a student to each degree, always holding in view the necessity of making the degree an evidence of real merit, and a reward for the acquirements of persevering industry. (*op. cit.*, p. 6.) In response to this the Faculty reported in favor of the degree of Master of Arts of the University of Virginia, which should require graduation in the Schools of Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Moral Philosophy. This report was approved and adopted in July, 1831, and in July, 1832, George N. Johnson was graduated as the first Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. Meantime in July, 1829, the degree of Graduate in Law was conferred for the first time on Charles L. Mosby and Nathaniel Wolfe, which title was later (1840) changed to that of Bachelor of Law. At the meeting in July, 1831, the Board also recommended to the Faculty, "to consider and report whether higher or other degrees ought not to be provided for; and whether profi-

⁸¹ See above under Professor H. St. George Tucker, and article by the present writer in the

"Virginia University Magazine" for June, 1895, on "Princeton and the Honor System in Examinations" (pp. 458-9).

ciency in the Modern Languages, or any of them, should be essential to such degrees."

It does not appear whether the Faculty reported, but in July, 1832, the Board ordered that: "In addition to the qualifications then requisite for Master of Arts, graduation in at least two of the languages taught in the School of Modern Languages should be required of the candidates for this degree." Later, in July, 1842, the Board enacted that "Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts shall hereafter be required to pass a satisfactory examination, at the close of their entire course of study, on all the subjects embraced in the degree; and each candidate shall, moreover, satisfy the Faculty of his general literary acquirements by furnishing an appropriate essay on some subject of literature or science; and it shall be the duty of the Faculty to select one or more of such essays, to be read by the author or authors on the Public Day."

These requirements, including the oral review-examinations and the essay, existed, after this, during the whole period now under consideration. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was not established until June, 1848, when, upon recommendation of the Faculty, the Board of Visitors made provision for it. Its requirements were:

"1. Graduation in four academic schools, —to wit: In any two of the schools of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; and in any two of the schools of Ancient Languages (including Latin and Greek), Modern Languages (two languages), and Moral Philosophy. 2. Distinction [i. e., a three-fourths mark] at an intermediate and a final examination in the junior class of each of the two re-

maining academic schools. 3. The production of a satisfactory original essay, to be read, if required, on the Public Day." There were no review-examinations for this Degree.

This Degree was never popular, for it came to be looked upon as a mark of failure to obtain the Master's degree, the highest academic honor of the University, and one never conferred *in course*, as in the curriculum colleges, but only after the most rigid examinations, hence its position.

In 1859 graduation in French and German alone of the Modern Languages was required for the Master of Arts degree, and graduation in the School of History and General Literature was added to the requirements; but these enactments did not go into effect until after 1865.

We are told that "The conferring of the title of Bachelor of Law, on the graduates in the School of Law, was authorized by the Board in 1840;" but it was made retroactive, for the printed lists begin in 1829. From 1829 to 1840 they were merely declared Graduates in Law. These were the only degrees conferred by the University during this period. The multiplicity of degrees and the varying requirements, were reserved for a later period, and will be noticed in due order. The requirements for these degrees were simple, plain, and easily understood, but after the number of the academic schools was increased, as a student could not be expected to master them all, it was inevitable that changes should be made. The difficulty in settling upon a definite system is seen from the numerous changes that have been made from time to time, which will be considered later.

To Doc. John Patten Emmet

By virtue of the authority vested by law in the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia, they do, by this latter appoint you the said John Patten Emmet to be Professor of the school of Natural History in the said University, with all the authorities, privileges and immunities to the said Professorship belonging.

Witness Thomas Jefferson, Rector of the said University under his hand and the seal of the said University this 8. day of April 1824

Th: Jefferson



CHAPTER XI.

DETAILED HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA FROM 1825 TO 1861.³²



THE first session of the University of Virginia extended from March 7 to December 15, 1825; the second session began February 1 and ended December 15, 1826; the third extended from February 1 to July 20, 1827; the fourth, from September 1, 1827, to July 4, 1828; and later the opening was placed on October 1 and the close on June 29, and thus it remained for many years. Lectures have always continued on Saturday as on other days in the week, and were suspended only on Christmas Day, until recently, so that it is believed that the length of session of the University was unique in the history of educational institutions. The control of the University, as already seen, was vested in a Board of Visitors, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; and this Board appointed the Faculty and its Chairman, to whom the details of instruction, discipline, and administration were committed. Mr. Jefferson was violently opposed to the office of President, as stated above, and recorded his protest on the Minutes of the Board when William Wirt was chosen Professor of Law and President of the University in 1826, but as Mr. Wirt declined, the question of a President was not revived until recent years, and will be noticed in its order. Mr. Jefferson's theory of self-government was not consistent

with the puerile punishments devised for the students, among which we find "restraints within the precincts of the University, or even within the student's own chamber; restraint in diet; a seat of degradation in the school-room [i. e. lecture-room]; imposition of tasks, etc. (!),"—all of which were soon discontinued. Professor Minor says ("O. D. M.," April, 1870, p. 200): "He [Jefferson] framed his Academic Code upon his favorite principle of avoiding too much government, of not multiplying occasions of coercion by erecting in different actions into things of offense, and of leaving room to the student for habitually exercising his own discretion."

The control of themselves, however, did not prevent the occasional outbreak of youthful, not to say boyish, nature, and we have an account of the first memorable riot on October 1, 1825. As it happened, the Visitors had that very day, Saturday, assembled at Monticello, and on Monday were witnesses of the effects. Professor Tutwiler, then a student, has left us an account of the scene.³³

He pictures the meeting of the Board of Visitors and the students in the rotunda. "At a long table, in the centre of the room, sat the Board of Visitors, most of them men venerable for their age, and distinguished for their great services to the country—Jefferson, Madison, Chapman, Johnson, Joseph C. Cabell, John H. Cocke, and one or two others, with their Secretary, Nicholas P. Trist. Mr. Jefferson arose. He began by saying that this

³² The chief authority for the current events of this period is the "Historical Sketch," written by the late Professor John B. Minor,—though appearing without his name,—and published in successive numbers of the "Old Dominion Magazine," (Richmond, Va.), from March, 1870, to June, 1871, but never completed.

³³ Address before the Alumni Society, June 29th, 1882, on "Early Years of the University of Virginia."

was the most painful event of his life, but soon became so much affected that he could not proceed. He then turned to Mr. Johnson and said that he must commit to younger hands the task of saying that which he felt himself unable to say." Mr. Johnson made an eloquent speech, and requested the guilty to come forward and give in their names, when, "without any apparent concert, there was a simultaneous rush to the table." * *

* "The names were given to the Faculty, each case [was] dealt with according to the nature of the offense, and quiet and good order [were] restored." Mr. Minor adds that "Some of the offenders, and amongst them the relative [of Mr. Jefferson] referred to, were expelled."

It has already been stated that, after Jefferson's death, Madison succeeded him as Rector of the Board of Visitors. The next meeting of the Board took place in October, 1826, and "A principal topic of consideration at that meeting was the means of securing the University against the recurrence of such scenes of riot as had occurred the previous year, and a plan was elaborated to be proposed to the Legislature contemplating a University Court, of which the Professor of Law should be the judge. It was to be charged with the cognizance of all misdemeanors committed within the precincts of the University, or by students anywhere in the County of Albemarle, and also of all violations by students of the laws of the University. A Grand Jury composed partly of citizens, but in part also of the students, was to be summoned to attend the court quarterly, and causes were to be tried as to matters of fact by [a] jury, of which, however, no student could be a member (*op. cit.*, p. 204.) The General Assembly failed to give its sanction to this judicial scheme, and so it fell through. That this early disturbance impressed itself forcibly on the mind of Mr. Madison may be seen from his letter to Lafayette of February 20, 1828, where, after speaking of the loss to the University of Profs. Key and Long, who had recently re-

signed, he says: "An early laxity of discipline had occasioned irregularities in the habits of the students which were rendering the institution unpopular. To this end an effectual remedy has been applied. The studious and moral conduct of the young men will now bear comparison with the best examples in the United States." ("Madison's Works," Vol. III, p. 621.)

But it was in the very year of Mr. Madison's death, and not many months thereafter (November, 1836), that the University was on the eve of another serious riot. A military company had for some years existed at the University, and on a refusal to acknowledge the authority of the Faculty (who had ordered that the arms, which the students kept in their rooms, should be deposited in an Armory), it was ordered to disband. This the members refused to do, and were dismissed to the number of seventy. A violent disturbance was imminent, but it was finally agreed to refer the point in dispute to the Visitors, dissolve the corps, and remove the arms from the precincts of the University, whereupon the seventy should be re-admitted. ("O. D. M." for May, 1870, p. 325.) The anniversary of this *émeute* (November 12), was annually observed as a night of disturbance, which culminated on the night of November 12, 1840, in the shooting of Professor John A. G. Davis, then Chairman of the Faculty, by a student soon after Professor Davis left his house to quell the disorder, in which, it appears, but two students were engaged (p. 326.) This fatal event, resulting in the death of Professor Davis on November 15, has been noticed above. The effect of this act was very detrimental to the progress of the University, and for some years there was a falling-off in the number of students.

The University had also been seriously affected by the outbreak of typhoid fever in January, 1829, in which epidemic six students died, and in consequence of it many withdrew, and the exercises were suspended from February 6 to April 1. A second outbreak

of this epidemic took place in the session of 1857-58, in which at least fourteen students lost their lives, and many more were attacked by the disease, but recovered. At that time the exercises of the University were suspended from March 20 to May 1, 1858, and by way of compensation the session was prolonged to July 29, thus allowing but two months' vacation. The writer was then a student, and recollects well the excitement, the public meetings of the students and the addresses, the summoning of the Board of Visitors, and suspension of exercises, that the buildings, especially the dormitories on the Lawn and the Ranges, might receive a thorough purification and renovation, which effectually eradicated the disease. Mr. Minor tells us ("O. D. M." for May, 1870, p. 260) that the first epidemic "was very generally regarded as a token of divine displeasure, provoked by the supposed anti-religious character of the institution." Whether there were any who so regarded the second epidemic is not known, but it is hoped not, for in thirty years sanitary science had become more generally understood. Certainly they did not have the same ground, real or supposed, for at that time the University of Virginia would compare most favorably in moral and religious tone with any of the denominational colleges of the country.

Mr. Minor says (p. 261): "An attempt at a chaplaincy was essayed, and although the first effort was not fully successful, yet in 1832-33 it became a permanent institution, having been from that period sustained wholly by the contributions of the students, professors and other officers." * * * "The first incumbent of the permanent chaplaincy was the Rev. William Hammett (1833-34) of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man of uncommon gifts of oratory." He had been preceded, however, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Presbyterian (1829), the Rev. Mr. Hatch, Rector of the Episcopal Church in Charlottesville, and the Rev. Francis Bowman, Presbyterian, and he was immediately followed by the Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs (1834-35), Episcopalian,

later Bishop of Alabama, a man of earnest piety and devotion to duty, and from that time chaplains were annually chosen by the Faculty until 1847, and then biennially until 1861. Mr. Minor continues (p. 262): "From about the year 1835 a very apparent change in the aspect of things was manifest. The prevailing spirit became progressively more friendly to Christianity. Infidelity ceased to be aggressive. Apathy gave place to rational inquiry. The Scriptures, as they were more studied, asserted their wonted power to convince and persuade. Sectarian peculiarities were softened to an all-embracing catholicity, founded on pure Bible teaching, and an ardent activity in good works attested by its fruits the divine genuineness whence they sprang." Besides the Sunday services the chaplains conducted daily morning prayers and a weekly prayer-meeting; Sunday-schools for white children in the morning, and for colored in the afternoon, were organized; the students held a general prayer-meeting every Sunday afternoon in the Moral Philosophy lecture-room, and weekly prayer meetings in different parts of the University. In October, 1858, a Young Men's Christian Association was organized, which numbered 175 members its first session and 212 its second, and all these religious agencies naturally fell into the hands of its members. Their labors were not confined to the University, but extended to the mountain neighborhood for five or six miles, so that, in the decade from 1850 to 1860, it could not be said that the University was "anti-religious," or even irreligious, but it was a most religious community.

ENACTMENTS. We are told ("History" prefixed to "Corks and Curls," Vol. I, 1887-88, p. 24), that "The enactments of the Visitors gradually went into details of government in a way at once injudicious and absurd, and the Faculty strove conscientiously for twenty years to enforce them. Their meetings were like the sessions of a police court. Indictments were drawn up, evidence taken, verdicts recorded. Admonitions, suspensions,

dismissals, expulsions, fall 'thick as leaves in Vallambrosa.' The trivial and the grave go hand in hand. Students are disciplined for playing backgammon, and for assaulting a professor with a brick; for appearing out of uniform, and for attacking a fellow-student with a pistol; for being late at breakfast, and for gambling with stocked cards; for holding 'festive entertainments' in their rooms, and accepting a challenge to fight a duel." * *

* "One by one these foolish enactments have been repealed. The uniform-law went first. And today the discipline of the University is nearer to what Jefferson intended than at any former time in its history." Mr. Minor says of the uniform-law ("O. D. M.," May, 1870, p. 265), that it was "peculiarly odious, and became to each succeeding generation of students, more and more, an object of intense disgust." It "required every member of the University to be attired on all public occasions within, and always without, the precincts, in a dress the form and materials of which were rigorously prescribed." As this was not a military school, although a voluntary military company existed, the students resented being clothed in a uniform that belonged more to the penitentiary than to the University, and it was "the cause of more reprimands, rustications, suspensions, dismissals, and all the array of penalties in the academic penal code than all other laws combined." It led to the infraction of other more important laws, and the students, as students are wont, came "to consider the habitual infringement of their matriculation-promise to observe the laws as positively absolving from any moral obligation to respect-any of them." Finally, after twenty years of trouble, the law was repealed in 1845, due, it is said, to the good judgment of Prof. H. St. George Tucker, in the last year of the incumbency of his chair. Another law that went with it, and that was equally as obnoxious, was the early-rising law. "The requirement was that every student should rise, and his room be cleaned at sunrise, or before breakfast at latest, and it

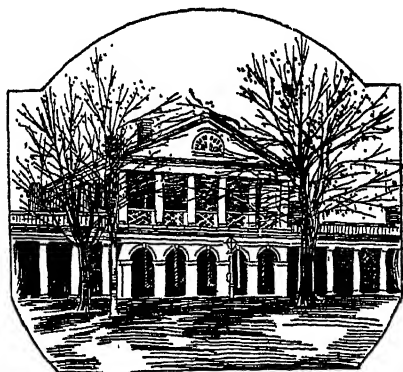
was the duty of the janitor to make frequent inspections, and report to the Chairman the violations of the rule." Its only result was to cause the playing of innumerable tricks on the janitor, old Dr. Smith, whom some still living may remember, but, doubtless, few survive who were roused by his unwelcome visit; for, although Mr. Minor states (p. 266) that it was still on the statute-book in 1870, it had long since fallen into 'innocuous desuetude.' The curious may find it in the "Abstract of the Enactments of the University of Virginia: for the use of students, Charlottesville, 1859," (p. 23, Sec. 48); but the writer can testify from personal knowledge that it was then a dead letter. Along with many other petty regulations, it has disappeared from that other bulky pamphlet of more recent publication: "Laws of the University of Virginia, 1892, together with Ch. LXVIII of the Code of Virginia relating to the University," Washington, D. C., 1893." Both pamphlets contain the so-called "matriculation-pledge," which it is doubtful whether one in ten of the students knows that he is subscribing at the time of his matriculation. It reads as follows: ("Enactments of 1859," p. 14, Sec. 7; "Laws of 1892," p. 24, Sec. 117): "I enter the University with a sincere desire to reap the benefits of its instruction and with a determined resolution to conform to its laws." If it is retained, the student's attention should be called to it. Mr. Minor well adds (p. 266): "An immense proportion of the regulations which govern every society, political or academic, must consist of the unwritten law of custom, and until a community has subsisted long enough to have established a prevailing usage, more or less collision between authority and privilege must be expected to occur. The early government of the University, therefore, was no *sinecure*, especially to the professors who were called on to administer it, and one cannot but admire the habitual forbearance, moderation, and good sense by which their conduct was regulated." Some of the early enactments were, however, more suited to a boys' school than to

a University, and the Board of Visitors failed to realize that regulations for boys of sixteen will not apply to young men of twenty-one. Doubtless these were, in part, the cause that "during the period from 1825 to 1836 questions were perpetually presenting themselves, the solution of which endangered anarchy, and the abdication of all real government on the one side, and rebellion and riot on the other. The bounds of necessary or of actual authority had not been ascertained." And these were not ascertained for several years. Even the death of Prof. Davis did not at once put an end to disturbances, although its effect on the attendance was soon seen. "The number in 1840-41 having been 179, that in 1841-42 was 170. But in 1842-43 it was reduced to 128,—less than any previous session since 1828-29, and less than one-half of what it was in 1836-37! And although there was a gradual advance in numbers for several years after 1842-43, yet adverse fortune pursued the progress of the institution until in 1845 the academic atmosphere was cleared by another violent storm." ("O. D. M.," June, 1870, pp. 330-1.) We are also told that "The years 1842 to 1844 were marked by disorders so frequent and violent as to suggest to the chronicler, as they did at the time to the outside world, that there was some error in the administration, but such inference appears to be without foundation. No period of the history of the institution exhibits more pregnant proof of patience, forbearance, firmness, and sound judgment on the part of the Faculty as a whole." (*loc. cit. sup.*, p. 331.) Certain regulations were, however, adopted about this time that had an elevating effect. One of them was the requirement of the examination-pledge, already noticed, which "soon put an end to cheats on such occasions, and generated amongst the students themselves so manly and high a sentiment that no one guilty of it was permitted to remain within the pale of their society." ("O. D. M.," July, 1870, p. 415, ff.) It may be said, however, that the same sentiment has never existed in respect to

the giving and receiving of assistance in the daily class-questionings, for it is common for students to use the text-book, or the prompting of others, locally "*shoring*," to enable them to answer these questions. If it is inquired why this is not regarded in the same light as the giving and receiving of assistance in examinations, it may be answered that the class-questioning figures to but a small extent, if at all, in the gaining of a diploma, nearly the whole stress being laid upon the written examinations, and as it has no serious result, it is looked upon as a trivial offense. In the student view the moral character of the acts is not the same, and a student who would not hesitate to give or receive assistance in a class would scorn to do so in an examination. Perhaps if more stress were laid on class questioning, the same tone would, in time, prevail. At this time also the Professors were required to make a numerical report of the standing of each student to the Faculty monthly, and this was forwarded to the parent or guardian. The use of figures was later discontinued, and the several predicates, "good," "bad," or "indifferent," "doing well," "excellent," etc., or such other remarks as the Professor chose to make, were adopted instead of figures, much to the relief of the Professors, and equally to the satisfaction of the student and his parent or guardian. Only those who were derelict in their duties were reported at the monthly Faculty meetings, and admonished by the Chairman, or otherwise disciplined as the case demanded. But an even more important regulation belongs to the same year. This was the inauguration of the "black-list," or the careful revision of the roll of the students on the day following the close of the session, weeding out those whose course in conduct or studies had been such as to render it undesirable that they should return, requiring from others pledges of good conduct and diligence in study in case they should return, and admonishing others that they must do better if they wished to re-enter the University. This "black-listing," locally

"black-balling," has had a most happy effect, and has been productive of great good to the individual student, and to the order and studiousness of the University.

The establishment of the review-examinations for the M. A. degree, as mentioned above, and the recommendation of the abolition of the uniform-law and the early-rising law, belong to this year (1842), but these recommendations were not at once concurred in by the Board of Visitors. An effort was also made to obtain legislation compelling dismissed or expelled students to withdraw from



The Old Library.

the vicinity of the University, but this failed. It was many years, however, before licenses were refused to establish drinking-houses near the University. The writer remembers that in 1857 drinking-saloons existed just outside of the University precincts, and they were continual encouragements to dissipation; but later an order of Court forbade their existence within a half-mile of the precincts, and this has tended to the decrease of dissipation. The lessening of the facilities for obtaining intoxicating liquors has greatly diminished their use, but it will be eradicated entirely only in the land of Utopia, where only good students dwell, and at the "Greek Kalends."

The Society of Alumni was organized in 1838, and to give interest to the Final Exercises, the Alumni oration was instituted, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter being the first orator selected. At first the delivery of diplomas was

the only exercise on the "Public Day." To this was added the delivery of addresses by students chosen by their fellows, but, as the elections became riotous, the delivery of orations and essays by students on public days was prohibited, and the Alumni oration took their place. ("O. D. M.," September, 1870, pp. 508-9.)

We are told that "the year 1843 was principally characterized by the remarkable frequency with which pistols were drawn in affrays amongst the students," and that "the session which began in October, 1844, was peculiarly memorable," culminating "at length in the most deplorable riot which has thus far defamed the annals of the University." The account of it is taken from a contemporaneous circular made public by the Faculty. It took place during the week beginning April 14, (Monday) and ending April 19, 1845. "On Monday, the 21st of April, the justices convened at the University to inquire into the riots, and under their authority the sheriff of the county placed a guard of armed citizens at the Rotunda during that and the following night." This succeeded in immediately quelling the disorders. Faculties of Colleges are usually too slow in calling in the civil authority, which alone can cope with student disorder anywhere. There is no good reason why students should not be amenable to the civil authority at all times, both in and out of college or university precincts, and the application of the strong arm of the law alone will often bring them to their senses. An efficient municipal police is a powerful aid to the good order of any institution.

Notice was given that the students would be summoned as witnesses before the justices, which notice resulted in the voluntary withdrawal, or the dismissal, of many students, so that "of 194 students in attendance at the beginning of the tumults, not more than 100 resumed their studies afterwards" (*loc. cit.*, p. 512.) The effect on the attendance was also seen the following session, the number of matriculates having fallen from 194 to 138, but

the University had received a much-needed purging, and from that time on for ten years, the number of students annually increased, so that from 138 in 1845-46 the number of matriculates rose to 212 in 1847-48, 265 in 1848-49, 327 in 1849-50, and so on to 645 in 1856-57, the highest number the University has ever had.

One result of these disorders was that the Board of Visitors requested Judge Henry St. George Tucker "to prepare and lay before them at their next meeting a plan for the organization of a special Court of Record to be established at or near the University, with authority to take cognizance of offenses affecting the peace, order, and general prosperity of the institution;" but Judge Tucker, on account of ill-health, resigned his chair at the next meeting of the Board, and no report upon the subject was ever made. (p. 513.)

In consequence of this riot, the University was attacked in the newspapers, and many unfounded charges were made against it. This resulted in a large meeting of the Alumni in July, 1845, and the appointment of a Committee that investigated these charges, and their report signally vindicated the University. This Committee recommended that the Legislature should appoint a joint Committee of both Houses to visit the University and investigate the complaints, which was done, and the result was that the University "was permanently established in the confidence of the Legislature and of the people." (p. 516.)

In June, 1845, a communication was presented from an alumnus "urging the establishment of a professorship of History and Literature," and the Executive Committee of the Board requested the Faculty to prepare a scheme of instruction for the School, which was done, but it was twelve years before this chair was established. This chair had first been suggested by the now venerable alumnus, Mr. B. B. Minor, of Richmond, in his article in the "Southern Literary Messenger" for January, 1842,—as noticed above,—along with the erection of a chapel, (a petition for which

had been drawn by Prof. Bonnycastle, at the request of certain students some years before, but it was never presented to the Board), and along with the suggestion of the appointment of Visitors by the Society of Alumni. This measure has been frequently revived and recommended by the Society of Alumni, but it has not yet been adopted by the Legislature. It is still a desideratum, and it will come in time, for it is only in accordance with what has already been done in several other prominent universities of the country.

The session of 1845-46 was not entirely quiet, and a cordial understanding between students and Professors was not entirely restored, for "there were few nights that were not made hideous by noises as repulsive as man-boys could devise or engines grate out, varied by interludes of tar-barrels burning upon the lawn and the violent ringing at all hours of the night of the College-bell." (p. 517.) But certain causes of irritation, the *uniform* and the *early-rising* laws, had been removed in 1845, and the sympathy of the Faculty shown at the homicide of a student named Glover, from Alabama, by a party of showmen, with the joint efforts of Faculty and students to bring the guilty party to justice, produced a much better state of feeling. These disturbances expired in the "calathumps" of later days (1857-61.)

In June, 1846, the system of State-students, suggested by the Faculty, was introduced, that is, the appointment of one young man from each of the thirty-two (later fifty, and later still forty) Senatorial districts of the State, for two years, to be admitted without payment of fees for tuition, matriculation, and room-rent, and at a reduced charge for board, and "to teach two years in Virginia by way of return for the advantages conferred." (p. 518.)

Mr. Minor states "The benefits to the University ensuing from the introduction of this plan exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its devisers. It was the one thing wanted to popularize the institution. The mouths of the demagogues were stopped by it." (p. 518.)

The resolution of the Board relating to the proposed chair of History and Literature was revived in June, 1849, and it was resolved that at the next meeting of the Board the Professor should be elected. But the General Assembly in that year required, as a condition of the continuance of the appropriation of \$15,000, which had never been increased, "that the State-students should be not only taught, but also boarded without charge." This demanded over \$3,000 per annum, and made necessary the postponement of the new School and of certain additions to the University buildings. By the Constitution of 1851 the number of Senatorial districts was increased to fifty, which took proportionately more money for boarding the State-students. Many of those selected were wholly unfit to profit by the instruction given at the University, so that furnishing free board injured the University.

In June, 1850, a fixed limitation on the salaries of the professors was imposed by the Board, \$3,000 being made the maximum-limit. (O. D. M., October, 1870, pp. 608-9.) Mr. Minor argues at length that this was appropriating to general University purposes money that belonged by right to the professors, but it would be hard to maintain this contention. The contrary plan,—\$1,000 and the fees of his School to each professor,—had resulted in giving large salaries to those professors who had a large number of students in their Schools, and small salaries to all the rest, so that the average compensation ranged from \$2,053 to \$2,721 for the five years next preceding.

The number of students was 374 in 1850-51; it increased annually to 645 in 1856-57, as stated above, and fell to 604 in 1860-61. The financial crisis of 1857, and the typhoid fever epidemic, caused a decline to 633 the following session (1857-58), 625 in 1858-59, 606 in 1859-60, and 604 in 1860-61, when the war came on. The Faculty addressed a remonstrance on the subject of salaries to the Visitors in 1856 and again in 1857, complaining that "if \$3000 were not an excessive remunera-

tion in 1850, it was far too little in 1857, when the cost of living had been greatly augmented." To this the Visitors responded by allowing a percentage of fees in each School, based on the numbers in 1856-57, which numbers were never again reached, and this "was replaced in 1859-60 by another uniform maximum of \$3,250" (p. 612.) The effect of the war on the compensation of the professors will be noticed later.

In 1850 the want of additional buildings determined the Visitors to make an addition to the Rotunda, for which they contracted a loan of \$25,000. This building, known afterwards as the "Annex to the Rotunda," and containing the Public Hall, lecture-rooms, and laboratories, was completed in 1853. It was destroyed in the fire of October 27, 1895,—as noticed above,—and was not rebuilt. (See Chapter VI.) As in 1827, it was necessary to obtain an Act of Legislature in order to contract this loan, as was the case also in respect to the rebuilding loan of \$200,000 in 1896.

The question of a residence for the Chaplain was now mooted, and after much hesitation and with due caution, for fear of violating the Virginia tradition as to the relations between Church and State,—which had gone to extremes, greater perhaps than in any other State,—the professors were finally authorized to open a subscription for the erection on the University premises "of such houses as may be necessary for the religious worship of the professors and students." (O. D. M., November, 1870, p. 653.) This building was not erected until 1855. In 1852 authority was given also to erect by subscription on the University grounds a Temperance Hall, in which the late General John H. Cocke, for so long an active member of the Board of Visitors, took great interest, and he witnessed the completion of the building and its dedication in 1856. Its upper story was used for the meetings of the Temperance Society,—which has flourished by fits and starts at the University, but finally became defunct,—and later, in

1858-59, 1859-60, and 1860-61, it was used for the meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The engagement of Mons. D'Alfonce as Instructor of Gymnastics in 1852 has already been mentioned. His course was of great benefit to those who undertook it; it was entirely voluntary, but was popular enough to attract 200 students per session in the late fifties. Mons. D'Alfonce, as noted above, also erected on a small stream in the Gymnasium field a building for Russian baths in 1858, which he maintained with ever-increasing benefit and popularity until the outbreak of the war destroyed his clientele (p. 659.)

In 1852 also a movement was made to introduce gas into the University, which was not successful until 1857.

In June, 1853, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Visitors, "that a fair record should be made of all the reports of the Rector and Visitors to the General Assembly, from the foundation of the University, to be preserved amongst the archives, for the use especially of the Board." Unfortunately this resolution was never carried into effect. If it had been, it would have supplied valuable material for this History, for which it has been necessary to seek material from various sources, and with great labor. Later it became customary to print these reports in separate form, but a complete collection of them is a desideratum. They may all, perhaps, be found in the volumes of "Annual Reports" to the Legislature.

Efforts were made at this time to procure a larger attendance of Alumni on the Public Day, but they did not meet with success. In fact, it has always been a difficult matter to secure the attendance of the Alumni at the final exercises of the University. Doubtless the lack of the class-system has had something to do with it,—for old students return to their alma mater in order to meet their comrades,—but lack of suitable accommodations and lack of attractions for men who can no longer take interest in "Society" celebrations and "Ger-

mans" have been prolific causes of the slim attendance.

It has been mentioned in the earlier part of this History that, in default of a Chair of Theology, which was not possible under the University system, it was Jefferson's idea that the several denominations might establish theological schools of their own in the vicinity of the University, the students of which schools might have access to all the privileges of the University. In fact, the enactments of the Visitors in 1824 contain special provision for this class of students. It was not until 1859 that the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (New School) appointed a Committee to "ascertain the terms upon which theological students attending the Seminary of that Church, which the Synod had decided to establish near the University, might be admitted to attend the lectures therein, and to enjoy the use of the library." Unforeseen objections presented themselves, and both the applicants and the Board seemed unwilling to institute any arrangement. The Board adopted certain resolutions, but reconsidered them the next day, and finally, in July, 1860, indefinitely postponed the whole subject. (*loc. cit.*, pp. 655-6.) This is a matter of regret, for the Jeffersonian plan seems feasible, and would confer benefits upon both the University and the Seminaries.

On the completion of the Annex to the Rotunda in 1853, the Public Hall was first occupied for the commencement exercises in that year, "they having previously, from the foundation of the University, taken place in the library-room in the Rotunda." (O. D. M., December, 1870, p. 719.)

A laboratory was fitted up in the basement story of the new building by Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, then Professor of Chemistry, for the use of himself and the students of Practical Chemistry, and a few years later, in 1858, as mentioned above, a special Instructor for laboratory work, Dr. David K. Tuttle, was appointed, which facilitated greatly instruction in this course until the war.

About this time (1853) the price of board was raised to \$120, and in 1855 to \$130, on account of the increased cost of living, which charge included table-board, use of room-furniture, and servant's attendance, but not room-

The subjects of repairing the terraces, or roofs over the arcades on each side of the Lawn, which had become much decayed, and of procuring an adequate water supply, were now taken up, and the Legislature was me-



Interior of Present Library in Rotunda.

rent, washing, and fuel and lights, the whole charge amounting to \$168 per session, as against \$133 in 1850 (p. 725.) These charges must be regarded as very low at that time, when compared with institutions farther North.

morialized for authority to borrow money sufficient for these purposes. The Legislature responded in 1854-55 by granting \$25,000 to be applied to the purposes named, "and to none others whatsoever" (p. 721.) The Legislature, at the session of 1853-54, (also Feb-

uary 21, 1854) appropriated \$10,000 for a statue of Jefferson to be executed in marble by the Virginia sculptor, Alexander Galt. This was duly completed just before the war broke out, but, as Mr. Minor remarks (p. 722), "remained undisturbed in its packing-case during all the dreary years of strife, the prophetic anticipation of which had in 1819, during the commotion about the admission of Missouri into the Union, struck so like a knell upon the heart of the great original." On April 25, 1867, the Legislature appropriated \$500 "for raising and fixing in proper position the statue of Thomas Jefferson," and it was duly installed in the library-room of the Rotunda at the Commencement of 1868, when a valuable historical address was delivered by the late Hugh Blair Grigsby, Esq., historian of the Virginia Convention of 1776." On March 9, 1873, the Legislature authorized the publication of this address "to be paid for with any balance of the \$500" appropriated by the above act. Unfortunately this was never done, and the address, which was in the possession of the late B. Johnson Barbour, Esq., then Rector of the Board of Visitors, is believed to have been destroyed in the fire that consumed his library a few years ago. The statue of Jefferson was reserved by the united efforts of professors and students in the fire of October 27th, 1895, and still adorns the Library of the University.

An effort was made at this period (1854-55) to have the session of the University extended from nine to ten months, but it failed. As Saturday has never been a holiday at the University of Virginia, and the only intermission during the session, until very recently, was Christmas Day, the University already had "a larger number of working days than any other institution of learning of like grade in this country, or it might safely be said, in the world" (p. 722).

In consequence of the increased income of the University, the penalties of the bonds of the Proctor, Patron, and Bursar, were now largely increased, and the enactment of the Visitors also directed that these bonds "should

be annually submitted to the Board in order that the continued solvency of the sureties might be judged of." This was observed for two or three years, but was afterwards neglected and lost sight of (p. 724).

At the meeting of the Board in June, 1855, the Rector's annual report to the General Assembly was considered, and the report of the Executive Committee relating to the supply of water and the repairs of the terraces. They had made a contract for the latter, but had been unable to do anything in respect to the former, because the lowest bid exceeded the amount limited, and the proprietor of a certain spring "refused to sell the right to its use except upon inadmissible conditions" (p. 725). This necessitated an application to the Legislature for an additional appropriation, and for authority to condemn land for a water supply. The latter was granted, but the former was refused, so the obtaining of an adequate water supply had to wait.

In default of printed reports of receipts and disbursements at this period, the following statement of "the actual receipts and disbursements for the year ending 1st June, 1855, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the ensuing year ending 1st June, 1856," is of value:

Receipts from all sources.....	\$38,978.10
Disbursements of all kinds.....	33,799.95

Actual net balance June 1, 1855..	\$ 5,178.15
-----------------------------------	-------------

Estimated receipts from all sources..	\$43,683.15
Estimated disbursements of all kinds	35,905.00

Estimated net balance June 1st, 1856	\$ 7,778.15
(p. 726.)	.

Owing to the deterioration of the farm of the late Martin Dawson, bequeathed to the University in 1835, and the inability of the University to cultivate it to advantage, application was made to the Legislature for authority to sell it, which authority was granted by the Act of March 15th, 1858, and from the

proceeds of the sale the row of six two-story dormitory buildings, with eight rooms each, known as "Dawson's Row," was erected in 1858.

The year 1856 was marked by the death of Joseph C. Cabell, Jefferson's right-hand man in all legislation relating to the founding of the University, a member of the Board of Visitors from 1819 to 1856, and Rector of the Board from 1834 to 1836 and again from 1845 to 1856. Next to Jefferson himself, the University of Virginia is more indebted to Joseph C. Cabell than to any other one man. We have already seen that it was owing to his tact and discretion that opposition to the University was removed, and to his industry and perseverance that the matter was not allowed to rest until the object was consummated. Mr. Minor well says of him (p. 727): "The most active and efficient auxiliary of Mr. Jefferson in founding the institution, and for nearly forty years, during the whole period of its existence, and for half his own useful and well-spent life its able advocate, its zealous supporter, its sagacious and disinterested counsellor, its wise and dignified head, any sketch of the University would be imperfect, which did not commemorate his services and his virtues."

It was in the spring of 1856 that Edward Everett delivered in the Public Hall of the University his oration on the character of Washington before an audience "which greeted the speaker with a warmth, and applauded his national and catholic sentiments with an ardor, which seemed to show that at that time disintegration had made little progress in their hearts" (p. 729). It may be remembered that, at the Presidential election in 1860 Virginia cast her electoral vote for Bell and Everett, whose platform was "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

On the death of Mr. Cabell, Hon. Andrew Stevenson was chosen Rector of the Board of Visitors, but he held this position only one year, having died in the winter of 1856-'57. (O. D. M., Jan., 1871, p. 55, and Feb., 1871,

p. 120.) He was succeeded by Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a grandson of Jefferson, and a member of the Board from 1829 to 1853 and again from 1857 to 1864, during which last period he was also Rector of the Board. He had had long experience in public affairs and was well acquainted with the history, policy, and working of the University.

By the Act of March 12th, 1856, the University was relieved from the obligation to board the State students. This had never been a part of the plan originated ten years before, but had been added to it by the Legislature in 1849. It resulted, Mr. Minor tells us, in deteriorating the character of the students appointed, and proved an injury rather than an advantage to the University, besides being a considerable drain on the resources of the institution. The authorities had represented these considerations to the Legislature, and finally succeeded in having this provision rescinded, but the number of State students was increased to correspond to the number of Senatorial districts (fifty) under the new Constitution of 1851.

Another act of the same date removed the limitation of the charter on the number of professors, and three new chairs were instituted, that of Anatomy, previously a lectureship; that of Greek and Hebrew, by division of the chair of Ancient Languages, and that of History and General Literature, as already mentioned. A fourth was in contemplation, that of "Physical Geography, Geology and Mineralogy," but it did not get further than reference to a committee to report on its expediency, and the University had to wait for this chair for over twenty years, when a donation of \$50,000 by the late W. W. Corcoran, Esq., made its establishment possible. As showing the public interest in the University at this time, attention may be called just here to an article in the "Southern Literary Messenger" for April, 1856, on "The University, its Character and Wants," a synopsis of which will be found in Adams's "University of Virginia" (pp. 209-11). As Professor Adams

states: "The object of the entire article was clearly to arouse public opinion to the needs of the University situation in Virginia." Doubtless it had this effect, for the School of Ancient Languages was now divided, and in the following session the School of History and Literature was established. That session saw the largest number of students in the history of the University. When the chair of Ancient Languages was divided and Dr. Gessner Harrison retained the chair of Latin, in addition to the regular salary of \$1000, he was allowed to receive "all the fees from the students attending his classes," in consideration of his eminent services to the University for nearly thirty years, but this did not tend to reconcile the other professors to the maximum limitation upon their salaries (O. D. M., January, 1871, p. 57).

The Faculty were much exercised at this time upon the problem how to remedy frequent absences from lecture, neglect of appointed exercises, and disregard of examinations on the part of indolent students. One proposition made was to keep account of the absences from lectures and examinations throughout the session, and to punish them according to a certain ratable proportion of absences to lectures, absences from examination being graded as a number of absences from lectures. But the rule was finally adopted to summon the student before the Chairman of the Faculty, "whenever he appeared to have been absent *twice in any one month*, without excuse,"—later increased to *thrice*. Mr. Minor thinks that it "proved an excellent expedient for absence from lecture, but left absence from examinations unprovided for" (p. 57). From the student point of view it did not prove so "excellent" an expedient, for students continued to "cut" lectures, with little or no excuse, and many were the shifts resorted to to avoid the summons of old Dr. Smith, the Janitor, who was charged with the service of the summons.

The number of the students had now outgrown the capacity of the lecture-rooms of

some Schools. "During the year 1855-'56 the total number of students was 558, and the number attending those schools, respectively, was Ancient Languages, 259; Modern Languages, 230; Mathematics, 242." (p. 59.) While one Professor might lecture to these large numbers, it was a difficult matter for him to question individual students with any frequency, and in the largest classes students might escape questioning nearly the whole session. The School of Ancient Languages had been divided, but the School of Latin continued to be nearly as large as the two Schools had been before. Assistant instructors were appointed for Modern Languages and Mathematics and later for Latin also, but it was not so easy to determine the proper division of labor between the Professor and his assistant. The Board of Visitors enacted that the Professor "was relied on for the thorough instruction of all the classes," so that he was not relieved from any of his responsibility. Mr. Minor considers the question at some length, and comes to the conclusion that "the most plausible solution would seem to be that the Professor should carry on his work in all its parts, as if he had no assistant, and that the latter should complete what the want of time does not allow the principal fully to accomplish" (p. 60). Certainly it is a bad plan for the Professor to teach only the highest classes, and to leave the lowest to the tender mercies of a young and inexperienced assistant, when of the two the latter need the more careful instruction.

At this time the system of "Licentiate-Teachers" was introduced, who were of service especially in the Schools of Latin, Greek and Mathematics. It was provided in 1857 that any person of suitable character, capacity, and attainments might be "licensed by the Faculty to form classes for private instruction in any school of the University, in aid of, and in conformity to, the public teachings of the Professor upon any subject taught therein." These teachers were very serviceable, especially just after the war, in bringing on

backward students. The compensation was a matter of private agreement between the teacher and the student (p. 60). In 1855-'56 the Board made the liberal appropriation of \$2,900 to the Library, and imposed an annual library fee of \$5.00 on each student, equaling \$2,500 to \$3,000 each year up to 1861, and aggregating \$12,300, more by one-half than the total expenditure for books from 1840 to 1856, which was \$8,434 (p. 62).

As the boarding-houses in and near the University could not accommodate the number of students (645) in attendance on the session of 1856-'57, students were allowed to board at the hotels in Charlottesville, with consent of their parents or guardians. It had been previously intimated by the Agricultural Society of Virginia that "it was prepared to lend its aid to the endowment of a professorship of Agriculture at the University" as soon as the restriction upon the number of professors was removed, and in fact this intimation had led to the effort to secure this removal (O. D. M., February, 1871, p. 120). A Committee of the Agricultural Society, in February, 1857, waited upon the Visitors with a deed of gift of \$20,000 to endow a School of Agriculture, but accompanied by a reservation to the donor during life of the power to nominate the Professor. The Board of Visitors considered that the law did not permit this reservation, so the gift was bestowed upon the Virginia Military Institute, which "promptly accepted it" (p. 121). At this meeting the Visitors acknowledged the receipt from the Society of Alumni of a copy, by a French painter, Paul Balze, of Raphael's "School of Athens," which constituted for nearly forty years the chief ornament of the University (p. 121). It was placed at the north end of the Public Hall, the immense canvas covering the whole end of the room, and it continued to attract visitors and students until the unfortunate fire of October 27th, 1895, when it was consumed in the flames. The fire broke out, as stated before, in a small room in the northwest corner of the

building and just above this painting, and progressed with such rapidity that it was impossible to save the painting. It is gratifying, however, to be able to announce that a friend of the University has offered a sum of money sufficient to replace the painting, so that, as soon as a suitable copy can be made, the University will again possess this treasure of art.*

Gas was introduced into the University buildings and grounds during this year; and it was resolved to increase the boarding accommodations of the University, and to enlarge the dining-halls of the hotels. The latter plan was executed, but the former was abandoned, and no new dormitories were erected.

A quarrel occurred between two students in June, 1857, which nearly resulted in a duel, and as the students had withdrawn from the University in order to escape the penalties for the proposed duel, the Faculty resolved that leave to withdraw from the University would be granted only on condition that it was applied for in good faith, and that the students would immediately leave the University and Charlottesville. Upon a violation of these conditions, the leave should be void, and the students should be amenable to the laws of the University (p. 122). These conditions hold good to this day.

The report of the Committee on Finance at the meeting of the Board in June, 1857, showed a very prosperous condition of affairs.

It is as follows to June 1st, 1857:

Receipts on account of <i>general</i>	
revenue	\$57,581.66
Receipts from legislative	
grant	17,777.27
Total receipts	\$75,359.13
Disbursements on account of	
general revenue	\$31,748.63
Disbursements on account of	
repairs to terraces.....	5,065.96
Total disbursements	\$36,814.59
Surplus <i>on hand</i>	\$38,544.54

*The description of the new painting, which is now in place, appears upon a subsequent page of this work.



Balze's Copy of "The School of Athens." (Destroyed in the Fire of October 27, 1895.

Appropriated of general revenue	\$11,372.13
Appropriated of special revenue	2,000.00
Total appropriation	<u>\$13,372.13</u>
Surplus on hand unappropriated	\$25,162.41

Of this balance Mr. Minor states that "no less a sum than \$19,576 was derived from tuition-fees, which the *laws of the Commonwealth gave to the professors*, but which the University had seized into its own hands." (O. D. M., April, 1871, p. 203.) It is useless to argue this question, as the chief authority had decided otherwise.

In consequence of the plethoric condition of the treasury, more liberal appropriations were made to the scientific requirements of the University:

For apparatus in the School of Natural Philosophy	\$2,000
For preparations in Osteology.....	1,500
For colored drawings for Schools of Physiology and Anatomy, for <i>one year</i>	500
For Chemical apparatus.....	750
	<u>\$4,750</u>

These colored drawings for the Medical Department were executed by an accomplished artist, Mr. Henry Scharf, who labored for six years, and "accumulated an unequalled collection of plates, executed with an exquisite truth to nature, making them invaluable." These rare plates, on which at least \$3000 had been expended, were unfortunately destroyed in the fire that consumed the interior of the Medical Hall about 1886.

The offices of Librarian and of Secretary of the Faculty, which had been heretofore united, were now separated, and the Librarian was required to keep the Library open seven hours daily (instead of two), and to prepare a systematic catalogue of authors, none having been made for thirty years, when the library numbered only ten or twelve thousand volumes, whereas it had now reached three times that number. This catalogue in manuscript in two large folio volumes continued to be the only catalogue in existence until 1895, when a

card catalogue was completed just in time to be rendered almost useless by the fire of that year that destroyed at least two-thirds of the fifty-three thousand volumes.

The chief building added to the University this year (1857) was the much-needed Infirmary, for the erection of which \$7,500 were appropriated. "The wisdom and perseverance of the medical members of the Faculty, who pressed the measure upon the Board until it was at length adopted and carried into effect, deserve the highest commendation" (p. 206). Before its completion, however, the typhoid fever epidemic of that year broke out, which has been already alluded to under the first epidemic of 1829. Five deaths occurred before the middle of November, and in February the virulence of the disease increased, so that there were at least fourteen cases that proved fatal among the 633 students. The Board convened on March 10th, and after consultation with the Faculty decided that no sufficient occasion existed for the suspension of the University exercises, but that the rooms on the East and West Ranges, where most of the cases had occurred, should be thoroughly renovated. The members of the Board had scarcely reached their homes before the aggravation of the disease, and the increased excitement among the students, caused them to be again summoned to meet on March 19th, and the exercises of the University were suspended from March 20th to May 1st, 1858, the session being prolonged until July 29th, as above stated. It is recollected that there were several meetings of the students, and many speeches made *pro* and *con*, but the general sentiment of the students was in favor of a suspension of lectures, and they presented a memorial to the Board to that effect. During this suspension the dormitories were thoroughly renovated, and the necessary sanitary measures adopted, so that no further cases of the disease occurred. Mr. Minor tells us that it was at this time ordered, "that no cattle, horses, or hogs should be 'kept within the walls of the University.' " The keeping of

hogs had been previously forbidden, but the keeping of horses and cows was allowed. "The thorough and costly investigation and re-fitting which the whole University underwent failed to disclose any, the slightest, local cause which could have affected health" (p. 208); but, as there were no more cases of the fever, it is presumable that the disease was due to local causes, even if they were not ascertained.

The Proctor had been heretofore required to make weekly inspections of the dormitories

this did not mend matters, for it was neglected, and the position of the Faculty was that the Proctor should be subordinate to the Faculty, and the Proctor's report should be made through the Faculty. This is still a desideratum in the government of the University.

In order to secure a more efficient supervision of the grounds, a Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, distinct from the Proctor, was now appointed. This arrange-



Dawson's Row.

and hotels and a weekly report. This having been neglected, and the Board having complained of the neglect, the Faculty took occasion to intimate that it was impossible to exact due subordination when the Board gave their orders directly to the Proctor and required reports directly from him. Thereupon the Board directed that all orders to the Proctor, from the Board or the Executive Committee, should be communicated also to the Chairman of the Faculty (O. D. M., May, 1871, p. 265). But

ment was again made in more recent years, but, after the trial of it for several years, it was abolished and these duties were again devolved upon the Proctor. It is perfectly feasible, and certainly less expensive, for one man to discharge these duties, for the business of treasurer and accountant certainly does not occupy all of the Proctor's time.

The department of Practical Chemistry was now enlarged under a special instructor, as mentioned above, and "a systematic course of

qualitative and quantitative analysis and of the applications of Chemistry to the Arts" was given, although it was meagre when compared to that given after this department was organized as a separate School in 1867. It, however, proved successful, and was a most useful adjunct to the instruction given in the University (p. 267).

An application was made to the Legislature at this session for an appropriation for additional buildings, but it was refused. The University was, however, authorized to sell the Dawson farm, as above mentioned, and "to acquire such springs, lands, and rights of way as might be necessary to procure a supply of water for the University" (Act of April 7, 1858). In this year an increased number of the Annual Catalogue was distributed, the number having risen from 500 to 4000, and this year to 4,500. The number of students had increased along with the increased advertising, and but for the drawbacks of the financial crisis in 1857 and the typhoid fever of 1858, it is believed that the number of students in 1858-'59 would have far exceeded the maximum (645) of 1856-'57, instead of falling from 633 to 625. During this session (1858-'59) the experiment was tried of allowing the students to purchase their own furniture, an abatement of ten dollars being made in the rent, but the result was not satisfactory, as the students were unwilling to incur the annoyance and trouble. This arrangement has, however, been revived of recent years and is now universal. It depends upon the length of residence of the student at the University as to whether it is cheaper than the old method.

The proceeds of the sale of the Dawson farm amounted to \$19,000, and it was now invested in the six buildings of "Dawson's Row," as above mentioned. No revisal of the Enactments had been made for thirteen years, the last having taken place in 1845-'46. In February, 1857, the Secretary of the Board was charged with the duty of "preparing and reporting a digest or code of laws for the government of the University" (O. D. M., June,

1871, p. 325); but as nothing came of this, a Committee of the Board, in September, 1858, was directed to consult the Faculty for advice and suggestions, and as it also failed to act, the Chairman of the Faculty and the Secretary of the Board made an abstract of the most important statutes to serve for temporary use, until the projected Code should be completed," and this was published in 1859. It consists of thirty-five pages and lies before the writer. It is entitled "for the use of the students," but it is safe to say that it was never read by a tithe of those for whose use it was intended.²²

In 1866 the laws were revised by the Faculty and the result reported to the Board, who referred the revisal to a Committee in 1868, which soon requested "to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject," whereupon the Faculty's report was referred to the Rector of the Board, and of its further disposition no mention is made. As above mentioned, a bulky pamphlet of 68 pages, entitled "Laws of the University of Virginia, 1892," was published in 1893. It is a careful revision of all the enactments, duly indexed, made, it is believed, by the late Professor of Law, Walter D. Dabney. It is useful for reference, but has omitted from the title-page "for the use of students," and it is doubtful if most of them even know of its existence. The fewer laws "for the use of students," the better for the University.

The plan of securing a water supply was now (1858) revived, and under the advice of the distinguished engineer, Mr. Charles Ellet, water was brought from springs in the mountains near at hand into a reservoir near the Rotunda, and was pumped into two tanks

²² See a criticism of this pamphlet, in order to learn the student view of it, in the "Virginia University Magazine" for March, 1860, pp. 334-5 of "Editors' Table." Its tenor may be judged from the following sentence: "We advise every student who wants to see something 'grand, gloomy, and peculiar,' to get a copy of a little pamphlet that rejoices in the imposing title of 'Abstract of the Enactments of the University of Virginia.'" This number of the Magazine contains also an article on "College Law and Order."

placed in the brickwork in rear of the dome of the Rotunda. The result was disappointing, and the walls of the Rotunda were seriously injured by moisture. Some books of the Library were also damaged from an unfortunate overflow, so this plan was abandoned. Water was thereafter obtained from a reservoir constructed on the Observatory Mountain (Mt. Jefferson), and this answered the purpose fairly well, except in very dry weather, until the construction of the large new reservoir in the Ragged Mountains, some five miles from the University, in conjunction with the city of Charlottesville, but the pressure even from this was not sufficient to extinguish the great fire.

The lack of ventilation in the lecture-rooms, which had become more crowded from year to year, and the unhealthy plan of heating by means of close stoves, caused the adoption of a system of ventilation, and of heating by means of steam coils, which was kept up until the war, but from its great cost was not resumed.

The University enactments had always required from the professors weekly reports showing the days and subjects of lecture, the presence or absence of each student, and his proficiency, and the Chairman made to the Visitors annually a report founded on these weekly class reports. To these was now added a synopsis of the instruction given by each professor, and a summary of the whole number of lectures and examinations, and of failures to lecture, with the causes, and the whole time of lectures and examinations,—for the use of the Board. The presentation of weekly reports was later discontinued, but the monthly reports for the parent or guardian of each student, and the annual reports to the Board from each professor, containing the above mentioned particulars, have continued ever since.

An attempt was made at this time to introduce into the School of Modern Languages the practice of speaking by the students the languages taught, but, as might readily have

been foreseen, it proved a failure after one year's trial, so that, at the meeting of the Board in June, 1859,—before the commencement of the session at which this proficiency was to be required for graduation,—the enactment was repealed. The appointment of two of the medical professors as a standing Health Committee was first made at this time, and has since continued. They were required to inspect the students' rooms quarterly, and to report such measures as they should think necessary for the health of the students. About this time Mr. W. A. Pratt was appointed Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and a plan, devised by him, for the gradual improvement of the grounds was adopted, but it was only partially carried into effect. The outbreak of the war speedily put an end to all such projects.

The "History of the University" by Professor Minor,—which has been very much condensed in the present chapter, and added to in some places,—ceases with the number of the "Old Dominion Magazine" for June, 1871,³³ although "To be continued." Little, however, of public interest remains to be said for the remaining two years until the outbreak of the war in 1861. As already mentioned under the head of Professors, Dr. Gessner Harrison resigned the Chair of Latin at the close of the session 1858-'59 on account of differences with the Board of Visitors as to his compensation and on account of the necessity of making suitable provision for his large family. His resignation was a great loss to the University. His successor was Professor Lewis M. Coleman, who resigned in 1861 to enter the Confederate service, and died in 1863, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862.

At the meeting of the Board of Visitors in June, 1860, the requirements of graduation in

³³ The writer desires to express his obligation to this "History" and his regret that he will not have its aid in the remaining portion. Printed reports are, however, more abundant for the later period.

History and Literature, and in French and German alone of the Modern Languages, were made for the Master of Arts degree, which did not, however, go into effect until after 1865, as above mentioned. The number of students during these two years, 1859-'60 and 1860-'61, was 606 and 604 respectively, a slight falling-off. Doubtless a portion of the large increase in students during the five years preceding 1861 was due to the withdrawal of Southern students from attendance at the Northern colleges, in consequence of the agitation of questions that led finally to war. The number of students from other States nearly equalled the number from Virginia alone, being almost exclusively from the Southern States, as those from the Northern States might have been counted on the fingers of two hands. These numbers were as follows:

	Virginia.	Other States.
1856-'57.....	333	312
1857-'58.....	351	282
1858-'59.....	370	255
1859-'60.....	339	267
1860-'61.....	339	265

The University of Virginia had easily become the leading institution in the South, and there was no college or university in the country at which the requirements for degrees were so rigid, or which gave an all-round education equal to that obtained by the Master of Arts. These were few during each session, but they served to set the standard for the institution, and the Graduates in the several Schools made precisely the same attainments in those Schools as the Masters of Arts. The number of M.A.'s for the above-mentioned years was as follows: 1856-'57, 9; 1857-'58, 9; 1858-'59, 10; 1859-'60, 11; 1860-'61, 8.

Another result of this system was that during the decade 1850-'60, many large boarding-schools were opened in the State, and the

teachers in these were chiefly Masters of Arts of the University, whose standing compensation was usually \$1000, together with board, fuel, lights and washing. The pupils in these boarding-schools ranged in number from fifty to a hundred, and the schools drew their support from all parts of the South, so that the influence of the University on education in Virginia and the South was very considerable. These schools prepared pupils for the Senior classes of the University, especially in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French and German, at a time, too, when Modern Languages did not occupy as high a plane in the country at large as they have since attained. This influence must be reckoned with in estimating Southern education. It may safely be said that the influence of the University of Virginia at that time was greater than that of any other single institution in this country.

Education works from above downwards, and the standard set by the higher institutions will inevitably affect the lower, especially where, as in Virginia, there existed a large number of private institutions preparing for the University and necessarily aiming to reach its standards.

Only those who were part and parcel of this system, having been educated in one of these lower schools and in the University, and particularly if they have afterwards taught in one of these schools, can appreciate the influence exerted by the University of Virginia. This influence must not be judged by the number of Masters of Arts alone, but by the large number of Graduates in the several Schools of the University who never attained this degree, and even by the number of attendants on those Schools who failed to graduate, for they often received an excellent education in the several subjects studied, even if they failed to receive a diploma.

CHAPTER XII.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES PREVIOUS TO 1861. LITERARY SOCIETIES. JOURNALS. FRATERNITIES. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. "THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA DURING THE CIVIL WAR" (1861-1865). PAPER BY PROFESSOR FRANCIS H. SMITH, M.A., LL.D., SENIOR PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY.



BEFORE passing to the period from 1861 to the present day, it is well to give some account of the student activities of the preceding period, the societies, fraternities, clubs and such-like organizations, that interest the individual student, and of the periodicals essayed from time to time.

The first of these organizations in time, as well as in position in those days, were the Literary Societies, which took their names respectively from Jefferson and Washington. The Jefferson Society was formed during the first session of the University, on July 14th, 1825, in No. 7 West Lawn, where "a number of students met for the purpose of organizing a Society for debate and literary improvement." A Committee was duly appointed to frame a constitution, which was adopted on July 18th, and officers were elected. At first secrecy was maintained as to all that concerned the Society, in imitation of the Societies at Princeton, but this was later abolished. The first badge of the Society was "a bunch of ribbon, the colours of which were Blue, White, and Pink," but later, in 1834, the colour was limited to *blue* alone. Afterwards a small medal with a scroll, containing the Declaration of Independence and the Liberty Cap, and the motto "*Pro Patria, Pro Libertate, atque Pro Litteris*," was adopted in the same year. It was not until 1848 that the more

familiar badge, the breastpin of gold in the form of a scroll with the inscription "Jeff. Soc. U. V.", crossed pens, and the Greek letters, $\phi \pi \theta$, was adopted. It is not known when the later motto, "*Hæc olim meminisse juvabit*," was assumed, but probably at this time, as it existed in 1850. "The Anniversary Celebrations were originally held in some one of the churches of Charlottesville, and frequent mention is made in the minutes of committees appointed 'to have a stage erected in front of the pulpit of the Episcopal Church.' " At first the anniversary of the foundation of the University, the birthdays of Jefferson, Washington and Patrick Henry, the Fourth of July, and the surrender at Yorktown were celebrated; but these celebrations were afterwards limited to the birthday of Jefferson,—when the Declaration of Independence was read and an oration delivered,—and the day before the close of the session, when the Valedictory oration was delivered. These were known respectively as the Intermediate and the Final Celebrations, and were observed strictly, with great pomp and ceremony,—a brass band and a procession of the whole Society from the Society Hall on the West Range, with many blue ribbons and marshals' batons, to the Public Hall in the "Annex to the Rotunda,"—until 1861. In 1856-'57 a gold medal, of the value of fifty dollars, was first awarded to the best Debater. It re-

mained for a later generation to add a medal for the best Orator also.

We have mention of a Patrick Henry Society in 1825, but it was short-lived; of a Medical Society in 1826, probably the later "Aesculapian"; and of an Academic Society in 1833, but they perished as organizations, and none but the Academic left any trace behind.³¹

We first hear of the Washington Society in 1834-'35, formed from two other Societies, the

name, recalling the deeds of the 'Illustrious Father of American Liberty,' might animate them with the desire of using the power there attained for the good of their country, and the weal of their countrymen,"—a higher style than is usual in Preambles.

The meetings were at first held in the Proctor's office, attached to the central building on East Range, but in 1844-'45 a room forming part of the present Hall at the North end of



Hall of the Washington Literary Society, North End of East Range.

first, the "Academics' Society," or "Association for Mutual Improvement in the Art of Oratory," dating from 1831-'32, and the second formed a little later, the name of which has not survived. These bodies united and formed the Washington Society, "that its

³¹ These particulars are obtained from the Preface to a "Catalogue of the Jefferson Society," printed in Baltimore in 1859. The first Catalogue was printed in 1853-'54. The Constitution and By-Laws, and names of the Officers to date were printed in 1860, in Charlottesville, and the Constitution and By-Laws alone were reprinted in Baltimore in 1867.

that Range was secured. The minutes for the early years have been lost, but records exist, or existed in 1860, from 1845-'46. From the earliest formation of the Society it was customary to celebrate Washington's birthday with an oration and the reading of Washington's "Farewell Address," but the first notice of a public Anniversary Celebration occurs in 1846-'47, and in the same session the Valedictory Celebration at the close of the session was instituted. These were known respectively as

the Intermediate and the Final Celebrations, and were celebrated as in the case of the Jefferson Society. A like celebration of the joint Societies occurred at the close of each session, at which an oration was delivered by some distinguished gentleman previously invited by a joint committee of the two Societies. It is not known when this was instituted. The next session saw the adoption of the gold pin as the badge of the Washington Society, with the name of the Society and a representation of waves thereon, and the motto "*Quam fluctus diversi, quam mare conjuncti.*" Later, in 1859'60, Washington's coat-of-arms was added. The ribbon badge was a plain white ribbon worn on the left lapel of the coat. A Debater's medal was established in 1856-'57, and in more recent years an Orator's medal also.

In 1849 a new Society, the "Philomathean" was formed by students who withdrew from each of the others, but it was short-lived. In 1852 the "Parthenon" Society was formed by deserters from the Washington Society, whose candidate had failed of election as "Final Orator," but it died out in the year following. About 1856-'57 a third Society, the "Columbian," was essayed, but its existence was not prolonged beyond two years. It has never been possible to maintain a third Literary Society in the University, and the "Jeff." and the "Wash." have continued to divide the field. In April, 1859, Edward Everett delivered at the University his oration on the "Character of Benjamin Franklin," and donated the proceeds to the three Societies. The "Everett Medal" was established with it, to be awarded for the best "Biographical Essay on an American Citizen." On May 19th, 1861, it was resolved to return the sum to the donor, "as soon as the state of the country would admit of it." The State had seceded on April 17th, and on April 20th, 1861, the Final Celebration and the Debater's Medal for that year were dispensed with, and the funds of the Washington Society were patriotically "placed in the hands of the Governor of Vir-

ginia for the defence of the State in the present war with the United States."

In the session of 1861-'62 a few members of both Societies formed the "University Literary Society," which held its meetings for that session in the Hall of the Washington Society. The Jefferson Society was reorganized the following session by the few students in attendance, and continued to hold its meetings during the war, but the Washington Society was not reorganized until the session of 1865-'66.³⁵

On the rolls of these two Societies will be found the names of some of the most prominent men that have ever attended the University. More interest was formerly taken in the Societies than has been the case of late years. In consequence of the troubles ensuing from the elections of orators and debaters by the Societies themselves, about 1875 the custom of selection of these speakers by Committees of the Faculty chosen by the Societies was introduced at the request of the Societies. The speakers deliver their orations, or debate their questions, in the presence of the Committee of the Faculty and the whole Society, and the Committee decides upon whom the honor shall be conferred. This custom has worked very satisfactorily, and the decision of the Committees has given general, if not universal, satisfaction.

JOURNALS. The first journal published at the University was "The Virginia Literary Museum and Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, &c." It was a weekly journal, conducted by some of the Professors from June 17th, 1829, to June 9th, 1830. A bound volume of some 850 pages was preserved in the Library of the University until the fire, but it perished at that time. It contained literary, philological, and scientific articles written by the Professors, but it does not seem to have been continued beyond one year. To the Literary Societies

³⁵ The above account is drawn from a "Catalogue of the Washington Literary Society," printed in Richmond in 1866, which contains the Preface to the earlier Catalogue of 1860. It contains full lists of members of the Society from 1834-'35 to 1865-'66.

was due the effort to establish other journals. "The Collegian" was the first whose name has come down to us, but it did not last long. The writer has never seen a copy. A bound volume, Vol. I for 1839-'40, was preserved in the Library until the fire, but it, too, was then destroyed. This magazine is thought to have lasted three or four years. The Washington Society led the way in 1848-'49 in publishing the "Jefferson Monument Magazine," with the laudable purpose of securing money enough to erect a monument to Thomas Jefferson. It was a thin monthly pamphlet, printed in Charlottesville, of two octavo signatures each (32 pages). Two numbers have fallen into the hands of the writer, Vol. I, No. 8, for May, 1850, and Vol. II, No. 4, for January, 1851, but we are told that "the proceeds not coming up to expectations," it was abandoned in 1851-'52. Its editors were one from each of the four Societies, Jefferson, Washington, Philomathean, and Aesculapian, and one from the "Students at large," for the first-mentioned number, and the same, with the exception of the Philomathean,—which seems to have succumbed,—for the other number. The number for May, 1850, contains a short article on "Reminiscences of College Life," by an old student,—name not given,—of 1832-'36. We learn that "before matriculation [students] were required to master the collegiate *rules and regulations*," and that they did not consider it a violation of their matriculation-pledge "to evade these laws or even to violate them"; that "on court or election days we would be tempted to take dinner at Vowles' or perhaps *something comfortable* at the bar"; they would be seen, and reported to the Chairman, and either reprimanded, "or sent to *rusticate* a week or a fortnight at Bowcock's, or some other secluded tavern." One would not think that this rustication conduced to the reformation of the habit of taking "something comfortable." We also learn that Professor Bonnycastle was a much stricter Chairman than Professor George Tucker. "The Uniform law was then in force, and it was a

continual source of trouble to both student and faculty." "Up to this time the coat and pants of the despised grey cloth were all that were required to be worn," but in Professor Bonnycastle's reign "the vest must be grey, too," which "caused a deep-rooted discontent." The article throws light on student conduct, and gives account of one disturbance, "the affair of the sixty-eight," who were "let off with a reprimand." It is written in a moralizing tone, and closes with quoting Proverbs 1:8-9.

The first Magazine established by the Societies that showed any vitality was "The University Literary Magazine," the first number of which was issued in January, 1857. The name was soon changed to "The Virginia University Magazine," and so continued for many years until it was again changed to "The University of Virginia Magazine" in recent years. It has had a continuous career of over forty years, except that its issue was necessarily suspended during the war. During the short existence of the Columbian Society, an editor from that Society was added to those of the Jefferson and Washington Societies. The number for March, 1859 (Vol. III, No. 6), contains an historical sketch of the University and lists of the M.D.'s, B.L.'s, M.A.'s and B.A.'s, from the establishment of these degrees to June, 1858. This number contains also Professor Holcombe's Intermediate Examination of the Senior class in his School, "to give our stranger readers an idea of how these examinations are arranged and conducted." An amusing account is given of Dr. Smith's visit to those students that "attend lectures and study when they have *nothing else to do*," and of their subsequent interview with the Chairman of the Faculty *in propria persona*.

To encourage literary work the Societies "determined jointly to award a gold medal for the best contribution appearing in each volume [of the Magazine] to be determined by a committee of the professors; the first medal was awarded to a member of the Jeff. Society, at its Final Celebration in 1858." It may be added that the recipient of the Magazine

Medal on that occasion was John Johnson, now a prominent clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina, and author of an admirable military work on the "Defence of Fort Sumter." It is easy to be a *laudator temporis acti*, but it seems to the writer that the Magazine in those days stood on a higher plane than in more recent years, and contained more articles of literary merit, due perhaps to the greater maturity of mind of the writers, but, doubtless, youth of the present day would consider many of those articles decidedly "heavy." If the literary touch is now lighter, its results are more ephemeral.

FRATERNITIES. Next to the Literary Societies the Greek letter Fraternities occupied a large share of the students' attention. They were not as numerous in those days as they have since become. They were introduced into the University in 1852, and gradually increased in number until 1861. Those which have had a continuous existence, except during the war (as given in the first Annual, "Corks and Curls," for 1887-'88), are the $\Delta K E$, $\Phi K \Psi$, $B \Theta \Pi$, $\Phi K \Sigma$, otherwise known as the "Skull and Bones," $X \Phi$, $\Sigma A E$, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ and $\Delta \Psi$. Others then in existence, but which were not revived after the war, were the E. A. and the K. A., and perhaps others, but these are all that are now remembered. Owing to the rigid secrecy then observed, not even the places of meeting were known to others than the members, and it often required considerable "artful dodging" to reach the obscure room without detection. It was, therefore, not possible to have such houses as now adorn the grounds of many Northern colleges. It is supposed that the chief objects of one and all were originally similar, but these have been lost sight of in the course of time, and they have mostly degenerated into social clubs, each one of which considers itself superior to all the rest. A history of Eta Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity (in part by the present writer) will be found in the "Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly" for April, 1888.

The only distinctively social club in those days was that known as the D. E. D. I. L. (Dedil) from its supposed motto, "*Dulce est desipere in loco*," but its history is wrapped in the obscurity of the past, and Clio declines to tell of its deeds.

Athletics were not developed in those days to the extent that they have since attained. There were no Base-ball or Foot-ball Clubs, to train the muscles at the expense of the brains, and to "swing around the circle" in the effort to make a name for the University in physical excellence, regarded by many as far more important than any literary excellence. Mons. D'Alfonse's Gymnasium furnished all the exercise that most students considered necessary, and did its part well in the muscular development of his class.

During the session of 1859-'60, the University Cricket Club was formed, which was continued during this and the following session, much to the benefit and enjoyment of its members, a list of whom for 1860-'61 will be found in the "Virginia University Magazine" for December, 1860. The Cricket field was the open space between the field in which the ice-houses now are and the Cemetery woods, a very indifferent ground, but the best that could then be obtained, as the ice-house field and the base-ball enclosure then formed Professors' gardens, all divided into lots, which were fenced in and enclosed.

The Temperance Union was formed in 1856, but it has not had a continuous existence. On the last dissolution of the organization, its Hall passed into the control of the University.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. At the close of the session of 1857-'58, under the inspiration of the sainted Chaplain, the Rev. Dabney Carr Harrison, who gave up his life for the South at Fort Donelson (and of whom a brief sketch will be found in the "Confederate Veteran" for August, 1899), several meetings of students were held with a view to forming a Young Men's Christian Association, which was duly organized, a Constitu-

tion adopted and officers elected, at the beginning of the following session, October 12th, 1858. Its first President was the John Johnson above mentioned, and there were two official terms in each session, the Presidency being filled by members of the Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations in rotation, as was the case with the Chaplaincy. Regular monthly meetings were held in the Temperance Hall, and all the religious activities of the University students were gradually absorbed by this Association. They conducted Sunday-schools for both white and colored pupils,—separately of course,—in the University Chapel and in the vicinity, the general students' prayer-meeting on Sunday afternoon in the Moral Philosophy lecture-room, prayer-meetings in Charlottesville and at the Poor-house, a Sunday-school in the Ragged Mountains, district prayer-meetings during the week in students' rooms, and wherever an opportunity presented. In 1861 there was as much religion and religious activity in the University as in any distinctively religious institution, notwithstanding that the students were not all *saints*. Many of the Professors were members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and even before this Association was organized, some of them used to conduct students' Bible-classes, among whom may be specially mentioned Prof. Minor, Dr. McGuffey, and Dr. J. S. Davis. (See interesting articles on "The Religious History of the University of Virginia," by the Rev. J. William Jones, D.D., in the "Alumni Bulletin" for February and August, 1897—Vol. III, No. 4, and Vol. IV, No. 2).

MILITARY COMPANIES. It has already been mentioned that, in the early days of the University, a voluntary military company existed, but it was disbanded on account of its unwillingness to submit to certain regulations of the Faculty. The Faculty required that the arms should be kept together in an Armory; the students wished to keep them in their respective rooms, and on this rock the company split and went out of existence, as stated

above. We hear no more of military companies until the session of 1860-'61, when, on the secession of South Carolina (December 20th, 1860), two companies were formed, and were officered by students who had had military training, chiefly at the Virginia Military Institute. They were denominated respectively "The Southern Guard" and "The Sons of Liberty," and consisted of nearly one hundred members in each. The first was commanded by Captain Edward S. Hutter, and the second by Captain James T. Tosh. A list of the commissioned officers of both Companies will be found in the "Virginia University Magazine" for February, 1861. An account of the "Southern Guard," by Captain E. S. Hutter, will be found in the University Annual, "Corks and Curls," for 1889-'90, and of the "Sons of Liberty," by Frank S. Robertson, Orderly Sergeant of the Company, in the "Alumni Bulletin" for May, 1895 (Vol. II, No. 1). Each of these accounts contains as complete rolls of the two companies as the writers could supply. On the night of the secession of Virginia, Wednesday, April 17th, 1861, the companies went,—along with the two volunteer companies from Charlottesville, the "Monticello Guard" and the "Albemarle Rifles," and others taken up *en route*,—to Harper's Ferry, in hopes of surprising the place, but in consequence of delays on the way, they did not reach there until Friday morning, April 19th, about daybreak, whereas Lieutenant Roger Jones, U. S. A., hearing of the movement, had burnt the Armory and other buildings and retreated the night before. The two companies remained at Harper's Ferry only until the following Monday, when they were ordered back to the University, and although they tendered their services to the State, General Lee declined to receive them as organizations; hence they disbanded and entered different arms of the service as individuals, many members becoming commissioned officers.

In this connection it may be mentioned that in the winter of 1861 the students almost to a

man were in favor of the secession of Virginia and her union with her Southern sisters. After the organization of the Southern Confederacy and the adoption of a flag, a movement was set on foot to erect this flag on top of the Rotunda, lashing it to the lightning-rod that then stood there. To anticipate a similar movement to erect a flag on the part of certain students on Dawson's Row, seven students on Carr's Hill, then a private boarding-house,—six members of the "Southern Guard" and one of the "Sons of Liberty,"—determined to erect the Confederate Flag on top of the Rotunda, and succeeded in doing it on

Friday night, February 26th, 1861. As the State had not yet seceded, the Chairman of the Faculty courteously announced that, if the gentlemen who erected the flag would take it down, nothing more would be said about it. They would have done so, but were anticipated by other students, and when the flag was brought to the Rotunda steps, it served as the text for several "red-hot" secession speeches, after which it was taken to Carr's Hill by its owners, and there waved on top of one of the buildings until Confederate flags were no rarity at the University.³⁰

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

By Professor Francis H. Smith, Senior Professor in the University.

The fact that the South was an invaded country during the Civil War naturally caused a suspension of exercises in almost all of her higher institutions of learning. The older students were needed in the army, and parents were unwilling to be separated far from their younger boys. It was the singular good fortune of the University of Virginia to pass through these four sad years without suspension of lectures, with a trifling exception, for a single day. Her Faculty, but for one or two substitutes, was unchanged, and present for duty. Her bell promptly announced the opening of each session on the first of October, and rang out the signal for each lecture throughout the unbroken term of nine months, just as in time of peace. The absence of interruption from military movements, at a place distant thirty miles or less from some of the greatest battle-fields of the war, was remarkable. The cannon shots of Manassas, of Piedmont and Appomattox resounded through her arcades. Yet no Federal soldier, except a prisoner, was seen at this point until the spring of 1864, when General Sheridan passed on his way from the Valley to Petersburg, and camped for several days at the University. Finding it in active operation, doing its peaceful work in its old way, the general promptly placed a sufficient guard over it, under command of a

gallant Michigan soldier, and not a particle of injury was done to it or its property while the United States Army was there.

The resolution of the Board of Visitors not to suspend lectures was not adopted in view of a four years war. Had the protracted contest been foreseen, it is likely that such suspension would have been ordered. The resolution was taken from session to session. Mr. Davis on the Southern side, declared that the war would be a short one, and this prediction was repeated from year to year. Mr. Seward, on the other side, also repeatedly fixed on ninety days or similar periods for its duration. The entire land, South and North, fondly hoped they were right. In this hope it naturally seemed to be desirable that the early cessation of the strife should find the University in vigorous life and motion.

Thus it happened that in these years of universal changes in almost all other places in

³⁰ An account of this escapade by one of the number, the late Dr. R. C. M. Page, will be found in "Corks and Curls" for 1889-'90. It needs correction in some minor particulars, and especially in giving the name of William N. Wellford as one of the seven. It should be P. Louis Burwell, Orderly Sergeant of the "Southern Guard." One of the number gave up his life at Gettysburg, and one in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington. Two have died since the war, and three are still living. All served throughout the war in the Confederate service, as did nearly all the members of both military companies.

the South, a visitor to the University of Virginia would have found no striking difference between these times and those of peace, save the diminished number of students present. These consisted, of course, of those who, by tender age or by disability, either natural or received in battle, were exempt from military service. So side by side on the University walks might be seen the beardless boy and the scarred veteran. It speaks eloquently for the South, to tell the small number of the whole body. The attendance the year before the war was 604. The average attendance during the war was 54 per annum. The conditions of graduation being the same, of the 604, 138 took diplomas, while of the 54, 11 succeeded.

It must not be supposed that the members of the Faculty were indifferent to the cause in which their fellow-citizens were hazarding their lives, or that they were less hearty in their devotion to the Southern Confederacy or in their belief in the righteousness of its contention, because, as a body, they remained at their posts. They did what their Board of Visitors thought it wisest for them to do, and what their fellow-citizens represented in the Confederate Congress and State Legislature, indicated, by their acts of exemption, to be their judgment of the duty of the College Teachers of the South. At the same time there was no pressure of restraint brought to bear on those Professors who, from possessing a military education or from other noble reasons, felt it to be their duty to join the army in the field. Besides these, other Professors found that they could actively and directly aid the Southern cause while attending to their ordinary collegiate duties. Thus two of the Medical Professors had prominent places and work in the neighboring Confederate Hospitals, and one of the Professors of Science gave important help in the preparation of explosives; while another served with Commodore Maury as a Committee of Weights and Measures, by appointment of President Davis.

Two of the Faculty actually left the University to enter the Army. One of these, the

Professor of Mathematics, Albert T. Bledsoe, a graduate of West Point, was commissioned Colonel by his classmate Jefferson Davis, but before he joined his regiment, was detailed to serve in the War Department as Chief of the Bureau of War. In this capacity he served until he left for England in 1863.

The other resignation was that of the lamented Lewis Minor Coleman, Professor of Latin, who at the outset of the war raised an artillery company in his native county, of which he was chosen Captain. But he soon rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, and received his death wound at the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862.

A third Professor, without resigning, devoted his vacations to active service in the army. While gallantly serving on the staff of General J. B. Gordon, in 1864, he was severely wounded. His halting gait touchingly reminds his hosts of friends of those years of double duty. After the war, he resumed his academic work with ever-growing fame, and in 1876 he was invited to take the Chair of Greek, which he still holds, in the Johns Hopkins University. No one need be told that we speak of Dr. Gildersleeve.

It is idle to suppose that any part of the South, however secluded, was free from the excitement of 1861. The rapid movement of public events in the spring of that year, the natural exaggeration of these in the daily newspapers, and the numberless sensational unfounded reports that filled the air, made even the quiet shades of the University a scene of shifting excitements. The students formed themselves into two large companies—one with blue uniforms and the other with red—drilling daily under their chosen officers, Captains Hutter and Tosh. The Faculty formed a smaller company,—an awkward squad indeed,—which wisely for a time performed its evolutions in a private room, but later on grew bold enough to appear on the lawn to the boundless amusement of the better drilled students. Armed with old-fashioned flint-lock muskets of antiquated pattern, gotten from a

revolutionary residue long kept in the State Arsenal at Lexington, which they held at all inclinations to the vertical, they presented the most wonderful variety of movements for each word of command. It was too much for human composure to see the pairs of optics converged upon Mr. Schele, when he gave the sharp, convulsive command, "Attention, Squat," as it sounded to us. Fortunately for the Confederacy, whose collapse would, doubtless, otherwise have thus been hastened, this squad calculated to be so formidable to its friends and such a source of hilarity to its foes, was never called to the field. Its roll-call would now be answered by only one or two grav-haired men. The rest, with varying fortune and often with sad and unexpected endings, have gone—many to obscure, but none to dishonorable graves.

The University of Virginia has been believed at the North and by many at the South, to have been a hotbed of Secessionists and an early and prominent propagator of the revolutionary doctrines which, as these people charge, produced the War between the States. Whatever be the merit or the historical result of the doctrines of Yancey and Keitt, neither the State of Virginia nor its University can justly be regarded as responsible for them. The head of the University Law School, and its most honored and influential teacher from 1845 to 1895, was the beloved John B. Minor. He was a thorough States-rights patriot of the type of Madison and Jefferson. The sober views of these founders of the Republic he taught with clearness and enthusiasm. In this he only continued to inculcate the teachings of his predecessor and preceptor, Professor Davis. If the subsequent assignment of these topics to an Adjunct Professor of brilliant talent and extraordinary oratorical power, who leaned to the views of the secessionist school, occasioned for a time just before the war the prevalence of such views among the young and more fiery spirits in the law class, it is still only just, in forming an opinion of the political influence of the University, to take

into consideration its entire history,—just as we judge of a man's sentiments by the tenor of his whole conversation and not by his utterances during a temporary fever. In this spirit we prefer to estimate the political leaning of the institution by the uniform teaching of its great Law Professors, Lomax, Davis, Tucker and Minor, covering seventy years, rather than by the temporary influence of a gifted Adjunct. The occurrence of such an inconsistency in its history only demonstrates the Academic freedom which reigns within its walls. [It may safely be said, however, that the views of this professor, later the Hon. James P. Holcombe, were held by the large majority of the students in the winter of 1861.—Editor.]

We have referred to the fact that the University buildings and property were spared and protected by General Sheridan in 1864. It is but just to the Confederate authorities to say that, despite the dearth of hospital buildings in the South, they never diverted the University structures to such an use, although they might have pleaded necessity for such a course. It was rumored in 1862 that Stonewall Jackson meditated an order to that effect, but if he did, he never issued it. The halls and dormitories were used in the summer vacation of 1861 to receive the wounded Federals and Confederates from the field of first Manassas, not by military order, but solely by the humane feelings of the University officials.

As to the daily life of student and professor during those times of blockade and confusion, volumes might be written. The privation cheerily met, the simplicity unavoidable and at last merrily adopted in food and attire, were easily borne, because they were universal. The hardships of the University community were those of the whole South, and all together were a trifle compared to those which were suffered by their brothers and fathers in the camp. In the retrospect, it is not the bare table nor the ragged coat which we recall with sorrow, but the graves which hide so many forms, which else would walk the land with us.

[This article was kindly contributed by Professor Smith at the request of the Editor, and gives an inside view of the University during the war.]

CHAPTER XIII.

THE UNIVERSITY FROM 1865 TO THE PRESENT DAY (1899). THE FACULTY AND ITS CHANGES. NEW SCHOOLS INSTITUTED. DEGREES AND THEIR CHANGES. LOCAL EXAMINATIONS. TEACHERS' COURSES. EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN. THE WOMAN QUESTION. THE PRESIDENT QUESTION. SCHOLARSHIPS. FELLOWSHIPS. STUDENT ACTIVITIES SINCE 1865. "STUDENT LIFE IN THE UNIVERSITY, 1870-1874," PAPER BY THE HON. R. T. W. DUKE, JR., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.



At the close of the session of 1860-'61, the students who had not already left the University returned to their homes and enlisted in the Confederate service. A few remained at the University in attendance upon the Military School that was organized there for the summer, occupying themselves also in drilling recruits for the volunteer companies that were quartered temporarily in the University buildings, and these entered the service later.

The University was never closed, but the few students in attendance during the war were either too young to enlist in the service, or were wounded and disabled soldiers. The Catalogue for 1865-'66 gives the following numbers for each of the preceding sessions: 1861-'62, 66; 1862-'63, 46; 1863-'64, 50; 1864-'65, 55.

THE FACULTY AND ITS CHANGES. NEW SCHOOLS INSTITUTED.

The Professors continued at their posts, except Professors Bledsoe and Coleman, as stated above. Professor Robert T. Massie, a former Instructor in Mathematics, was Professor of Mathematics, *ad interim*, 1861-'62. Thereafter Professor F. H. Smith gave in-

struction in Mathematics, 1863-'65. Professor Gildersleeve undertook instruction in Latin in addition to Greek, 1861-'66, continuing as Professor of Ancient Languages 1865-'66. He served as volunteer Aide on General John B. Gordon's staff in Early's Valley campaign of the summer of 1864, and received a wound that rendered him lame for life.

The depreciation of Confederate money, and the necessary falling-off in the number of students, seriously affected the means of subsistence of the professors. Mr. Minor says (O. D. M., Oct., 1870, p. 612:) "The average emolument was in 1862-'63 reduced to \$319 in gold, and as the currency was daily depreciating, it was obvious at the close of that session that a crisis had arrived, and that the question was to be resolved whether the institution must not be suspended." At their meeting in June, 1863, the Visitors considered the matter, and "after deducting from the income of the University the amount they thought necessary for officers' salaries, repairs, and other expenses, directed the residue to be equally divided amongst the professors *in full payment of their salaries from the University.*" This provision, salary and fees included, amounted to but from \$50 to \$100 in gold; hence a memorial was addressed to the

Legislature, and the result was the Act of March 4th, 1864, appropriating \$37,500 in currency to the University, and allowing each professor, "in addition to the fees of tuition to which he is now entitled by law,—out of the said annual appropriation the sum not exceeding \$3,000" (Acts of 1863-'64, Ch. 20). This Act also provided that "Any citizen of Virginia, who shall have been discharged from the military service of the State and of the Confederate States on account of wounds in battle, and who shall satisfy the authorities of the University that he is a man of suitable character and capacity (and that he is unable to pay the fees and charges) shall be entitled to the full course of instruction at the University, without charge for tuition, use of the laboratories, lecture-rooms, public halls, or dormitories." While this diminished the fees of the professors, it was a great boon to impoverished Virginia students who had been disabled in military service, and it showed an appreciation of their services.

A new Board of Visitors was appointed on February 29th, 1864, the four-year term of the former Board having expired by limitation, and to this Board, at its meeting in May, a communication was submitted by the Faculty arguing against "a limit upon the emoluments of the professors." The Board, thereupon, "abolished the limitation upon the professors' emoluments, but abstained from any direct expression of opinion as to the propriety of the policy." (O. D. M., October, 1870, p. 616.) While this limitation, doubtless, caused some hardship to the professors, it should be remembered that there was another side to the question, which it is not necessary to go into here.

This Board was superseded immediately after the war, in June, 1865, by a new Board appointed by "Governor" Pierpont, Governor of the *bogus* State of Virginia, formed during the war by a handful of so-called loyal Virginians, consisting merely of a few of the residents of that portion of Virginia that was under the control of the Federal troops. The

State of West Virginia had been unconstitutionally formed late in 1862 out of the forty-eight counties of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, to which severance Virginia had never given her consent. After the formation of this State there was not the shadow of an excuse for the existence of a "loyal" State of Virginia, but "Governor" Pierpont removed his capital from Wheeling to Alexandria and continued as nominal "Governor of Virginia," controlling only so much territory as the Federal troops occupied, and the inhabitants of that were "loyal" to the Confederate State of Virginia. After the close of the war "Governor" Pierpont was for a time,—until Virginia was transformed into "Military District No. 1,"—recognized as "Governor of Virginia," so he removed the Board appointed February 29th, 1864, by Governor William Smith, whose authority was no longer recognized by the United States Government, and appointed this new Board. In justice it must be said that this Board was composed of some of the most estimable citizens of Virginia, so no objection could be taken to its *personnel*.

In their report to this Board at its meeting in July, 1865, the Faculty reiterated the views expressed to the former Board, and it was "Ordered, That for the present it is not deemed advisable to place any restrictions on the amount of fees to be received by the professors, and the maximum of compensation is therefore abolished"; and at their special meeting in August the Board further "Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board it is not only temporarily inexpedient, but erroneous in principle, to establish a maximum of compensation to the professors of the University."

The Faculty, therefore, addressed themselves most energetically to the task of preparing for the opening of the session of 1865-'66. "The money that was required to carry on the needful repairs and to make other preliminary preparations, they borrowed on their individual credit, and they made arrangements,

with the consent of the Visitors, whereby the Chairman, with the gratuitous aid of the other professors, was to discharge the duties of Proctor, Superintendent of Grounds, and Auditor of Accounts, in addition to his proper functions, at a nominal salary of \$200 for all four offices, for which before the war \$4,300 had been paid (O. D. M., October, 1870, pp. 617-18). The result justified the means. The professors had counted on 150 to 200 students; the public, on 50 to 100; "whilst no less

As the result of the management by the Faculty, "During the year 1865-'66, under the able administration of the Chairman of the Faculty, the most necessary and costly repairs were made, the enclosures were renewed in substantial form, a considerable amount of old floating debt was liquidated, the arrears of interest on the funded debt fully paid, all current expenses discharged, and a surplus of some \$200 was turned over to the newly appointed Proctor, who thence-



Lobby of Academic Building.

than 258 actually presented themselves" (p. 618). This success strengthened the appeal to the Legislature for a continuance of the annuity of \$15,000, which was granted in the Lower House by a bare constitutional majority. It was further provided that this sum, "if not realized from the literary fund, to which it has been heretofore charged, shall be payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated" (Acts of 1865-'66, Ch. 108, February 23d, 1866).

forward, under the direction of the Board of Visitors, managed the finances and controlled the expenditures of the institution." This is a signal testimony to the ability with which the Faculty had managed the University during the first year after the war (1865-'66).

As Dr. Bledsoe did not resume his chair, the first professor appointed by the new Board was that of Mathematics, to which Professor Charles S. Venable was chosen in 1865. After thirty-one years service he resigned in 1896,

and was appointed Emeritus Professor in that department. The following session the chair of Ancient Languages was divided, and Professor William E. Peters was appointed to the chair of Latin (1866), who still survives in the active discharge of his duties. At the same time Professor Stephen O. Southall was elected to the chair of Law formerly held by Professor Holcombe, Professor John B. Minor having discharged the duties of this chair, as well as his own, Common and Statute Law, from 1861 to 1866. Professor Southall died suddenly in November, 1884, and was succeeded by Professor James H. Gilmore, who filled the chair until 1896, when this chair was discontinued as a separate School, and its subjects were distributed among the other professors of Law.

On the Catalogue of 1865-'66 we first find a "School of Civil Engineering," conducted by the professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. In addition to the special studies in these Schools, Mineralogy and Geology and Geometrical Drawing were included in the course.

In view of the demand for practical education for "thorough instruction in those departments of science most useful in their application to the industrial pursuits of life," the Faculty represented, in their report to the Board of Visitors in June, 1866, the expediency of creating a School of Applied Mathematics and one of Analytical Chemistry and Technology, and in their next annual report they showed that it was possible to set aside \$2,000 for these purposes, but as this was not sufficient to maintain these two Schools, "The Faculty, in order to facilitate the success of the experiment, offered to contribute from their private means \$2000 a year for five years to be used by the Visitors at their discretion in fostering the proposed departments as circumstances might make necessary" (*loc. cit.*, p. 618). At their meeting in June, 1867, the Board thereupon established these two chairs, and accepted the offer of the Faculty for their

support, a most liberal and unselfish contribution.

To the chair of Applied Mathematics and Engineering they elected a Pole and an Hungarian patriot, Professor Leopold J. Boeck, who held this chair from 1867 to 1875, when he resigned, and Professor William M. Thornton was chosen Adjunct Professor,—made full Professor in 1883,—and still continues in the discharge of his duties. Professor Boeck was born in 1823 "of noble parents," and died in 1896 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whither he had removed in 1876. A short sketch of his life will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for May, 1896 (Vol. III, No. 1).

To the chair of Applied Chemistry an Englishman, who had served through the war as Ordnance Officer in the Confederate service, and later as Professor in a Medical School in New Orleans, Louisiana, Dr. John W. Mallet, was chosen. On the death of Dr. Maupin in 1871, Dr. Mallet was transferred to the chair of General Chemistry, including Industrial Chemistry, which position he still holds, although he was for two years (1883-'85) connected with other institutions.

In 1872 Professor Frank P. Dunnington was made Adjunct Professor,—full Professor in 1885,—of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, who still fills this chair. Professor Dunnington filled the chair of General Chemistry also in 1883-'84 and 1884-'85, in the absence of Dr. Mallet.

During the session of 1866-'67 the number of students largely increased, reaching 490, a larger number than had ever attended the University previous to 1854-'55, the number in that year having reached 514.

In the Catalogue for this session will be found a "Table exhibiting the number of Students and the state of the several Schools of the University from its commencement." An inspection of this Table gives an interesting view of the progress of the University in its several departments for forty years, with its fluctuations during the first twenty years of its existence. The decade from 1850-60 was one of

uninterrupted prosperity, notwithstanding the slight fluctuations after 1856-57. The Virginia schools, taught by Alumni of the University, were annually sending up greater numbers of students, and these better prepared than ever before, so that but for the outbreak of the war a most prosperous future might have been predicted. The war, however, destroyed all calculations. While maintaining a bare existence during the war, in 1865 the University had to take a fresh start. But the buildings remained uninjured, the Faculty were nearly all there in place, and the lack of means alone on the part of the Southern people retarded its career. It is considered remarkable that the first session (1865-66) showed 258 matriculates, of whom 91 were from other States than Virginia, and the second session (1866-67) showed the unexampled increase to 490, of whom 271 were from other States, a much larger number than from Virginia alone. It was the first of the Southern institutions to recuperate, and to throw open its doors to all comers. Of this number 81 were medical students and 121 law students, leaving 288 in the academic department. Many of these were young men of mature age, whose education had been cut short by the war and who were now eager to take advantage of the opportunities presented at the University. This revival of the University in the second session after the war is a strong testimony to the desire of the Southern people for education, and to the sacrifices that they were willing to make for it when all industries were prostrate.

At the close of this session (1866-67) Dr. Henry Howard resigned the chair of Medicine, which he had held since 1839, and Dr. James F. Harrison, formerly Surgeon in the United States and the Confederate States navies, was chosen to fill the chair. Dr. Howard was born in Frederick County, Maryland, May 29, 1791, and died in Charlottesville, Virginia, March 1, 1874; his remains lie in the University Cemetery. Dr. Harrison filled the chair of Medicine until 1886, serving as Chairman of the Faculty from 1873, when he re-

signed and removed to Prince William County, Virginia, where he died a few years ago. He was succeeded by Dr. William C. Dabney, an alumnus of the University and a practicing physician of Charlottesville. Dr. Dabney filled this chair with distinguished ability and contributed by his numerous writings in medical journals and encyclopaedias to the advancement of medical science. He was born in Albemarle County, July 4, 1849, and was cut off at the early age of forty-five, August 20, 1894. A handsome monument to his memory was erected by subscription in the University Cemetery, bearing the following testimony to the esteem in which he was held: "Erected by grateful patients and friends as a memorial of his charities, his labors and his skill." He was succeeded in 1895 by Dr. A. Harper Buckmaster, of New York City, who still occupies the chair.

By the will of the late Samuel Miller, of Campbell County, Virginia, a native of Albemarle County, the University received in 1869 a gift of \$100,000 to endow a department of Scientific and Practical Agriculture, the first gift of considerable amount that the University had ever received. Owing to litigation it was a few years before this gift became available, but the money was finally paid, and in 1872 Dr. John R. Page, an alumnus of the University, and then a Professor in the Washington University School of Medicine at Baltimore, Maryland, was appointed to the chair of Natural History and Agriculture, later denominated Agriculture, Zoology and Botany. To this chair an experimental farm was attached, which was cultivated for some years, but the benefits derived from its cultivation did not equal the expense involved, so the cultivation of the farm was discontinued, leaving the instruction purely theoretical. Dr. Page held this chair until 1887, when he resigned and the chair was vacant for one year. Scientific and Practical Agriculture was not popular in the University, and few students pursued the course in this School. The title of the chair was then changed to Biology and Agriculture,

and Professor Albert H. Tuttle, formerly of the State University of Ohio, was chosen, in 1888, to fill it, which position he still holds. The title of the chair shows that but a small part of the time of the Professor is occupied in the teaching of Agriculture, a large portion being devoted to Medical Biology, and this chair now forms a part of the Medical Department. The bulk of the endowment is used in the support of this chair, but a part is devoted to scholarships for students, and a small part to the chairs of Applied Mathematics and of Analytical Chemistry.

On the death of Dr. William H. McGuffey, on May 4, 1873, Professor Noah K. Davis, formerly President of Bethel College, Kentucky, was appointed to the chair of Moral Philosophy, and still fills that chair. Dr. McGuffey, as mentioned above, is gratefully remembered by many old students for the stimulus to thought and development of the youthful mind that he gave, making the course in Moral Philosophy one of the most popular, and at the same time most instructive, courses in the University. If a student read the text assigned, and listened to the lectures delivered, he must learn. Professors Tucker, McGuffey and Davis have been the only occupants of this chair.

The position of Demonstrator of Anatomy, established in 1827,—the first position filled after the appointment of the original Faculty,—had been occupied from 1853 to 1865 by Dr. B. W. Allen. In 1865 Dr. Allen resigned, and Dr. J. Edgar Chancellor filled the position from 1865 to 1872. Upon his resignation Dr. William B. Towles, an alumnus of the University, was appointed, and on the death of Dr. John Staige Davis, in 1885, Dr. Towles was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica. Dr. Douglas Tardy was Demonstrator of Anatomy for two years (1885-87), and Dr. Richard H. Whitehead for the succeeding two years (1887-89), when Dr. William G. Christian was appointed. On the death of Dr. Towles, September 15, 1893, soon after delivering the opening lecture of

his course for that session, Dr. Christian, an alumnus of the University, was appointed Acting Professor of Anatomy and Surgery for the session, and at its close was elected to the chair, which he still fills. Dr. Towles was born March 7, 1847. He was distinguished as a teacher of Anatomy, and annually lectured on this subject in the Medical School of the University of Vermont. The Faculty memorial, adopted soon after his death, will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for May, 1894 (Vol. I, No. 1).

The next change in the Faculty not heretofore noted was the resignation of Prof. Gildersleeve in 1876 to accept the chair of Greek in the new Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland. Professor Gildersleeve had been connected with the University of Virginia for twenty years, and his resignation was universally regretted. He was succeeded by Prof. Thomas R. Price, an alumnus of the University, and Professor of Greek and English in Randolph-Macon College, Virginia. He filled the chair for six years (1876-82), when he resigned to accept the chair of English in Columbia College, New York. Professor John H. Wheeler, from Bowdoin College, Maine, was chosen his successor, and remained at the University for five years (1882-87), when he resigned on account of ill-health, and died a few months later. Professor Wheeler taught Greek as literature, and not solely as language. He was succeeded by Professor Milton W. Humphreys, who then held the chair of Greek in the University of Texas, and he still continues at the University of Virginia.

In 1875-76 the University received the munificent gift of \$68,000 from Mr. Lewis Brooks, of Rochester, New York, for the erection and equipment of a Museum of Natural History and Geology, increased the following year by \$6,000 from Mr. Brooks' brothers, Rev. Samuel Brooks and Garcy Brooks, Esq., and other friends, for its completion.

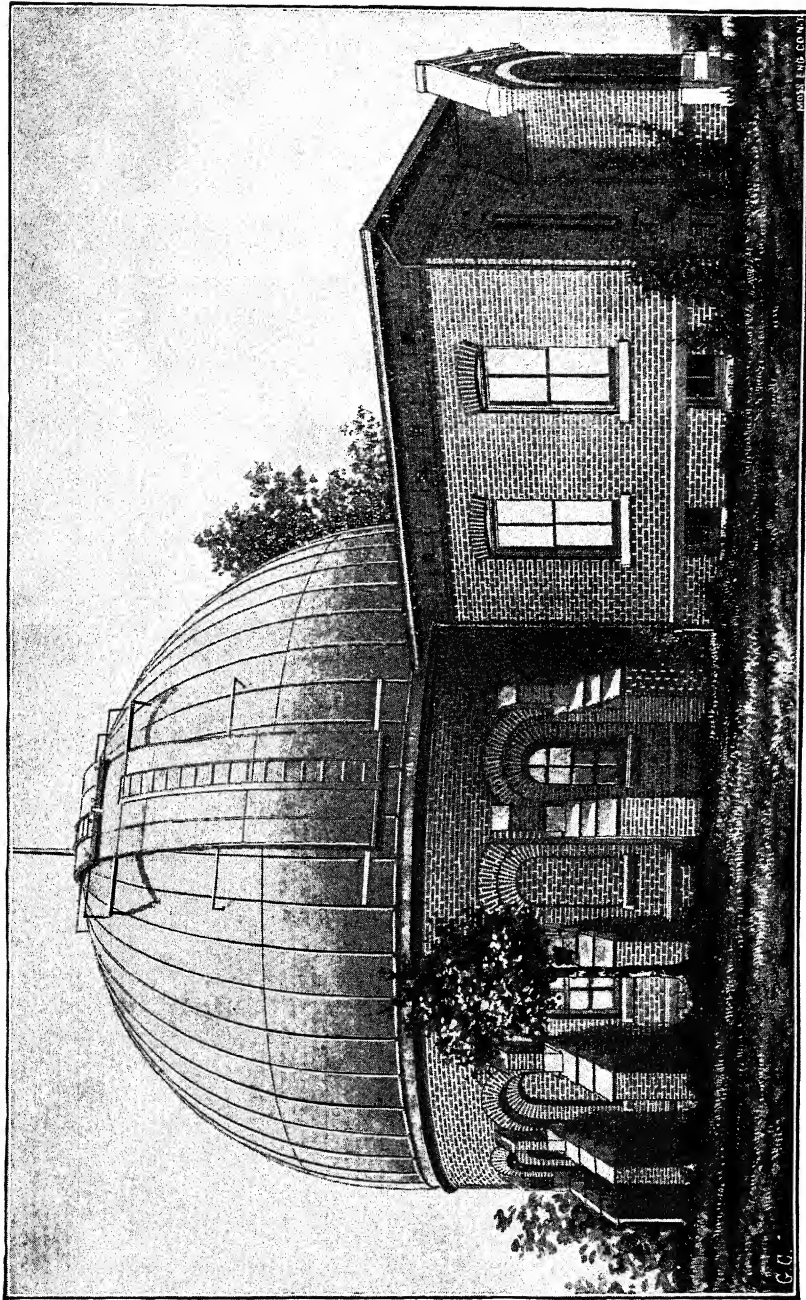
In 1878 the gift of \$50,000 was received from Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington,

District of Columbia, for the endowment of the chair of Natural History and Geology, which supplied an important need of the University. To this chair in 1879 Professor William M. Fontaine, an alumnus of the University (M. A. 1859), and Professor of Geology in the West Virginia University, was chosen, who still occupies this position. In 1876 Mr. Corcoran, the ever-ready benefactor of all public objects, had presented to the University \$5,000 for the Library, and \$50,000 for the endowment equally of the chairs of Moral Philosophy and of History and Literature. These benefactions were a great addition to the funds of the University, and permitted its expansion in much-desired directions.

As early as November 15, 1872, the Executive Committee of the Society of Alumni, which had been incorporated by Act of Legislature in 1868, issued a Circular proposing to raise \$500,000 for the endowment of the University, and urging the Alumni and friends of the University to make contributions to this object. This was aided by a Circular of February 6, 1873, from the students of the University other than Virginians, and it was followed up the same year (1873) with a second Circular from the Executive Committee of the Society of Alumni, containing a sketch of the history of the University and extracts from the Annual Report for 1872 of the recently appointed Superintendent of Public Education, the Rev. Dr. William H. Ruffner, formerly Chaplain of the University, strongly urging the claims of the University upon the people of the State. It was too soon after the war to effect much, and the results were by no means commensurate with the efforts and expectations. But upon the offer on certain conditions by Mr. Leander J. McCormick, a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, and a resident of Chicago, Illinois, of a Refracting Telescope with a 26-inch lens, a companion to the one in the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, and valued at \$50,000, efforts were again made from 1878 to 1881 to raise a sufficient sum to comply with the con-

ditions. This was accomplished by April, 1881, the sum of \$75,000, of which Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of New York, contributed \$25,000,—having been raised by the Alumni and friends of the University for the endowment of the Directorship of the Observatory. In addition to the Telescope, Mr. McCormick contributed \$18,000 to the Observatory building fund, so that in 1882 the Observatory and a residence for the Director were erected on Mt. Jefferson, formerly Observatory Mountain, and the Chair of Practical Astronomy was established and filled by the appointment of Prof. Ormond Stone, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cincinnati, who still continues to fill this chair. This was a most important addition to the scientific equipment of the University, and placed it on a par with any Institution in this country in its facilities for instruction in Practical Astronomy.

In the same year (1882) the chair of History and Literature was divided, Professor Holmes retaining History and Political Economy, denominated the School of Historical Science, and a new chair of the English Language and Literature was established. This was filled by the appointment of Professor James M. Garnett, an alumnus of the University (M. A. 1859), and previously Principal of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and Professor of History and the English Language and Literature in that Institution. Professor Garnett filled this chair for eleven years, when, on the receipt of a gift of \$60,000 from Mrs. Linden Kent, of Washington, District of Columbia, for the endowment of a separate chair of English Literature, in memory of her late husband, this chair was divided in 1893, and Professor Charles W. Kent, of the University of Tennessee, was appointed to the chair of English Literature, which chair he still holds. Professor Garnett retained the chair of the English Language for three years, until 1896, when he resigned on account of the consolidation of this chair with the chair of Modern Languages, "in view," as stated in the resolution of the Board of Visitors, "of the



Leander McCormick Observatory.

deficit in the revenues of the University, and in what the Board regard as the direction of an absolutely necessary retrenchment." At the same time one of the chairs in the Law department was dispensed with, and its subjects were assigned to the other three professors.

On the resignation of Dr. James L. Cabell, at the close of the session of 1888-89, after nearly fifty-two years' service to the University (1837-89), Dr. Paul B. Barringer was appointed Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Surgery, and full Professor the following year. Dr. Cabell died August 13, 1889, and is buried in the University Cemetery. His eminent services to the University have been mentioned above. Later, Surgery was united with Anatomy, and Materia Medica with Physiology. Dr. Barringer is an alumnus of the University and was formerly Professor in Davidson College, North Carolina. He has filled the position of Chairman of the Faculty since 1896, in succession to Professor William M. Thornton, who had occupied the position since 1888, succeeding Professor Charles S. Venable, who had held the office a second time for two years.

In 1889 certain other changes were made in the Faculty. The Chair of Historical Science was virtually divided, Professor Holmes retaining Political Economy and the Science of Society, and Professor Richard Heath Dabney, an alumnus of the University and Professor of History in the University of Indiana, being appointed Adjunct Professor of History. On the death of Professor Holmes on November 4, 1897, Professor Dabney was appointed Professor of Historical and Economical Science, which chair he still holds. The positions held by Professor Holmes have been mentioned above. In the same year Professor William H. Perkinson, an alumnus of the University and Instructor in Modern Languages, was made Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, and the following year Adjunct Professor of French and German, with the duty of giving instruction in French and German, Pro-

fessor Schele De Vere retaining Spanish and Italian. On the resignation of Professor Schele in 1895, the School of Modern Languages was reconstituted as a School of Romance Languages and one of Teutonic Languages. To the former Professor James A. Harrison, of Washington and Lee University, and an alumnus of the University of Virginia, was chosen, and to the latter Professor William H. Perkinson. The following year the English Language was assigned to the chair of Professor Harrison, and Italian was transferred to that of Professor Perkinson, and they so remained until the death of Professor Perkinson on November 7, 1898. A brief sketch of Professor Perkinson will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for November, 1898, (Vol. V, No. 3.)

At the close of the session of 1898-99, German and English were assigned to Professor Harrison, and Professor Richard H. Wilson, Instructor in Romance Languages in the Johns Hopkins University, was chosen Associate Professor of Romance Languages in the University, who entered upon his duties in September, 1899. A sketch of Professor Wilson will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for August, 1899.

Owing to Professor Minor's advancing years, and the necessity of having some relief from his onerous duties, his son, Mr. John B. Minor, Jr., was appointed Instructor in Law in 1890, which position he held for three years, when he was succeeded by his brother, Mr. Raleigh C. Minor. In this year (1893) Mr. William Minor Lile was appointed Professor of Common and Statute Law and Mercantile Law, and the courses in Law were reconstituted. Mr. Raleigh C. Minor was made Adjunct Professor of Law in 1895, and full Professor in 1899. On the death of Professor John B. Minor, on July 29, 1895, after fifty years' service, he was succeeded by Professor Walter D. Dabney, an alumnus of the University, and then Solicitor for the State Department in Washington. Professor Minor's great services have been noted in the preced-

ing chapter. His remains lie in the University Cemetery.

As already stated, in 1896 the chair of Law held by Professor James H. Gilmore was discontinued, and its subjects were assigned to the other professors.

On the death of Professor Dabney on March 12, 1899,—of whom a brief sketch will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for August, 1899, (Vol. VI, No. 2),—Professor Charles A. Graves, of Washington and Lee University, was chosen his successor, and entered upon his duties in September, 1899.

It should be mentioned that, at the close of the session of 1894-95, in commemoration of his fifty years' service, a marble bust of Professor John B. Minor was presented to the University by his old pupils and other friends, and was placed in a conspicuous position in the Library. The presentation was accompanied by suitable addresses, but the condition of Professor Minor's health forbade his presence, although he received his friends at his residence that day, many of whom attended to testify their love and veneration.

In 1891 Professor William H. Echols, an alumnus of the University, and Professor in the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri, was appointed Adjunct Professor of Applied Mathematics, which position he held until the resignation of Professor Charles S. Venable in 1896, when he was appointed his successor as Professor of Mathematics, which chair he still holds. At the same time Mr. James M. Page was appointed Adjunct, later Associate, Professor of Mathematics, and still holds this position, giving instruction to both undergraduate and post-graduate students.

In 1894 Dr. John Staige Davis, an alumnus of the University, and Instructor in Medical Biology, Pathology and Hygiene, was appointed Adjunct Professor of Pathology and Hygiene, and in 1899, Professor of these subjects.

The Faculty of the University now consists of twenty-one Professors and two Associate Professors, and several Instructors, chiefly in the Medical Department.

It will be seen from the above that since 1865 the University has greatly developed in the direction of scientific studies, keeping pace with modern progress in those studies. Schools of Applied Mathematics and Engineering, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, Biology and Agriculture, Natural History and Geology, and Practical Astronomy, six in all, have been instituted, and the facilities for the prosecution of these studies have been increased by the erection of a Chemical Laboratory, a Museum of Natural History, an Observatory, with its large Telescope, the institution of a Biological Laboratory, and very recently the erection of a special building devoted to Mechanics and Engineering, and of one devoted to Physics and Electricity. The equipment of the University is thus excellent for the prosecution of these studies, and is not surpassed anywhere in the South.

Some development has also been made on the literary side. The former School of History of Literature is now represented by a School of Historical and Economical Science and one of English Literature. The former School of Modern Languages has been divided into a School of Teutonic Languages and one of Romance Languages, with the former of which the English Language, once a separate school, has been incorporated.

The Law Department is now represented by three Professors, where previous to 1865 it contained but two, although at one time it had been increased to four Professors, one chair having been dispensed with.

The Medical Department is now represented by five Professors, where formerly it had but four, a separate chair of Pathology and Hygiene having been instituted.

In addition to these Professors, the Professor of Biology and Agriculture gives instruction in Medical Biology, and several Instructors add their services in different subjects. A Dispensary was erected some years ago, and a Hospital is projected, which will greatly increase the facilities for clinical instruction.

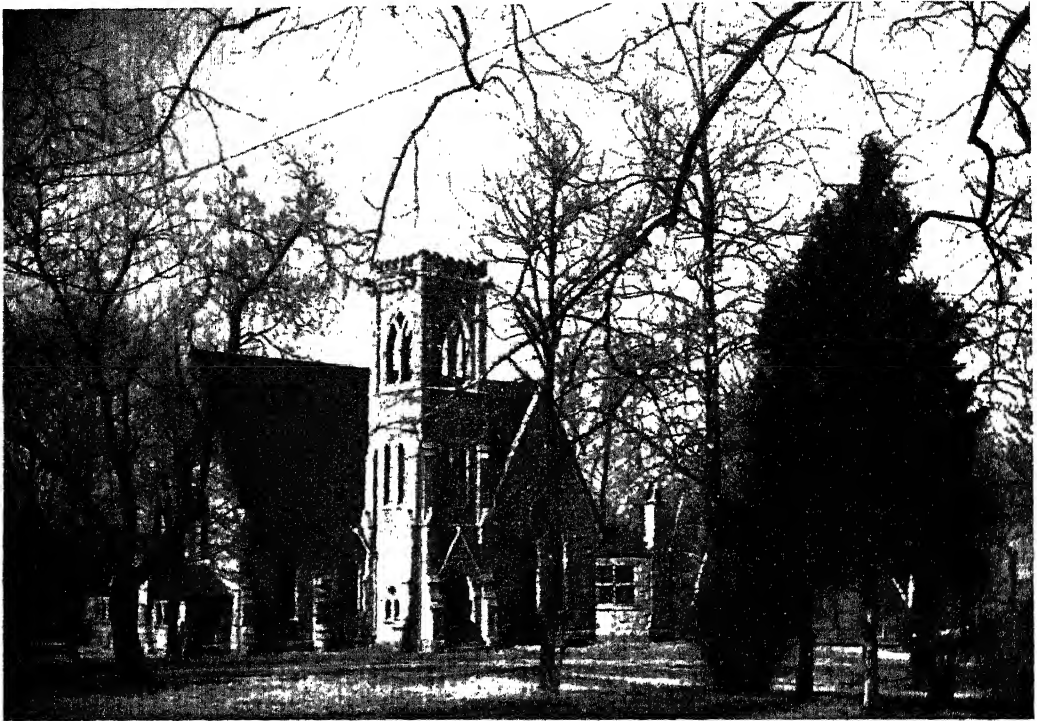
For general Academic purposes a new Aca-

demic building has replaced the old "Public Hall," destroyed by fire, and the whole Rotunda, except the basement, has been devoted to the new Library. The two wings of the Rotunda have been rebuilt and assigned to administrative offices, and two similar wings on the north front have been built, and assigned respectively to a Law lecture-room and a Young Men's Christian Association Hall, as stated above.

In addition to the buildings erected since

Gymnastics. This fund was received from the will of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, of New York, by which his large property was divided among several of the most prominent colleges and universities of the country, the University of Virginia receiving \$250,000. Although the will was contested, the Courts decided in favor of the colleges. Dr. W. A. Lambeth has been Instructor in Gymnastics since 1891.

A recent donation of \$20,000 has been re-



The Chapel.

1865 as aids to instruction in the several departments, in 1883-85 a beautiful Gothic Chapel was erected at a cost of nearly \$30,000, which is devoted exclusively to religious purposes. The money for this building was contributed by the Alumni and friends, the Faculty and students, of the University.

In 1892-93, a portion of the Fayerweather fund, about \$30,000, was devoted to the erection of a large and well-equipped Gymnasium, which has greatly promoted instruction in

ceived from the estate of the late Mrs. Belinda A. Randall, with which a Dormitory Building has just been erected (1899.) It has added largely to the number of rooms available for the use of students.

DEGREES AND THEIR CHANGES. The addition of new schools to the course of study necessarily involved changes in the Degrees. New professional and academic degrees were instituted, and changes were made in the old ones. This has been a prolific subject of dis-

cussion in the Faculty and in the Board of Visitors, and among the Alumni and friends of the University. It would require too much space to enumerate in detail the several changes and their causes, the progression and the retrogression, the abolition of the old, and the institution of the new, degrees, with the arguments *pro* and *con*. This will not be attempted, but a synopsis of the results reached at different periods may be given.

We have already seen that previous to 1861 there existed in the University the degrees of Proficient in certain partial courses in several Academic Schools, Graduate in the Schools, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts,—the respective requirements for which have already been given,—together with the Professional degrees of Bachelor of Law, and Doctor of Medicine. There was also the requirement of an essay from the Bachelor of Arts and the Master of Arts, which he might be required to read on the Public Day.

No changes were made in the degrees until 1868, when, after the organization of the Schools of Applied Mathematics and Engineering, and of Analytical, Industrial and Agricultural Chemistry, the degrees of Civil Engineer, Mining Engineer, Civil and Mining Engineer, and Bachelor of Science, a purely scientific degree, were instituted, the requirements for which will be found in the Catalogues of that time. At the same time the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were changed. They had been for twenty years, ever since its institution in 1848, graduation in any two of the literary and in any two of the scientific schools, and distinctions ($\frac{3}{4}$ th value) at the intermediate and final examinations in the Junior classes of the remaining schools. Now they were changed to graduation in Latin, Greek, Chemistry, Moral Philosophy, and French or German, and proficiencies in Junior and Intermediate Mathematics, Physics and in History or Literature.

The following year (1869) the degree of Bachelor of Letters was instituted, a purely literary degree, requiring graduation in An-

cient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, and History and Literature.

In 1875 the requirements for Bachelor of Arts were changed to "satisfactory attainments" in the Senior classes of Latin and Greek, in the Intermediate Class of Mathematics, and in Moral Philosophy; proficiency in Physics, and in History or Literature; and graduation in Chemistry and in French or German; "satisfactory attainments" were not equal to graduation. At the same time the review examinations for Master of Arts were limited to any two schools previously graduated in.

In 1880 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was instituted, which required the degree of Bachelor of Arts "as a previous condition," and "Post-graduate distinction" in the studies of any one of the five classes following:

- I. Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
- II. Latin and Greek.
- III. Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and History and Literature.
- IV. Modern Languages (including Anglo-Saxon), and History and Literature.
- V. Experimental Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History and Geology.

The requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were reconstituted as follows:

1st. Distinction ($\frac{3}{4}$ th value) in the Intermediate class (or its equivalent) in Mathematics, Latin, Greek, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy; 2nd. Graduation in any two Academic Schools; 3rd, an essay on some subject of science, philosophy, history or literature. The degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science were abolished, and a new professional degree, Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture, was instituted for the special benefit of students of Agriculture, which required also specified mathematical and scientific attainments.

These changes showed the intention to make the Bachelor of Arts the preliminary Academic degree in both scientific and literary studies as the basis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and thereafter to require spe-

cialization of study in certain directions. The old Master of Arts degree was still untouched, and there was the greatest indisposition to make any change in it. But the new School of Natural History and Geology had recently been instituted, and in 1881 graduation in it was allowed as a substitute for graduation in History and Literature, or in Natural Philosophy, or in Moral Philosophy, in the Master of Arts, and the attainment of the Bachelor of Arts was made necessary to the Master of Arts. As the Master of Arts was already sufficiently loaded, substitution was necessary, if the School of Natural History and Geology was to be recognized in that degree, but it is hard to see what connection this subject had with Moral Philosophy or with History and Literature, so as to serve as a substitute for these.

In 1882 another new school, that of the English Language and Literature, was instituted, and graduation in it was allowed as a substitute for graduation in French or in German in the Master of Arts. At the same time the degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science were revived, each consisting of graduation in four schools, the former, of graduation in Latin, Greek, and Moral Philosophy, and in Modern Languages, or English, or Historical Science; the latter of graduation in the four scientific schools, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, General Chemistry, and Natural History and Geology. The three technical schools, Applied Mathematics, Analytical Chemistry, and Agriculture, including Zoology and Botany, were not represented in the Academic degrees.

These arrangements were not, however, altogether satisfactory, and in 1883 there was much discussion in the Faculty about degrees. The new degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was instituted, requiring graduation in five schools, any three of the six literary schools and any two of the four scientific schools named above. This ensured both literary and scientific training, and left a wide option to the student; so it was perfectly consistent with an

elective system, even if Latin, Greek, and Mathematics were not its basis. It was made an alternative with the Bachelor of Arts degree as preliminary to the Doctor of Philosophy, which now required the completion of a post-graduate course in two literary, or two scientific, schools. The Bachelor of Arts degree was again reconstituted, and required: 1st, Distinction ($\frac{3}{4}$ ths value) in a specified portion of the course in Senior Latin, in Junior and Intermediate Greek, a Proficiency in Junior and Intermediate Mathematics, in Junior Physics, and in either class of Moral Philosophy; 2nd, any two of the following: Distinction in a prescribed course of General Chemistry, a Proficiency in Geology, in either class of English, in either class of Historical Science, and Graduation in either French or German; 3rd, Graduation in any two of the ten Academic Schools, thus retaining advanced attainments in two subjects. The essay heretofore required for this degree was abolished, and the degree was no longer preliminary to the Master of Arts. At the same time graduation in the School of Historical Science was dispensed with in the requirements for the Master of Arts,—although it had been a requirement for twenty-five years,—and all substitutions in this degree were abolished, leaving the degree consisting of graduation in the original seven schools of 1857 before the School of History and Literature was organized. This was a distinct retrogression, and was adopted against the will of the Professor of Historical Science, Natural History and Geology, and the English Language and Literature, the last of whom made a written protest against it and predicted the consequent diminution in the numbers attending the three schools, which duly came to pass. The essay heretofore required for the Master of Arts degree was also abolished. The new degrees of Doctor of Letters and Doctor of Science, based on the corresponding Bachelor degrees, and each requiring the completion of a post-graduate course in two schools, were instituted, and “an approved thesis, showi

independent research," was required from each of the candidates for the Doctorates, which he was to "have printed a fortnight before the Public Day." These arrangements multiplied degrees, if that was a legitimate objection, but they formed a logical system and were generally satisfactory, except as to the Master of Arts degree. They were not, however, destined to last long. In 1885 it was allowed that the candidate for a Doctorate might obtain his preliminary degree "either at the University or at other chartered institutions of learning; provided, however, that he shall, in all cases, have graduated at this University in the schools in which it is proposed to pursue graduate courses." This was a concession to the graduates of other institutions, but still required a test at this University of their preliminary attainments in the two subjects required. In 1886 the professional degree of Graduate in Pharmacy was added to those already existing. In 1888, after five years' trial, the arrangements of the Academic degrees were again changed. The degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Letters and of Science, and of Bachelor of Philosophy, were abolished, and that of Bachelor of Arts was changed so as to require the passing of examinations upon "the following courses of liberal study:" Latin, Greek (or Logic), Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, General History, one "Romanic" language (French, or Spanish, or Italian), and one Teutonic language (German or English.) The particular extent of the several courses is given in the Catalogue. It was as heretofore in the subjects required, but Logic was made alternative with Greek, Spanish or Italian with French, and English with German, and the scheme did not require advanced attainments (graduation) in any subject. This was a lowering of the requirements for this degree, and a placing of the alternative subjects at a disadvantage with the required subjects in the competition for students. Also, Psychology and Ethics, Geology, and Political Economy, were excluded from the degree. The Bachelor of Arts was

still a preliminary to the Doctor of Philosophy. No change was as yet made in the Master of Arts, but it, too, was allowed as a preliminary to the Doctor of Philosophy. In 1890 the scheme of the Bachelor of Arts degree was further modified so as to admit a course of Astronomy as alternative with Mathematics and instead of requiring Physics and Chemistry, it allowed any two of the sciences, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, and Biology, to be taken. This was a widening of the terms as a concession to the subjects of Astronomy, Geology, and Biology. In 1891 we first find change made in the requirements for the Master of Arts degree. This degree was regarded as the highest honor of the University, and had come to be looked upon as a fetish, it being regarded as almost a sacrilege to suggest any changes in the time-honored requirement. The M. A. diplomas were delivered by the Rector of the Board of Visitors with great flourish of trumpets.

On June 29, 1891, the iconoclastic action of the Board of Visitors was taken of requiring that the degree of Master of Arts be conferred on a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Virginia who has been graduated in *four* Academic Schools, elected by himself and approved by the Faculty," as the Catalogue puts it. At once a protest was made by some thirty-five Masters of Arts of the University: the years of their graduation ranging from 1849 to 1891—(though all but seven were of the preceding ten years),—and the eight candidates for this degree of the current session (1891-92.) It was laid before the Board at their meeting in November, 1891, and received the consideration of a lengthy printed reply of some fifty pages, in which the writers reviewed the history of the M. A. degree in the University of Virginia, and gave the reasons for the changes made, concluding with the statement:

"The Visitors are fully aware of the responsibility they have assumed in ordering these changes, nor do they seek in any way to shift this responsibility. They believe that the

changes should long ago have been made, and they have abundant reason to believe that already the weight of intelligent opinion in the State heartily supports them in the step they have taken."⁵⁷

It was, doubtless, desirable that some changes should be made in the M. A. degree. Whether those made were the best that could be devised, may be open to question. At all events, that the recent changes in the B. A. degree were not satisfactory may be inferred

- A. Ancient Languages. Latin, Greek.
- B. Modern Languages. French, German, Spanish, Italian.
- C. History and Literature. General History, English Literature and Rhetoric, Modern English.
- D. Mathematical Sciences. Mathematics, Astronomy, Mechanics.
- E. Natural Sciences. General Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Biology.
- F. Philosophical Sciences. Political Economy, Moral Philosophy (i. e., Logic and Psychology.)



Colonnade, West Side of Rotunda.

from the fact that the next year (1892) the requirements were again changed. The new scheme was the arrangement of the several Academic courses in six groups, from each of which one must be taken and the remaining two might be taken at will. These groups were as follows:

⁵⁷ See the pamphlet entitled "Reply of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia to the Remonstrance on recent changes in the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts. University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., 1892," p. 60.

Here for the first time we find Mechanics, from the professional School of Applied Mathematics, included as a B. A. course. No surer way of "killing" Greek could have been devised, for when placed in competition with Latin, it would necessarily "go by the board." This has occurred, and as a partial remedy the course in Greek has very recently (1899) been made equivalent to any other two courses, so that the candidate for B. A. who offers Greek must complete eight instead of nine courses

hereafter. In 1891-92 the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture disappeared from the Catalogue on the reorganization of the B. A. degree. It may be remarked just here that these changes of 1891 and 1892 in the B. A. and M. A. degrees were not recommended by the Faculty, for the Faculty steadily declined to make any change in the M. A. degree, and the B. A. degree recommended by them was rejected by the Board of Visitors, and the above substituted. The Faculty's degree allowed B. A. to be taken in twelve specified directions, six literary and six scientific, according to the preponderance of subjects, but it required in each full graduation in two schools. The M. A. and Ph. D. degrees remained as constituted in 1891, except that a B. A. from another institution might stand a special examination in the B. A. courses of his four minor studies. In 1895 a still further change was made in the B. A. The sciences were subdivided into F., Natural Sciences—Physics, General Chemistry; and G., Natural History—Biology, Geology; and nine courses were required. Also, the class in Ethics and Philosophy, as well as that in Logic and Psychology, in the Moral Philosophy School, was included as a B. A. course. This made seven required courses and two others optional. In 1895-96 Spanish and Italian disappeared from the Modern Languages group (B); in 1896-97 they were restored, and the English Language was added to this group. Modern English, as the course in the English language was heretofore known, had been included with History and English Literature in group (C), and this transfer had been recommended by the Faculty in 1895-96, but the Board of Visitors had then declined to adopt the recommendation. The English language belonged naturally to group B, but in 1897-98 it was transferred back to group C, on the ground that its natural affinities were with this group. In 1896-97 for the single class of Biology there were substituted the two classes of Botany and Comparative Anatomy in the B. A. Scheme.

When the radical changes were made in the B. A. degree, by which graduation in two schools was abolished, and it was made in all studies a degree on a distinctly lower plane than the M. A. degree, it was predicted that the number of students attending the Senior classes of the several schools would be greatly diminished, and the University standard by so much lowered; that graduation in B. A. courses, the former Junior and Intermediate classes in certain Schools, and one half of certain other schools,—all subjects in which Proficiencies only were given,—would be aimed at, and graduation in the full schools, or M. A. courses, would be no longer regarded as the standard, which standard had always existed at the University and gave it its distinctive position in Academic training. This has come to pass to even a greater extent than was anticipated. A simple examination of the Program of the closing exercises of the current year (1899) is a sufficient proof of this statement. We there find the following list of Graduates in Schools (pp. 13, 14), i. e., the M. A. courses, being the old Senior classes in certain schools and the full courses in others. (The figures in brackets show the number in the School): Latin, 7, (96); Greek, 1, (18); Mathematics, 1, (104); French, 0, (62); German, 6, (45); English Language, 4, (57); English Literature, 6, (101); Natural Philosophy, 2, (54); Chemistry, 6, (61); Moral Philosophy, 1, (24); History, 4, (68); Geology, 5, (40); Analytical Chemistry, 3, (11); Mechanics, 1, (18); total, 47. Compare this with the numbers of Graduates in Schools in 1889, the last year before the "Graduates in B. A. courses" were so reported separately, and we find: Latin, 22, (104); Greek, 8, (45); Mathematics, 12, (126); French, 20; German, 11; English, 2, (34); Natural Philosophy, 6, (59); General Chemistry, 33, (169; including Medical students, 93); Moral Philosophy, 12, (54); Historical Science, 9, (36); Geology and Mineralogy, 8, (20); Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, 5, (23); Applied Mathematics, 7, (33); Modern Languages, (French

and German), 6, (90); Industrial Chemistry, 4; General and Industrial Chemistry, 3; Practical Astronomy, 1 (1); Mixed Mathematics, 2; Spanish, 1; total, 172. In 1899 there were in the Academic Department 262 students, in Engineering, 17; total, 279; in 1889, in the former, 245, in the latter, 33; total, 278. With practically equal numbers in these two departments together in 1889 and 1899, there were in the former year 172 diplomas of graduation in Schools, or deducting the last 11 for the sake of exact comparison, 161, (though 6 more should be added for Modern Languages) and in the latter year, 47.

It needs but a glance at the long list of Graduates in B. A. Courses in 1899 to show to what the bulk of student effort has gone. It is a serious question, whether the increase in the number of these graduates makes up for the decrease in Graduates in Schools. The result is that the Senior classes, or M. A. courses, are now maintained for the benefit of very few students, in some schools a mere handful, and that the University is turning out very few students trained in the higher Latin, Greek, French and German Literature, and in the higher Mathematics, subjects in which it used to be *facile princeps*. That a "Public Day" could occur on which but one student was awarded a diploma of graduation in each of the Schools of Greek, Mathematics, and Moral Philosophy, none in French, only seven in Latin, and six in German, would not have been believed a few years ago. While formerly there were few Masters of Arts, there were many graduates in the advanced courses leading to that degree. The critic will be pointed to the increased number of "graduates in B. A. courses," and hence of Bachelors of Arts, but the question may well be asked, is this a compensation? Are the graduates of the University of the present day as competent to teach Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French and German, as those of a few years ago, seeing they have made much less attainments, and will not the preparatory schools suffer in consequence? This matter deserves

the serious consideration of the Faculty and the Visitors. While the University is not intended to turn out teachers alone from its Academic department, a large number of its graduates have always devoted themselves to teaching, and they are now going forth to their work not so well equipped as formerly, and that owing to a change of system in the University itself. Moreover, those who did not devote themselves to teaching, possessed a culture equal to that of those who did, as the standard for both classes was the same. Now the standard is lowered, and hence the culture is deficient. It may be answered that they still have culture enough for an educated man. But a University graduate should be satisfied with nothing less than the highest culture attainable.

The change was evidently made with a view to bringing the University in line with other institutions in the country in which the B. A. degree did not represent as advanced attainments as in this University, and with a view to increasing the number of such graduates. This object may be attained, but at the expense of much solid learning, and at the risk of doing violence to the traditions of the University of Virginia, and of lowering the reputation of its graduates in the eyes of those who are familiar with its former system.

Passing to the changes made in the professional degrees, in 1891 in the Engineering Department the degree of Mechanical Engineer was added to those of Civil and Mining Engineer, and was conferred on a graduate in Applied Mathematics, Pure Mathematics, General and Industrial Chemistry, Physics, Electricity and Magnetism. The course for each degree covered three years. In 1893 the title of Electrical Engineer was added to that of Mechanical Engineer.

In 1895 these degrees were discontinued, and the degrees of Bachelor of Science in certain subjects was substituted. It was awarded to one who had graduated in seven courses, one in each of the five groups given below and two *at will*, and had also graduated in two of

the seven schools selected. The groups were as follows: A. Mathematics, Mechanics; B. Physics, Astronomy; C. Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry; D. Geology, Biology; E. Applied Mathematics. In 1898 this degree was abolished, and there was a return to the degrees of Civil, Mining, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer. The Bachelor of Science degree was then instituted in the Department of Agriculture. In 1891 the studies of the Medical Department were arranged in a two years' course, of nine months each, and the subjects for each year were specified. In 1895 this was changed to a three years' course, and in 1898 to a four years' course, specific subjects being assigned to each year, including clinical instruction in the Hospital, to go into effect in 1899.

In the Law Department it had heretofore been required that all the examinations for graduation, except in Constitutional and International Law, should be passed in the year of graduation, but in 1895 the subjects of instruction were arranged in a two years' course, the Junior classes forming the first year's course and the Senior classes the second. In 1896 these subjects were arranged into ten classes, five in each year, to be taken in the order recommended, but the distinction between Junior and Senior classes was abolished, and this arrangement still exists.

It may be added here that as early as 1870 Professor John B. Minor began a private Summer Law class, which attained great success. From twenty students in 1874 it reached 121 in 1892. During the later years of his life Professor Minor was assisted by his son, Professor R. C. Minor, and this class is still continued by Professors Lile and R. C. Minor. Summer classes have also been conducted by Professors Mallet, Thornton and Perkinson, in their respective subjects, and for a time by some of the Medical Professors, but the Medical courses were discontinued. Professors Mallet, Thornton, and J. M. Page still continue their private summer classes.

The University has never instituted a public

Summer School, although it is admirably situated for such a School, which would, doubtless, be very successful.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS. In the year 1878, after the example of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, local examinations at different centres, convenient to the preparatory schools, were instituted, and have been held from time to time, but the system has never been very successful, although fairly well patronized in the beginning. But few preparatory schools expressed a desire to obtain the certificates granted to successful pupils at these examinations; hence the notice was withdrawn from the Catalogue of 1895-96.

TEACHERS' COURSES. With a view to aiding Public School teachers, whose work closed in the early spring, free tuition was granted to male teachers for the last three months of the session, and they were allowed to enter any courses for which they were prepared, this provision taking effect first in 1887. In some cases special teachers' classes were formed for their benefit. At first these classes were well attended, but deficient preparation and the expense of attendance caused a diminution in the numbers attending, and the classes were discontinued for lack of attendants, but the standing offer is still made in the Catalogue. It could scarcely be expected that much benefit would be gained by unprepared students attending for so short a time. It is this class of students that would be most helped by a Summer School, and here there would be no distinction made between male and female teachers.

EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN. In the Catalogues of 1892-93 and 1893-94 we find a tentative effort to "do something for women." It provided that women eighteen years of age, of good character and adequate preparation, might register in the Academical department, with consent of the professors to be attended and on payment of an annual fee of \$25; but it was specially stated that "In the present condition of the University the Faculty is not prepared to undertake the duties of instruction for

women." This scheme permitted examination and supervision of studies by the professors, but not attendance at lectures. As a result of this offer one or two women, specially fond of mathematics, received certificates virtually equivalent to the diploma of graduation in that school, but there was no disposition to grasp at "the half loaf."

THE WOMAN QUESTION. This action of the Faculty, taken on June 27, 1892, brought up, however, the whole question of admission of women to the University. The meagre results of the above-stated action caused the question to be considered again on May 16 and 17, 1893, when, in a slim Faculty, action was taken by a small majority recommending to the Board of Visitors that "the Academical Schools be opened to such registered women as the professors in their individual judgment think it desirable to receive, and under such special regulations as the individual professors may deem advisable,—these regulations being subject to the approval of the Visitors." An adverse report was presented to the Visitors by eight members of the Faculty, fully as many as voted for the above resolution, and the Visitors responded by recommitting the Report to the Faculty and requesting that they formulate and present to the Board the regulations referred to. At the beginning of the following session, September 20, 1893, a special committee of the Faculty, consisting of five members, was appointed to consider this question and report as early as possible. This committee conducted an extensive correspondence on the subject, and submitted its report on May 12, 1894, with a series of resolutions to the effect that young women be "permitted to matriculate and to enter such Academic Schools as may be open to them," on the same conditions as young men, "subject, moreover, to any specific conditions that may be imposed by the professor in charge of any such school." This report was carefully considered by a full Faculty, and a substitute was offered with the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Faculty recommend that women shall not be

permitted to enter the University," which was adopted by two-thirds of those present and signed by three-fourths of the Faculty, and it was further recommended that "all existing regulations relative to the admission of women be rescinded." A printed report of ten octavo pages, giving a full history of the matter, accompanied by a printed minority report signed by six members of the Faculty out of twenty-four, together with the printed report of the committee of the Faculty and the voluminous printed correspondence, was duly transmitted to the Board of Visitors. The Board concurred in the Faculty report, and there the matter rested.³⁸

A motion was made in the House of Delegates of 1894 that women be admitted to the University on precisely the same terms as men, without any further conditions. This motion was referred to the Committee on Education, where it was argued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in favor of, and by two members of the Faculty against, the motion. The Committee submitted an adverse report, which was adopted by the House, and no further steps have been taken in the matter. Co-education is not popular in Virginia, while there is every disposition to give women as high an education in Academic studies as men, but the State is unable to establish a separate University for them. The solution of the question will, doubtless, be found in the "Annex" system.

THE PRESIDENT QUESTION. Another question that has occupied the attention of the Visitors and the Alumni in recent years is that of appointing a President of the University. On June 16, 1896, the Board of Visitors appointed a Committee of three to consider and report upon the matter. At a meeting held on May 12, 1897, two reports were presented, the ma-

³⁸ See "Faculty Report" of June 4th, 1894, pp. 10-20, giving the full record, University Report, Report of Committee of the Faculty, and "Correspondence on the Admission of Women to the University of Virginia,"—all printed documents of 1894. These documents give a full account of the whole matter *pro* and *con*.

jority report favoring the appointment of a President, and still retaining the office of Chairman of the Faculty, which was signed by two members of the committee, and the minority report against the appointment of a President, signed by the remaining member. These reports were laid before certain meetings of the Alumni, and difference of opinion was developed, the majority, however, preferring the retention of the present system, and opposing the appointment of a President. In consequence of this lack of unanimity on the part of the Alumni and friends of the University, no further action has been taken by the Board of Visitors on the subject. The minority report appended the action of the Board of Visitors on April 3 and 4, 1826, appointing Mr. William Wirt, then Attorney-General of the United States, "president of the University and professor of Law," and Mr. Jefferson's protest. While "fully and expressly concurring in the appointment of William Wirt to be professor of the School of Law," Jefferson "dissents from and protests against so much of these enactments as go to the establishment of the office of president of the University."

Jefferson questions the authority of the Board to make such an appointment; he thinks the duties are as well performed by the Faculty as now established by law; he cites the debt of the University and the additional expense as another objection; and he thinks the change "ought not to be made by a thin Board, two of the seven constituting it being now absent." However, Mr. Wirt declined the appointment and that ended the matter.

It has been argued by friends of the change that other institutions have found the office useful, and so would the University find it; that a Professor has not time to devote to the administrative duties and to his chair; and that a separate head would manage the external relations of the University better, and be able to do more in securing endowments for it. The natural conservatism of the State

has, however, so far opposed the change, and favored the old system.³⁰

SCHOLARSHIPS. In 1872 the Board of Visitors, on the recommendation of the Faculty, founded eleven University scholarships to be bestowed after competitive examination and entitling the holders to freedom from charges for matriculation and tuition fees. Five of these were assigned to the Academic department, and two each to the Law, Medical, and Engineering departments. The recent regulations, mentioned below, have changed this system. At the same time in the Agricultural department \$1,000 was devoted to three scholarships (\$333.33 each), to be bestowed after competitive examination in studies pertaining to Agriculture. Changes have from time to time been made in these Miller scholarships, and at present one of \$250 value is awarded at the close of each session and is tenable for two years, the holder electing at least one-third of his work in this department. There is also in the School of Practical Astronomy a McCormick scholarship entitling the holder to free tuition and matriculation. A fund of \$7,000 was left by Mr. Isaac Carey, of Richmond, Virginia, for scholarships, which are filled by the trustees of the fund.

The Thompson Brown scholarship is awarded by the founder.

The Birely scholarship was founded by the late Mrs. E. S. Birely of Frederick, Maryland, and is awarded by the Visitors to some student from Maryland.

On December 10th, 1897, the regulations as to the University scholarships were materially changed. Any private school sending five academic students to the University in any one session is entitled to a scholarship, the conditions and details of which will be found in the Annual Catalogue. The public schools are also awarded such scholarships on certain

³⁰ See "Alumni Bulletin" for August, 1897 (Vol. IV, No. 2), for these Reports, and the pamphlet: "Shall there be a President for the University of Virginia? Reports of the Committee appointed to consider the subject." (Privately printed.)

conditions stated in the Catalogue. Very recently, on March 2d, 1899, certain Alumni scholarships were created, the incumbents of which are to be appointed by the local Alumni Associations on certain terms specified in the Annual Catalogue.

FELLOWSHIPS. In the School of Practical Astronomy there are three Vanderbilt fellowships, and in that of Biology and Agriculture two Miller fellowships, for the terms of which the enquirer is referred to the Professors in those Schools.

Two John Y. Mason fellowships founded by Archer Anderson, Esq., exist, the appointments to which are made by the Board of Visitors. Only to "some competent and deserving graduate student" will be awarded one of these fellowships, which are the only general fellowships existing in the University for post-graduate work. The friends of the University could confer no greater benefit upon it than by increasing the number of such fellowships.

LEGISLATION SINCE 1865. The following synopsis is given for convenience of reference. It has already been stated that the first legislation concerning the University after 1865 was the renewal of the annuity of \$15,000 and the provision for its payment, "if not realized from the literary fund,"—"out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated" (Acts of 1865-'66, Ch. 108, February 23d, 1866), and in the Assessment Act the property of the University was exempted from taxation. This was followed by the act of March 2, 1867, providing that part of the annuity should be "applied to the payment of interest on the outstanding bonds of the institution" (Acts of 1866-'67, Ch. 287), and by the above-mentioned act of April 25th, 1867, appropriating \$500 "for raising and fixing in proper position the statue of Thomas Jefferson" (Acts of 1866-'67, Ch. 95).

We find no Acts of 1867-'68 or 1868-'69, Virginia being then "Military District No. 1." As soon as "the Mother of States" was again a *State*, we find the act of April 16th,

1870, amending the act of February 23d, 1866, so as to provide for the payment of the annuity "without conditions or limitations" (Acts of 1869-'70, Ch. 52). The act of March 28th, 1871, authorized an issue of bonds "not exceeding \$30,000, the proceeds of the sale to be used in paying off that amount of the floating debt and mature obligations of the University." (Acts of 1870-'71, Ch. 208.) The act of December 23d, 1872, authorized the appointment of some citizen of the commonwealth as conservator of the peace, upon the application of the Board of Visitors (Acts of 1872-'73, Ch. 11). The Proctor of the University was duly appointed such "conservator of the peace." This act applied to other institutions also. By the act of February 6th, 1873, the Society of the Alumni was incorporated, although it had previously held a charter granted by the Circuit Court of Albemarle County. The act of incorporation is very full, and confers important powers upon the Society and its Executive Committee (Acts of 1872-'73, Ch. 64). On March 7th, 1873, an act was passed to encourage donations to the University and to constitute the State as trustee thereof (Acts of 1872-'73, Ch. 121). The act of March 29th, 1873, authorized the use of any balance of the \$500 appropriated by the act of April 25th, 1867, to be used in payment for the publication of the address of Hugh Blair Grigsby at the unveiling of the statue of Jefferson. This address was unfortunately never published, and is thought to have been destroyed by fire, as noted above. An act of January 19th, 1875, prohibited the condemnation of any lands belonging to the University, or acquirement except by purchase, and required the consent of the General Assembly for the sale of any such lands (Acts of 1874-'75, Ch. 59). The act of March 25th, 1875, consolidated the existing debt of the University, and authorized the issue of thirty-year bonds at eight per cent. interest to the amount of \$95,000, secured by all the real estate belonging to the University, and by

the annual appropriations (Acts of 1874-'75, Ch. 234).

A most important act was passed on February 26th, 1876. The University had received but \$15,000 annual appropriation for over fifty years. Now this was increased to \$30,000, but the condition was attached that all Virginia students over eighteen years of age should be educated free of charge for tuition in the academic department, provided the Faculty were satisfied by actual examination, or by certificate of some college or preparatory school, that the student was prepared to avail himself of the advantages afforded by the University. The act also required that all necessary repairs, the interest on the debt, and a sinking fund of \$1,000 *per annum*, should come out of this appropriation (Acts of 1875-'76, Ch. 102). (By the act of 1884 the age of these students was reduced to sixteen years.) This was followed by the act of March 15th, 1876, by which it was provided that "Each professor shall receive a stated salary and such fees of tuition in his school or department as the Board of Visitors shall from time to time prescribe" (Acts of 1875-'76, Ch. 120). On January 3d, 1877, the Legislature passed a resolution of thanks to W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of Washington City, for his munificent gift to the University of \$50,000, in Virginia bonds, and by the act of January 13th, 1877, these consol bonds were converted into registered bonds and provision made for the payment of the interest on them. This donation partially endowed the Chairs of Moral Philosophy and of Historical Science. On January 26th, 1877, resolutions of thanks were also passed to "an unknown citizen of New York," i. e., Mr. Lewis Brooks, of Rochester, New York, as was later made known, for his gift of \$60,000 for a cabinet of natural science, and the erection of a building suitable for its safe keeping and exhibition (Acts of 1876-'77, Ch. 47). The act relating to the salaries of professors was still further amended on February 13th, 1877, so as to read: "Each professor shall receive a

stated salary, and also such additional compensation out of the fees for tuition and other revenues of the University as the Visitors may from time to time direct" (Acts of 1876-'77, Ch. 82). This allowed the salaries to be paid out of any revenues of the University, and about this time the Visitors fixed the salaries of the Professors at \$3,000 each, doing away with any equality resulting from the difference in the amount of fees received for tuition in the several schools.

In 1878 an application was made to the Legislature for an appropriation to enable the University to take advantage of Mr. McCormick's offer of a Telescope, and on February 26th, certain joint resolutions were passed returning thanks to Mr. McCormick "for his munificent offer," and desiring that it may be rendered available, but the gist of the matter is contained in the second resolution, viz: "That in view of the embarrassed condition of the finances of the State it is impossible at present to make the appropriation necessary to carry out the conditions with which the offer is accompanied." These resolutions will be found on the last page (p. 16) of an appeal "To the Alumni and Friends of the University of Virginia" for aid to secure the telescope. This appeal succeeded in securing \$50,000, which, with the liberal contribution of \$25,000 from William H. Vanderbilt, Esq., of New York, enabled the University to secure this magnificent instrument for its Observatory.

The Act of April 2d, 1879, acknowledges a second donation of \$50,000 from Mr. Corcoran for the endowment of a chair of Natural Science, converts the consol State bonds into registered bonds, and makes provision for the interest (Acts of 1878-'79, Ch. 115).

At the election of 1881 the Democratic party lost control of the State on the question of the readjustment of the debt, and the Legislature that followed, at the extra session beginning in March, 1882, passed the Act of April 14, 1882, providing for a new Board of Visitors, their term of office beginning May

1st, 1882 (Acts of 1881-'82, Extra session, Ch. 46).

On January 18th, 1884, an act was passed remitting the collateral inheritance tax on a bequest of \$5,000 from Douglas H. Gordon, Esq., of Baltimore, Maryland, Visitor from 1862 to 1864, the income of which was to be devoted to the purchase of books for the University Library (Acts of 1883-'84, Ch. 13). On March 15th of this year a most important act was passed, appropriating \$40,000 for water works, sewerage and drainage, and repairs at the University, and increasing the annual appropriation to \$40,000 for the support of the University, but reducing the age of those entitled to free tuition in the Academic department to sixteen years. This act also set aside out of the above appropriation \$7,220 for the interest on the existing interest-bearing debt, which amounted to \$79,000, and for the sinking fund, and it prohibited the contraction of any debt without the previously obtained consent of the General Assembly. This appropriation enabled the University to join with the city of Charlottesville in constructing a reservoir in the Ragged Mountains some five or six miles distant and introducing a good supply of water; also, to construct a new system of sewerage, and to make certain necessary repairs (Acts of 1883-'84, Ch. 429).

On November 22d, 1884, at the extra session, an act was passed defining the powers and duties of the Visitors, and confirming certain proceedings of the Board with respect to the condemnation and purchase of land for water works, drainage and sewerage, and acquiring right of way (Acts of 1883-'84, Extra Session, Ch. 83). By the act of February 26th, 1886, the act of April 14th, 1882, was repealed, although the Visitors appointed under the act were allowed to serve out their term of four years, and provision was made for regulating the appointment of a new Board of Visitors and defining their powers and duties (Acts of 1885-'86, p. 249).

In the Code of 1887, the last published, the preceding acts concerning the University are

codified under various sections. The most important act relating to the University was that of January 11th, 1892, concerning the Austin legacy. In 1884 Mr. Arthur W. Austin of Dedham, Massachusetts, had left to the University his large estate, valued at \$472,000, in remainder after the death of his daughter and subject to certain small annuities, together with his library valued at \$5,000, which last was duly received during the following year, and placed in position; it was unfortunately entirely destroyed in the fire. Desiring to make some arrangement by which the proceeds of the legacy might be at once realized, the Visitors procured from the Legislature an act by which they were authorized to "settle, adjust, or commute into money, upon such terms as they may think best," this legacy (Acts of 1891-'92, Ch. 46). No action, however, has been taken under this act.

The great fire, already described, took place on October 27th, 1895, and on January 23d, 1896, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of \$200,000 at interest not exceeding six per cent., "for the purpose of restoring the University to its original efficiency by repairing the old buildings or erecting new, and by providing necessary books, apparatus and furniture." These bonds were exempted from taxation and secured by a mortgage on all the property of the University. Further, the sum of \$10,000 *per annum* was appropriated "for the sole purpose, and no other, of paying the interest as shall accrue on the bonds authorized by this act to be issued, and of providing a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof" (Acts of 1895-'96, Ch. 136).

The bonds sold and the subscriptions made after the fire enabled the University to restore the Rotunda, and to erect the handsome new buildings already described above. On February 24th, 1896, an act was passed permitting the transfer of duplicate volumes from the State library to the library of the University (Acts of 1895-'96, Ch. 414).

On March 3d, 1898, an act was passed

concerning the salaries of the Professors, amending the Code of 1887, Sec. 1551 (Acts of 1897-'98, Ch. 872). On the same date an act was passed appropriating \$45,000 to the University for the years 1898 and 1899, "said appropriation to include the \$10,000 provided by the act of January, 1896," thus reducing the appropriation to the University by \$5,000 (Acts of 1897-'98, Ch. 678).

Just ten years before, similar action had been taken by the Legislature. The act of 1883 appropriated \$40,000 to the support of the University, which included \$7,220 for payment of interest and sinking fund, and \$5,000 annually for repairs and improvements. This had been re-enacted and incorporated in the Code of 1887, but the Legislature of 1888 cut down the appropriation to \$35,000, which caused a deficit in the income for the session of 1887-'88 of \$4,164.76. The fortunate increase in the number of students for the session of 1888-'89 reduced the deficit for that session to \$1.54, after making up the former deficit, thus nearly equalling the reduction in the appropriation. An appeal to the Legislature of 1890 secured the restoration of the former appropriation, which was greatly needed to carry on the work of the University.⁴⁰

Thus a second time within ten years was the University called upon to meet a deficit resulting from a reduction in the appropriation. This reduction was retroactive from October 1, 1897, the beginning of the fiscal year. It resulted in a deficit for the session of 1897-'98 of \$5,989.43 of which \$466.88 was

carried over from the session of 1896-'97, the remainder of a deficit of \$2,814.69 from the session of 1895-'96, which had been met by cutting off two professors. The number of students in 1895-'96 was 518; in 1896-'97, 504; in 1897-'98, 489, which gradual reduction of numbers was responsible for a portion of the deficit, and increased expenses for the rest. Fortunately in 1898-'99 the number of students rose to 595, but this number was not sufficient to make up the deficit, owing to increased expenses, as the Proctor's Report for 1898-'99 shows a deficit of \$7,291.70. It will therefore be incumbent upon the Legislature of 1899-1900 to restore this \$5,000 in order to enable the University to meet its annual expenses. It is difficult for the average Legislator to realize that the higher education should be liberally sustained by State appropriations to State institutions. It more than pays for itself by the number of the students from other States that it attracts to those institutions where the highest education is offered.⁴¹

STUDENT ACTIVITIES SINCE 1865. In continuation of Chapter XII, it may be mentioned that both of the Literary Societies, the Jefferson and the Washington, were revived and have since continued in successful operation, but there does not seem to be as much interest taken in them as formerly. The numbers of each are not as large in proportion to the whole number of students, nor do they occupy as prominent a position, owing, perhaps, to the multiplication of other outlets for student activity. The Temperance Union and the Young Men's Christian Association were also revived. The former has led a fitful existence, and was again dissolved a few years ago. The latter has continued to flourish since 1865 and has taken a very prominent position. Since the discontinuance of the Chaplaincy in

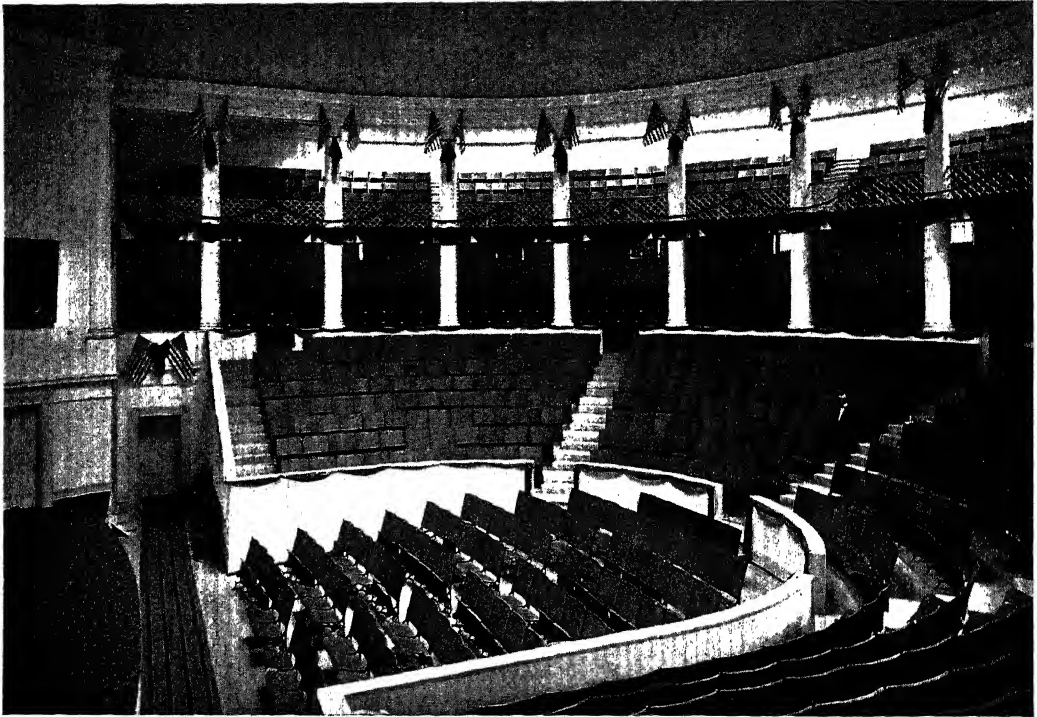
⁴⁰ See Letter of the Chairman of the Faculty dated January 27th, 1890, to the Finance Committee of the House of Delegates, with respect to this reduction. See also with respect to the reduction of 1898, article of the Proctor, Colonel Thomas H. Carter, in "Alumni Bulletin" for February, 1898 (Vol. IV, No. 4), giving "reasons why the appropriation should not be diminished," and his reports for June 13th, 1898, and June 12th, 1899, as to the effect of this second reduction. The University needs every dollar of the \$50,000 annual appropriation, and it should be put on a permanent basis. Each biennial session of the Legislature is dreaded on account of the fear of adverse legislative action; nothing injures a University more than uncertainty as to its annual income. Much more money is needed than is ever received.

⁴¹ A summary of the "Statutory History of the University of Virginia" has been compiled by Eugene C. Massie, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, and, so far as printed, will be found in the "Alumni Bulletin" for May and August, 1899. The writer is indebted to it for this synopsis.

1896, the General Secretary of this Association has undertaken a portion of his work, and he aids the Faculty Committee in securing preachers in the University Chapel for each Sunday during the session. It is said that this system is preferred by the students, as it gives variety in sermons, but it must necessarily do away with the pastoral work formerly done among the students by the Chaplain. The Young Men's Christian Association publishes annually a "Students' Handbook of the

cupy rented houses, but most of them still rent rooms.

Various Social Clubs have been formed in recent years, as the Ribbon Societies,—Eli Banana, blue ribbon; Tilka, red; and "Z," black; the German Club and the V. V. V. Dramatic Club, which last includes ladies of the University and the vicinity. The first of these was at one time repressed on account of too uproarious conduct, but it continued to exist *sub rosa* under an assumed name, and



Interior of Auditorium, Academic Building.

University of Virginia," containing a great deal of information useful to new students, and distributes it *gratis* to all students at the opening of the session. This "Handbook" is now (1899) in its sixteenth edition.

Some of the Fraternities were revived, as noted above, and many others were instituted, a list of which will be found in each University Annual, "Corks and Curls," whose office it is to preserve the record of all student organizations. A few of the Fraternities now oc-

was afterwards permitted to resume its former position. Each department of the University, Academic, Law, Medical, and Engineering, has formed its separate Association, and each school that sends students to the University, its separate Club. There is also a General Athletic Association, to manage the athletic interests of the students, and it is to these that the bulk of student activity is directed. A Baseball Club was organized in 1865, but it is only since 1889 that the Baseball and Football

Clubs have participated in games with other College Clubs away from the University. It is still a question whether this conduces to the best interests of the University, and Faculty opinion is divided on it, but the ardent devotees of athletics will admit no question of this claim. The games played and honors gained by these Clubs are published in "Corks and Curls." A Tennis Association exists, and very recently a Cricket Association and a Golf Club have been formed. A Boat Club maintained a brief existence for a few years, but the University is too far from the stream, the Rivanna river, on which it was necessary to practice, and the stream itself is too narrow for boating, so, as this exercise could not be pursued to advantage, it was abandoned. (See very readable article on "Social Life of the University of Virginia" by John B. Minor, Jr., Lippincott's Magazine" for July, 1887. It is written by one who knows whereof he writes.) Track Athletics are included in the annual athletic events, and a Fayerweather Gymnastic Association conducts annual gymnastic exhibitions. It will thus be seen that athletics occupy a considerable portion of the time of the students, and that the adage *mens sana in corpore sano*,—which in Mons. D'Alfonce's time used to be printed on the beam that supported the rings and trapezes,—is not neglected by the sons of the students of those days.

For the development of incipient musical talent, Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs have been formed, and they, too, following the lead of the Baseball and Football Clubs, give exhibitions in far-away cities, the advisability of which is even more questionable than in the case of the former Clubs. "La Marseillaise" and "Les Girondins," sung by D'Alfonce's students, "Gaudeamus Igitur" and "Lauriger Horatius," and the serenading songs of the Carr's Hill Glee Club of 1861, have been replaced by a whole repertory of student songs and instrumental pieces. It must be acknowledged,—and to the credit of students of the present day,—that the development of athletic

and musical talent has gone far beyond *ante bellum* days.

PERIODICALS. The number of periodicals has, too, increased. The "University Magazine" was soon revived by the Literary Societies and has had a continuous existence. In contrast with the old Magazine the modern tendency is more to fiction, and the historical and critical essays have declined. In 1885 the Young Men's Christian Association "Hand Book," noticed above, was begun. In 1888 the University Annual, "Corks and Curls," was instituted, and has been conducted with ability and interest. The volume for 1895 was remarkable for the beauty and excellence of its illustrations, even if exception might be taken to the taste of some of them. A complete record of all University organizations, and historical lists of winners of Debaters', Orators' and Magazine medals, of prizes in Track Athletics, and of Baseball and Football games, will be found in the annual volumes. In 1890 a weekly paper, "College Topics," under the management of the General Athletic Association, was begun, and has continued to enlist the interest of the students at large.

In May, 1894, the Faculty instituted the quarterly "Alumni Bulletin," each number of which contains much of interest to the Alumni, and it is deserving of a larger patronage. This journal is conducted by a committee of the Faculty for the purpose of informing the Alumni of University matters, and enlisting their interest; for, in contrast with institutions where the class-system prevails, the Alumni are not united by any class-ties, and soon lose interest in attending the annual celebrations. The Society of Alumni, it is true, meets at the close of each session, and elects its orator for the next year, but does little else, and often its meetings are attended only by local members. An effort is in progress to secure a larger attendance at these meetings and every alumnus will wish it success. A scientific journal that should not be omitted in any account of University periodicals is the "Annals of Mathematics," conducted by the mathematical pro-

fessors, which has taken a high rank among such journals. It should be added that the larger portion of the Faculty and the graduate students, have formed among themselves a Philosophical Society, which meets monthly and at which both literary and scientific papers

are read. If this Society were to publish a journal in which the best of these papers should be printed, it would furnish an outlet for the literary activity of its members, and would serve to bring the University more prominently before the country.

STUDENT LIFE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, 1870-1874.

By Hon. R. T. W. Duke, Jr., Judge of the Corporation Court of Charlottesville, Virginia.

If I were asked to characterize the prevailing traits of University Life in the four happy years I spent there—from 1870 to 1874—I would say they could be comprised in two words—*earnestness* and *seriousness*.

It is true there was enough of fun and frolic and mischief and idleness, and that the writer added very little to those characteristics mentioned, but as excuse—if excuse need be given—he was the youngest student of the session of 1870-'71, and has never at any time been too much in earnest or serious.

But the students of 1870-'71 were older than the average. That year there were several men who had seen service in the war between the States. They were grave,—as indeed all men were who had been through that time of trying experience. Then, too, they were men who had worked, in teaching, or at other labor, in order to be able to enter the University, and they worked hard, knowing the value of the education they were striving for. Nearly every student had a distinct recollection of the war and its horrors. There were the sons of men who had died on the battle-field, or in the camp, or in the wretchedness of the prison-house. Widows of Confederate soldiers had pinched and strived to get their boys into the great University, and the boys, in most instances, remembered the mother and the mother's self-sacrifice. Nearly every student realized in greater or less degree that his native South was poor and oppressed—for reconstruction was still in process of ruin and corruption in most of the late Confederate States, and even the youngest student felt the tyranny and shame of that dark and disgraceful period in the Nation's History, and so it was that there was a degree of seriousness and earnest-

ness—decreasing, it is true, every year, but existing to a greater degree than should have been amongst four or five hundred boys. There was very little of the "college boy" in the students of 1870-'71, and indeed no student of 1870 to 1874 would have thought of in any way distinguishing himself from an ordinary mortal. The main end and object of every student then seemed to be to endeavor to look as little like a student as possible. There was no college yell; there were no college colors,—no college caps or "sweaters." Athletics there were none whatever,—for the gymnasium,—the wooden hippodrome which used to face the foot of the lawn,—had been used during the war as material for the Hospital, and no attempt had been made to replace it.

There was a baseball club, which played, probably, two match games during the session, and football was played by no team and with no fixed rules—a game being got up at ten minutes' notice, and anywhere from ten to a hundred men engaging in it.

The "German" did not come into vogue until 1873-'74, though there were occasional dances, and the Final Ball was inaugurated in 1872, the writer being the first president of the Final Ball Association, and the first Final Ball having been held in the Library in July, 1873. Few who knew him can forget the wrath and indignation of old man "Wert,"—the honored and venerable Librarian, William Wertenbaker,—when the sacred precincts of the Library were invaded by dancing feet. The "Ugly Club" had its last exhibition in 1871—the pretty man, the ugly ditto, and the "calico" graduates—(I have my old diploma yet)—went into "innocuous desuetude" my first year.

Considering the fact that two bar-rooms existed within thirty feet of the entrance of the University grounds up to 1873, there was very little dissipation. Bowyer's and Ambroselli's—the last having a restaurant as well as bar-room and billiard saloon—existed without let or hindrance, and the latter was well patronized for late suppers,—not often accompanied, however, by ardent spirits. Of course there were men who drank to excess, but they generally kept within bounds, and the writer does not believe there was much more dissipation when the bar-rooms were near the University, than when, at a later day, they were closed, though their closing was hailed with delight by students as well as Faculty. Ambroselli kept up his restaurant with his famous "waffles," and there were often late "Noctes Ambrosellianae" at which wit and merriment sparkled;—if not equal to Kit North's, they would at least have done him no discredit. We had our "Shepherd" and Tickler, and Major Odoherly at these feasts, but alas! no Gurney to take notes.

There was no gambling the writer knew of, personally. Some went on, as it always will as long as cards and men and money are in the world; but it was kept very quiet, and if men played cards for money, they did not dare to speak of it outside of their own coterie. The last two years of the writer's stay at the University there was a certain crowd of eight or ten men who played poker continuously, and sometimes for high stakes, but they were a set to themselves and mixed very little with other students. The fact is that there could not have been gathered together a better, cleaner, finer set of men from the Southern States than were found at the University from 1870 to 1874. Hard work was the rule. The Faculty did little "overseeing" in those days, and the students were treated as men, who required no watching and little discipline.

"College Spirit" was actually non-existent. The Fraternities,—then called "Clubs" generally,—supplied the only bond of union between the students. There were only about eight of these, and much secrecy was observed

as to their places and nights of meeting, and membership in them was highly prized.

The Literary Societies flourished—the meetings being largely attended, the interest being intense, and the membership of each generally exceeding a hundred.

There were only three medals given,—a debater's medal in the Washington Society, a debater's medal in the Jefferson Society, and the Magazine medal for the best essay appearing in the College Monthly was given by both Societies, the recipient of this last honor being chosen by a Committee of the Faculty, who selected the best essay and awarded the medal. The debater's medal was in both Societies given by vote of the respective Societies, and was as often given to the most popular man as to the best debater. The consequence was that in a close contest excitement ran high and all the arts of the politician were brought into play. "Caucuses" were frequently held as the time of election drew near, and kegs of beer and innumerable bottles of "Hotopp" were broached as the friends gathered to discuss the candidates, bring in doubtful voters, and discuss ways and means. I do not believe the Societies have been as successful, or as much interest has been taken in them, now that a Committee of the older folk sit in solemn judgment and award the medal to the best debater.

"Dykes" were much in vogue in those days. Woe to the unfortunate youth, who, arrayed in purple and fine linen, started to visit his lady-love, if his visit were anticipated by a half-dozen friends. Word was sent along Range and Lawn and Row. Tin horns, coal scuttles, blowers, shovels and tongs, all were called into requisition, and ere the hapless youth had walked a dozen yards from his door, Bedlam was turned loose. The night was hideous with noises, and a howling mob pursued the unfortunate visitor directly up to the door of the house he visited, and the uproar continued until the friendly hinges turned behind him. Sometimes matters did not progress smoothly, and a silk hat was smashed and an eye blacked,—but as a general rule

"dyking" was taken kindly and submitted to as inevitable.

The annual Examination in English,—to be stood only by first year's men,—was also the occasion of much noise, and was really our only University Function. The men who had completed their first year at the University stood in a double line from the Rotunda to the foot of the Lawn, and armed with tin horns, or anything else that would make a noise, saluted the "English" with inconceivable din, as they passed on to be examined on their proficiency in the English Language. But one man in four years failed upon this examination,—which was really a farce,—and he was given a second chance and came out with flying colors. The only question the writer remembers was "Give the plural of Hippopotamus," a question which created great stir when after the examination it was learned that no Latin termination would be received.

There were few A. M.'s in those days, and the honor was only won by assiduous toil in the hardest schools. There was no choice then between Greek and German, and every applicant had to tread the same rugged road.

The degrees of B. L. and M. D. were open to any one who could make them in a single session, and many did, but only by hard work,—sometimes too hard for the student to endure,—and more than one man broke himself down striving to earn his "bachelorhood" or "doctorate" in a year.

These four years turned out a large number of men who occupy to-day positions of high honor and responsibility. Five of the students of that period now occupy chairs in the Faculty of the University itself, and many others are Professors in other Colleges. Over twelve are Judges—two of Supreme Courts. Six or eight have been Congressmen; one, a Senator of the United States. Three have been Governors, and the members of State Legislatures who were students from '70 to '74 are too numerous to mention. Many of the brightest geniuses of those sessions, however, are unheard of. They were "College

Geniuses," brilliant moths whose wings shriveled and fell away when the pitiless sun of every-day life beat upon them. One or two whose bud of promise bade fair to blossom into the splendid flower of realization died early. More than one has fallen a victim to dissipation—and one,—a kindly generous-hearted soul,—died but a brief month or so ago behind prison bars, a convict,—a victim, as his friends believe, to his own trustful nature and kindly heart. His funeral was thronged by hosts of friends—men high in authority and of lofty position. "Never was a convict so buried," said the "New York Herald." He is the only one who,—as far as we know,—was a convict, and I do believe he *was* a victim, not vicious. But the majority of the men of '70-'74 are unknown to fame, tho' the great majority,—as the writer from inquiry and knowledge is able to aver,—are filling honorable positions in all the walks of life. The influence of the University has given to them an earnestness of purpose, a strength of will and an honorable character, coupled with an ability to think and act, whose influence for good cannot be measured for years to come. It is not those Alumni who occupy positions of eminence in the body politic—at the bar or in the forum—whose influence for the good of humanity is the greatest. The country lawyer—unknown outside of his little village; the country doctor—toiling late and early, in wind and snow and rain; the quiet, plain minister, with narrow parish and small flock; the farmer, the merchant, the clerk and the store-keeper,—all of these who were educated at our University bear her lessons as their guide and spread her influence,—for, as George Eliot has well said, "the growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts, and that things are not so ill to you and me as they might have been, is half owing to the number who live faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs."

[Judge Duke has kindly contributed, at the request of the Editor, this account of student life in his day, which differs little from that of 1861. The old traditions and customs still prevailed.—EDITOR.]

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY. GIFTS AND ENDOWMENTS. REPORTS OF BOARD OF VISITORS, OF PROCTOR, AND OF FACULTY. VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE appropriations made to the University by the State Legislature from time to time, and some of the most important gifts from private individuals, have been mentioned in the preceding chapters. It is proposed in the present chapter to summarize these gifts and endowments, and to give a summary statement of the finances, drawn from the Proctor's Reports as contained in the Annual Reports of the Board of Visitors to the Legislature. These reports were at first addressed to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, from which fund the regular annual appropriation to the University was made, consisting of \$15,000 to 1876, then \$30,000, increased to \$40,000, and recently to \$50,000. They have also been addressed to the Governor, who is *ex officio* President of the Board of Directors of the Literary Fund, and to the General Assembly, and in more recent years they are by law now made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Act approved January 12, 1888.) They have usually been signed by the Rector of the Board of Visitors, but some are found signed by the Chairman of the Faculty alone. The Rector's Reports appear as an Appendix to the Reports of the Board of Visitors and go into great detail. In this connection it should be mentioned that the Faculty makes an annual report to the Board of Visitors at the close of each session. This report is drawn up by a committee of the Faculty and made to that

body about the 1st of June in each year. It is very carefully considered by the whole Faculty, all recommendations made to the Board of Visitors are embodied in it, and it is accompanied by an estimated statement of the income and the expenditures for the following session. As a conservative basis for estimating the income to be derived from students' fees, nine-tenths of the number of students for the current session is taken as the number to be expected for the following session. Generally the number increases from year to year, but sometimes there is a diminution, though scarcely ever to the extent of one-tenth of those for the current session, so, if error in estimates is made, it is on the safe side. The Faculty Report serves as a guide for the Board of Visitors, but often appropriations are increased or diminished by the Board at will, measures are taken which are not included in the recommendations of the Faculty, and these recommendations are also often disregarded. It has been customary of late years to print the Faculty Reports "for the private use of the Visitors and Faculty," which is a great convenience to both. Formerly the written report of the Chairman of the Faculty committee was the only one prepared; this was spread on the Minutes of the Faculty, to preserve the record, and the original was forwarded to the Board of Visitors. The annual reports of the Board of Visitors, sometimes including the Faculty Reports, are printed as legislative documents, but no complete set ex-

ists in separate printed form at the University. These reports are regularly printed in the volumes of "Annual Reports" to the Legislature, and are, doubtless, spread on the Minutes of the Board of Visitors, but these minutes are inaccessible to others than the members of the Board.⁴²

GIFTS AND ENDOWMENTS. The gifts made to the University down to 1885 have been summarized in "A Sketch of the University of Virginia" (Richmond, Virginia, 1885), without name, but prepared, as previously stated, by the late Professor John B. Minor, Chairman of a Committee of the Faculty appointed to prepare such a Sketch for the University Exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition of 1885. This Sketch contains a brief history of the origin of the University, an account of its early organization, and the subsequent additions to its subjects and means of instruction; and a particularly full account of its local arrangements, endowments and income. The *gifts and endowments* are given under VIII, pp. 35-38:

"(1). *Gifts constituting no part of the fixed and permanent Endowment:*

1. 1818—By general contribution to Central College.....\$ 40,000
2. 1826—His library, by will of Mr. Jefferson, which the condition of his estate rendered abortive
3. 1826—Books by Mr. Bernard Carter, of Maryland, say. 100
4. 1831—Books and prints by Mr. Christian Bohn, of Richmond, say 500
5. 1835—Land, by the will of Martin Dawson 14,000
6. 1836—Part of his library, by will of James Madison .. 1,000
7. 1855-'6—By general contribution to erect a Parsonage..... 2,500
8. 1855-'6—By general contribution to erect a Temperance Hall 4,000

⁴² The writer has been compelled to draw his material from printed books, papers, and reports, and from his own personal knowledge, derived from his connection with the University for three years as a student and for fourteen years as a professor.

9. 1856—By general contribution to procure a copy by Balze of Raphael's "School of Athens" 4,000

Total of gifts prior to 1861\$ 66,100

10. 1869-81—To Library and Museum of Industrial Chemistry, estimated 10,000
11. 1869-'81—To Library, by A. A. Low, New York..... 1,000
- 1869-'81—Robert Gordon, New York, \$500, and W. M. Meigs, Philadelphia, \$100. 600
12. 1869-'71—Thompson Brown Scholarship 1,500
13. 1870-'76—By W. W. Corcoran, of Washington City, to the Chemical Department (\$1,000) and Library (\$5,000) 6,000
14. 1875-'76—By Lewis Brooks, Rochester, N. Y., for Museum of Natural History and Geology..... 68,000
15. 1876-'77—By his brothers, Rev. Samuel Brooks and Garcy Brooks, New York..... 4,000
- Prof. W. B. Rogers, Boston, \$1,000, and Alumni, \$1,000, for ditto..... 2,000
16. 1881-'82—By Leander J. McCormick, Chicago, a Refracting Telescope, estimated at 50,000
- and cost of Observatory Building, say 18,000
17. 1883—By Isaac Carey, of Richmond, to found scholarships for poor and deserving young men..... 7,000
18. 1884—By general contribution to erect a Chapel..... 15,000
19. 1884—By will of Arthur W. Austin, Dedham, Mass., his library and estate in remainder, after certain life-interests 430,000

Total of gifts, of which \$66,100 prior to 1861..\$679,200

"(2) *Permanent and Fixed Endowments:*

1. 1836—By will of Ex-President Madison for Library, income \$90\$ 1,500

2. 1859—Land leased to J. L. Maury, income \$66	1,100
3. 1869—By Samuel Miller, of Campbell County, to endow department of Agriculture, income \$6,000...	100,000
4. 1876—By W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, D. C., to endow Schools of Moral Philosophy, History and Literature, income \$3,000.	50,000
5. 1878—Do., to endow Chair of Natural History and Geology, income \$3,000..	50,000
6. 1878-'81—By sundry liberal friends, chiefly Alumni ... And by W. H. Vanderbilt, of New York, to endow Directorship of Observatory, income \$4,780	50,000 25,000
7. 1883—By will of Douglas H. Gordon, of Baltimore, Md., for Library, income \$300	5,000
Aggregate of permanent fund	\$282,600
Which yields income of..	\$ 17,236

Of this \$282,600, \$2,600 had accrued prior to 1861, leaving \$280,000 contributed since 1869.

Add to this gifts not yielding income, \$679,200, of which \$613,100 have been contributed since 1869, and we find that the University has received since 1869 gifts and contributions amounting to \$893,100."

It is noted above, under 1884, that \$15,000 had been contributed to the erection of a Chapel on the University grounds. This had been a long-felt want, but only now, by the efficient labors of the Chaplain, the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, of the Episcopal Church (1883-'85), assisted by the ladies of the University, had the above sum been collected. The corner-stone of the Chapel was laid on March 30, 1885, on which occasion an address was delivered by Professor M. Schele De Vere.⁴³

⁴³"An address delivered by M. Schele De Vere, LL. D., on the occasion of the Laying of the Cor-

ner-Stone of the University Chapel, March 30, 1885." Charlottesville, Va., 1885.

It may be added that the contribution of \$15,000 more was required before the Chapel was completed and ready for use, an illustration of the usual cost of building churches, i. e., double the amount originally estimated.

Since 1885 the University has received gifts as follows:

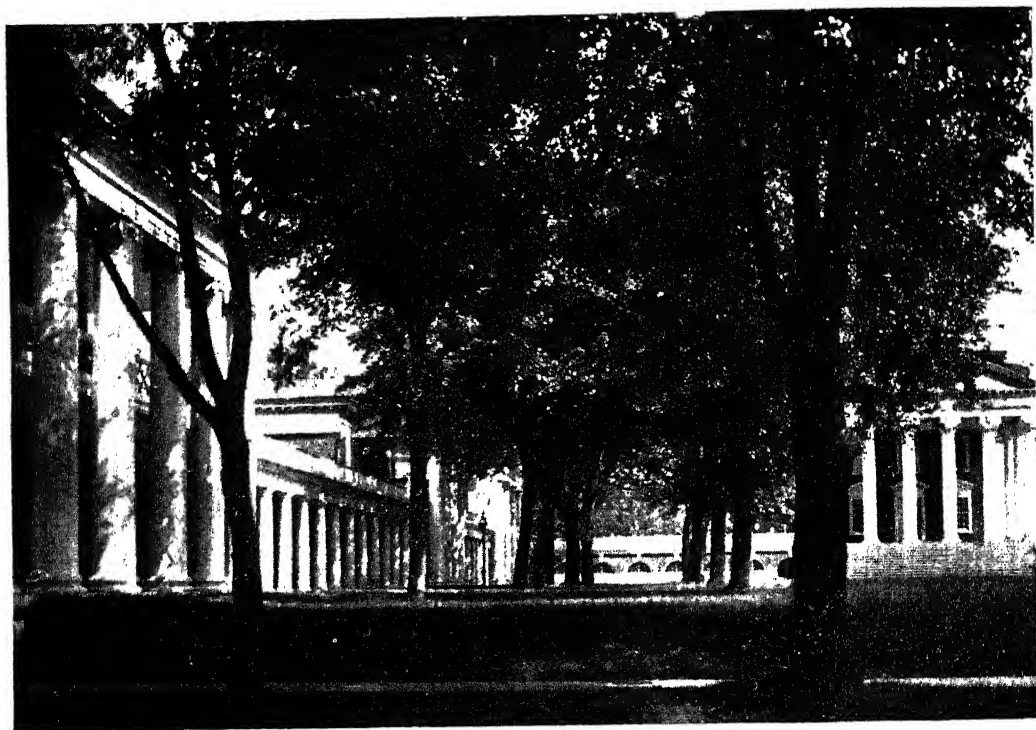
Contributions to Chapel.....	\$ 15,000
1888—From Mrs. Birely, Frederick, Md., for Birely Scholarship to Maryland students, income \$300	5,000
1891-'95—By will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, of New York, without conditions, (less 5 per cent. tax).....	100,000
1892—From Archer Anderson, Richmond, Va., for John Y. Mason Fellowship, income \$210	7,000
1892—From Mrs. Linden Kent, Washington, D. C., for endowment of English Literature Chair, income \$3,000....	60,000
1895—From Shields bequest.....	6,000
1896—From Alumni and friends to restore and equip buildings destroyed by fire,—of which from C. B. Rouss, New York, for Physical Dept., \$20,000...	70,000
1898—Additional from C. B. Rouss for Physical Department.....	10,000
1898—From J. R. Coolidge, Boston, for Restoration Fund	5,000
1898—From A. Hemenway, Boston, for Restoration Fund.....	1,000
1898—Additional from Fayerweather Bequest	100,000
1898—From Public School children for Restoration Fund.....	1,500
1898—J. W. and Belinda Randall Fund (Dormitory)	20,000
Total contributions since 1885	\$400,500
Add contributions from 1869 to 1885.	893,100
Add contributions previous to 1869 (i. e. to 1861).....	68,700
Grand total of contributions	\$1,362,300

ner-Stone of the University Chapel, March 30, 1885." Charlottesville, Va., 1885.

In the Report of the Proctor for June 1, 1877, will be found a full statement of the value of the Real and Personal Property of the University to that date, and this is continued for the next ten years in the Proctor's Report for July 1, 1889. These are given below in order that the full valuation of the property of the University from its origin to June 1, 1887, may be seen at a glance. No summary has been made since that date.

The Annual Reports of the Proctor to the

annual appropriation from \$50,000 to \$45,000, —and the session closed with a deficit of \$7,291.70. Of this deficit \$5,989.43 was brought over from the preceding session. The Proctor reports on June 12, 1899, that "the increased number of students, with the large percentage of [those not] paying tuition fees, would not have met the deficit of both years, viz.: \$7,291.70, but for the surplus in bank." He comments in both reports, 1898 and 1899, on the "severe blow to the University," caused



South Front of Rotunda; on Left a Section of the Columns of West Lawn Arcade.

Board of Visitors, included in the Reports of the Rector to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, give itemized statements of the annual receipts and disbursements, so that the Legislature may easily ascertain where each dollar of the income goes. From 1889 to 1899 the expenses rose from \$99,196.90 to \$135,174.99, and the number of students increased from 439 to 595, but the increased income was not sufficient to meet the increased expenditures,—as the Legislature of 1898 reduced the

by the reduction in the annuity of \$5,000, which it is hoped that the Legislature of 1900 will restore, and thus promote the efficiency of the University. (See also article of Colonel Thomas H. Carter, Proctor, in "Alumni Bulletin" for February, 1898, Vol. IV, No. 4.)

The Faculty Report for June, 1899, estimates the total income for 1899-1900 at \$129,892, on a basis of 550 students, but by Oct. 1, 1899, 605 students had entered the University

the present session, which affords a prospect of 700 for the whole session. With the increased number of students and the restoration of the \$5,000 of the annuity, the accounts for the present session should balance or show a surplus. This Faculty Report and the Report of the Proctor for 1899 show the particularity with which every item of receipts and expenditures is accounted for.

Appended to the valuation of the University property noted below will be found a statement of the cost of the new buildings drawn from the Proctor's Reports for 1896 to 1899 inclusive.

Statement of Real and Personal Property of University of Virginia, taken from Report of G. Peyton, Proctor, Appendix A, as given in "Annual Reports of State Officers and Institutions" (Richmond, 1877), dated June 1, 1877, and from Report of Proctor dated July 1, 1889.

Real Property. I. From 1819 to 1832.

Land—392.3 acres—original cost.	\$ 16,380.13
Buildings—Hotel "A" original cost	4,543.01
Hotel "E" original cost	4,656.31
Hotel "F" original cost	6,025.64
Jefferson Society Hall original cost	4,536.48
Washington Society Hall, original cost	6,297.19
Proctor's residence	6,266.09
Pavilion No. 1	10,003.07
Pavilion No. 2	10,920.21
Pavilion No. 3	16,588.47
Pavilion No. 4	11,173.30
Pavilion No. 5	11,764.09
Pavilion No. 6	9,841.07
Pavilion No. 7	9,399.73
Pavilion No. 8	10,802.36
Pavilion No. 9	8,807.04
Pavilion No. 10	11,758.06
109 brick dormitories	78,509.55
Anatomical Hall	7,662.00
Rotunda	60,020.00
General Improvements	14,854.49
Total	\$320,768.29

II. From 1832 to 1865.

Land—52 acres—original cost.	\$ 2,080.00
Buildings, addition to Pavilion	
No. 1	1,635.00

Buildings, addition to Pavilion	
No. 2	700.99
addition to Pavilion	
No. 4	235.57
addition to Pavilion	
No. 5	2,003.17
addition to Pavilion	
No. 6	2,527.00
addition to Pavilion	
No. 7	2,740.00
addition to Pavilion	
No. 8	3,093.66
addition to Pavilion	
No. 9	1,200.00
addition to Pavilion	
No. 10	600.00
12 brick dormitories on Monroe Hill	2,701.99
6 brick houses in Dawson's Row	15,639.18
Addition to Rotunda, "Annex"	58,839.99
Parsonage	3,000.00
Infirmary	8,124.83
Additions to Hotel "E"	2,860.78
Additions to Hotel "F"	2,500.00
Temperance Hall	4,200.00
Overseer's house	1,549.59
"Lone Star" dormitories	600.00
New terraces	9,023.19
Public water-closets	800.00
Water: Water-works	16,875.00
Gas: gas-mains and fixtures	10,870.00
General improvements	73,004.42
Total	\$227,404.36

Aggregate to 1865. \$548,172.65

III. From 1865 to July, 1877.

Land—42½ acres—Carr's Hill	\$ 10,000.00
Buildings—addition to Pavilion	
No. 3	467.08
addition to Pavilion	
No. 4	150.00
addition to Pavilion	
No. 7	247.65
addition to Pavilion	
No. 8	300.00
addition to Pavilion	
No. 9	36.22
addition to Pavilion	
No. 10	318.95
addition on Monroe Hill	3,000.00
addition to Hotel "A"	4,300.00
addition to Hotel "E"	1,500.00
addition to Hotel "F"	1,000.00
Dormitories on Carr's Hill	3,000.00

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Washington Society Hall.....	1,400.00
Director's house	250.00
Improvements to Dawson's row of houses	1,680.00
Professor Mallet's residence.....	9,298.49
New Chemical Laboratory.....	12,367.11
New water-closets	1,500.00
Water-fixtures in 16 residences..	3,200.00
Shouses	638.93
Infirmary	280.00
Natural History Museum Build- ing	45,800.00
Water: Addition to water-works.	5,312.50
Sewers: Extension of sewers and drains	792.57
General improvements	1,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$107,839.50</u>
Grand aggregate of real prop- erty.....	<u>\$656,012.50</u>

Personal Property.

Apparatus and collection of Chem- ical Department	\$ 16,000.00
Apparatus and collection of Philo- sophical Department	6,000.00
Apparatus and collection of Engi- neering Department	4,675.00
Apparatus and collection of Medi- cal Department	4,470.00
Apparatus and collection of Agri- cultural Department	1,050.00
Professor Roger's Geological col- lection	2,000.00
Statue of Jefferson and Paint- ings in Rotunda.....	13,000.00
Painting of "School of Athens"...	3,000.00
Clock and bell of Rotunda.....	1,330.00
Lithographic press	50.00
Furniture of lecture and public rooms	1,025.00
Furniture of Dining-halls.....	450.00
Furniture of Infirmary.....	500.00
Cabinet of Natural History.....	31,000.00
Books, engravings, &c., of Library.	106,000.00
Moot Court Library	300.00
Stock, implements, &c., of Repair Department	1,100.00
Virginia State securities.....	<u>52,600.00</u>
Total.....	<u>\$244,550.00</u>

Summary.

Real property	<u>\$656,012.15</u>
Personal property	<u>244,550.00</u>
Total.....	<u>\$900,562.15</u>

Additions to Realty and Personality from

June 1, 1877, to June 1, 1887, given in Report of Proctor for July 1, 1889:

Report of 1887, "Hitherto not Published."

Total cost of land to June 1, 1877,
as per report of that date.....\$ 28,460.13

Total cost of other realty to June
1, 1877, as per report of that
date 627,552.02

Total cost of personality to June 1,
1877, as per report of that date.. 244,550.00

Aggregate June 1, 1877.....\$900,562.15

*Additions to Realty from June 1, 1877, to
June 1, 1887.*

One-half acre land	\$ 180.00
To Museum of Natural History..	6,714.29
Observatory	18,883.49
Astronomer's residence	8,516.76
Monroe Hill residence.....	458.76
East Range	300.00
Pavilion III	300.00
Pavilion IV	325.00
Pavilion VII	280.00
Pavilion IX	199.36
Pavilion X	1,999.17
Old chapel	457.05
New chapel	24,321.61
Students' reading-room	557.07
Sanitary improvements	2,243.77
Plumbing	7,283.16
Sewers	13,832.52
Drainage	5,747.36
Water-works	<u>24,464.89</u>
	<u>\$116,564.24</u>

*Additions to Personality from June 1,
1877, to June 1, 1887.*

Instruments and furniture of Ob- servatory	\$ 48,450.00
Collection Natural History Mu- seum	7,691.48
Collection Chemical Department..	500.00
Collection Physical Department...	2,500.00
Collection Engineering Depart- ment.	427.00
Collection Library	16,246.10
Collection Gymnasium	350.00
Bonds held by Astronomical De- partment	74,000.00
Bonds held by School of Natural History and Geology	25,000.00
Bonds held by School of Moral Philosophy	25,000.00
Bonds held by Library.....	<u>5,000.00</u>
Total	<u>\$205,164.58</u>

SUMMARY.

Land to June 1, 1887—496 $\frac{5}{8}$ acres	\$ 28,460.13
Land added since, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.....	180.00
Other realty, June 1, 1877.....	627,552.02
Other realty, added since	116,384.24
Personalty to June 1, 1877.....	244,550.00
Personalty added since	205,164.58

\$1,222,290.97

As an interesting item in the restoration of the University, may be added the cost of the New Buildings, dedicated June 14, 1898, and of the restoration of the old buildings, as shown by Proctor's Reports of the Restoration Fund for 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Cr.

1896—By insurance	\$ 25,000.00
Contributions	51,339.97
1897—By contributions on subscriptions	29,344.58
Proceeds of sale of old bricks, &c.	456.64
Proceeds of sale of new bonds	200,000.00
Fayerweather Fund ...	22,000.00
1898—By amt. from J. R. Coolidge	5,000.00
Amt. from C. B. Rouss.	10,000.00
Amt. from sundry subscriptions	1,182.05
Amt. from interest from Banks at 3 per cent. ...	960.41
Amt. from Fayerweather Bequest	101,425.38

Total.....\$446,709.03

Dr.

1896—To agents, &c.....	\$ 389.30
General expenses	324.55
Building Committee and Board	1,185.20
Repairs	14,561.40
1897—To general expenses, agents, &c.	3,610.11
Building Committee for contractors, material, freights, salaries, labor, &c.	253,345.04
1898—Disbursements on warrants, July 1 to December 15, 1897	91,226.46

Disbursements on Vouchers, December 15, 1897, to July 1, 1898...	78,882.06
------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Total.....\$443,524.12

Balance on hand July 1, 1898	\$ 3,184.91
------------------------------------	-------------

The Proctor's Report for 1898-'99 shows that the receipts were \$135,174.99, and the disbursements \$142,466.69, leaving a deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, of \$7,291.70, as stated above.

In the account of the Restoration Fund (Appendix "L") to the Balance from 1897-'98	\$3,184.91
have been added	
Amount from interest at 3%..	262.50
Amount from W. F. Brown...	12.50
	<u>\$3,459.91</u>

and to the debit side as follows:

To Physical Laboratory Equipment ..	\$2,472.40
Ross F. Tucker, Contractor	344.67
R. Guastavino, Contractor	87.00
Stonewall Tompkins, for Sky-light	250.00
Charlottesville Lumber Co.	49.40
C. & O. Railway Co. (gravel)..	30.00
Dickerson & Richardson	9.75
Repairs and Relaying Gas-line ..	149.91
Expense of Removal of Library.	49.92
Repairs and Improvements	4.36
Balance on hand July 1, 1899 ..	12.50

\$3,459.91

From this statement it appears that the Restoration Fund is now exhausted, and that the total cost of the restoration, new buildings, and equipment has been a little more than \$450,000.

The present chapter has thus given a concise view of the finances of the University, including the gifts received, both for special purposes and for endowment, which have been large and important during the past thirty years, a brief notice of the reports of the Board of Visitors, of the Proctor, and of the Faculty, a full statement of the real and

personal property owned by the University to date of the last printed report of its value, and a statement of the condition of the Restoration Fund, including both contributions and legislative appropriation.

This shows not only the cost and valuation of the State's property at the University,—a large part of which has been derived not from the State, but from the contributions of friends, which increases the obligation of

the State to maintain the University at its highest efficiency,—but also the care bestowed by Faculty, Proctor and Visitors, in devoting the income to the best interests of the institution. It were greatly to be wished that a larger sum could be devoted to the Library, in view of its great needs, especially since its great losses, but it is hoped that this will come in time along with the increase in number of students.



East Lawn, Showing Arcade Upon Which Open Students' Dormitories.

CHAPTER XV.

THE SPIRIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. THE ALUMNI IN VARIOUS PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS. CONCLUSION.



THE preceding chapters have given a view of the history of the University of Virginia from the earliest steps taken to found a University in the State, and the chartering of the University, January 25, 1819, to the present day. An account has been given of its Faculty, its appliances and means of instruction, its progress and development, especially since 1865, and the condition of its finances. If not much has been said of its student life, it has been because this is not regarded as the chief end and aim of a University, but as merely incidental to the assembling of a large body of young men in any institution, and as very similar, *mutatis mutandis*, in them all.

It remains to speak of the spirit of the institution, the spirit which was impressed upon it in its earliest days by its illustrious founder and by its small, but able and learned, Faculty. That spirit, from an intellectual point of view, may be condensed into one word, work, and from a moral point of view into another, honor. The student who enters the University must realize that he comes there to work and to conduct himself as a gentleman. The spirit of the place is not amusement as a business and work as a by-play (*parergon*), but study, morning, noon, and night, is the business, and amusement, the recreation. It is believed that a larger number of students devote themselves to hard study here than in any other institution in this country. It is by no means uncommon for

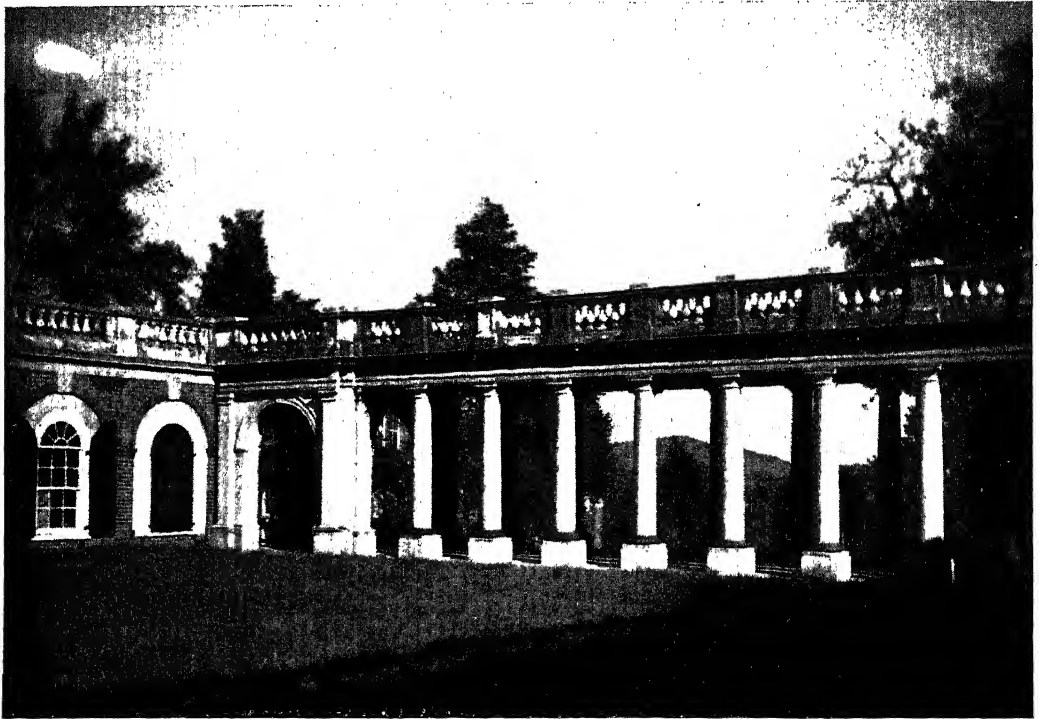
students to spend twelve hours a day in study and attendance at lectures throughout the session, fifteen is not unheard of, and even more when examinations are drawing near. The Faculty estimate of the time that an average student should spend in this work is nine hours per day for six days in the week,—for there is no Saturday holiday, either whole or half,—and every old student realized that, if he chose to “take a week off” at Christmas, he must make up the omitted lectures on his return, and was held responsible for their contents at the examinations. As a consequence to this devotion to work on the part of the large majority of the students,—for there will always be some idlers everywhere,—there results a thoroughness of attainments, which has ever been the mark of the University graduates.⁴⁴

The Faculty have always impressed upon the students the avoidance of superficiality, the getting at the bottom of the subject, and by their teaching and the rigid written examinations employed as a test of the student's attainments, they have taught this lesson very effectively. It is quite true that, in consequence of the high standard set, the number of graduates has been small in proportion to the whole number of students. Of late years

⁴⁴ This characteristic was well expressed in his address before the Society of Alumni in 1879 by the Rt. Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, himself a Master of Arts of the University, who pronounced Freedom and Thoroughness to be “the distinctive principles of the University of Virginia.”

the attainment of the Academic degrees has been made easier, and consequently the number of graduates in B. A. courses has increased, but it is hoped that the University will never yield to the modern test of estimating worth by numbers, and so be tempted to "let down the bars." As one of its own prominent graduates has said—himself the head of an educational institution where very thorough work is done—"The test of a School in the University of Virginia is not necessarily the

He is subject to no espionage, his word is implicitly relied upon, he studies when he pleases, he is expected to act as a gentleman under all circumstances, avoiding underhand and tricky devices, and upholding the honor of a gentleman. He is held responsible for the results of his conduct, and if he proves not to be fulfilling the objects for which he should have entered the University, he is forbidden to return the following session; or, if his conduct is disorderly and dissipated, he is re-



Colonnade, East Side of Rotunda, Looking From Court.

number of students who may attend its courses" (Report of Visitors, 1896-'97, p. 8), so it may be said as to the number who graduate in the courses of the several Schools. "Quality not quantity" has ever been and should continue to be, the motto of the University.

On the moral side the student is left very much to himself. He learns to govern himself in this microcosm before he is called upon to play his part in the greater world outside.

He is subject to no espionage, his word is implicitly relied upon, he studies when he pleases, he is expected to act as a gentleman under all circumstances, avoiding underhand and tricky devices, and upholding the honor of a gentleman. He is held responsible for the results of his conduct, and if he proves not to be fulfilling the objects for which he should have entered the University, he is forbidden to return the following session; or, if his conduct is disorderly and dissipated, he is re-

quested to leave at once. Some manage to stretch the tether to its utmost limit, but sometimes it breaks, and there is no mending it. It has been stated above, under Examinations, that since 1842 each student has been required to append to his examination-paper a pledge that he has neither given nor received assistance in the examination. This pledge is never questioned. The instances of its violation have been extremely rare, and the violator is required by the students themselves to

leave the University. From the University of Virginia the custom spread to other institutions in the South, and has been recently adopted by some at the North, where it is called "the Princeton System," as, so far as is known, Princeton University was the first Northern institution to adopt it. This has been commented on above, but Princeton is well aware of the source from which the custom was obtained, for it was introduced at Princeton by a Professor who is an alumnus

their classes are examined." The last sentence embodies a custom very different from that at the University of Virginia. The Professor, or some one of the Committee of Examination consisting of three Professors, remains in the room during the continuance of the examination, not to spy, but to answer questions and to maintain order. All conversation is forbidden, and unnecessary absence from the room is discouraged (See Catalogue for 1898-'99, p. 52). The examinations are conducted



Colonnade, Looking South Into East Lawn Arcade.

of the University of Virginia, and the author of the article on "Princeton University" in "Universities and their Sons," says (Vol. I, p. 558): "It was not until undergraduates discovered that there was one place, the University of Virginia, where the students themselves prevented dishonest methods, that it struck them that it was a matter of College pride, and now they have a committee that drives dishonest students out of College, and most of the Professors take holidays when

in a quiet and orderly manner. The roll is called as in class, and the time of handing in each paper is noted by the Professor. If a student forgets to append the pledge, he is permitted to write it later, but it must be appended before the paper is read. The examination-pledge is but one illustration of the whole tone and spirit of the institution. When a young man knows that he is relied on, he will show himself worthy of reliance. The intercourse between Professor and student is

similar to that between man and man in ordinary life, and the student leaves the University trained to industry and to honorable conduct, and thus better fitted for the battle of life. The large majority, who do not wish an academic degree, study those subjects that appeal to their tastes or their objects in life, but they apply themselves to their work with as great diligence as the candidates for degrees, and they must attain the same standard if they wish a diploma of graduation in their special subjects.

The spirit of the University has been incidentally treated in the author's paper on "The Elective System of the University of Virginia," referred to above, and more fully in Prof. Trent's essay on "The Influence of the University of Virginia upon Southern Life and Thought" (Chapter XI of Dr. Adams's monograph on "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia"). That influence is the result of this spirit, and it is seen in the careers of its Alumni. Prof. Trent attributes the influence of the University to certain causes which may be briefly enumerated (*op. cit.*, p. 152): "These chief causes or working forces may be stated as follows: (1) The continued refusal of the Faculty and Visitors to rest satisfied with the present standard of requirement in the several studies or with the number of subjects taught, and the constant tendency to improvement in both of these particulars. (2) The substitution of the elective for the curricular system of instruction. (3) The honor system of discipline. (4) The even balance held between sects and parties. (5) The high qualifications, both mental and moral, of the men chosen as instructors. (6) The unique position of the University in the South; a position largely brought about by the existence of the above-mentioned causes, and by others to be stated hereafter."⁴⁵

⁴⁵ The Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, in his address before the Society of Alumni on June 15, 1898 ("Alumni Bulletin," Vol. V, Number for June, 1898), has designated these principles as follows (p. 17): "Four great principles he [Jefferson] built into the fabric of the University which, it seems to

Lack of space will not permit us to follow the author through the half-dozen pages in which these causes are treated. It must suffice to quote from the letter of an alumnus to the late U. S. Commissioner of Education, Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, who says, with respect to the third cause stated (Adams's "University of Virginia," note 1 to p. 156): "It [the principle of relying upon a student's honor during examinations] is now a part of the life of the institution, and there are none of her alumni who do not remember with feelings of intense satisfaction that the honors of their *alma mater* are all the more worth the wearing, because they are not only testimonials of mental attainments, but evidence as well the fact of their having been fairly and honorably obtained." Thus the alumni look back upon their career as students with satisfaction because of the high standard required for the honors that they have attained, and because of the manner in which that standard is enforced. No alumnus will be found who has not respect for the examinations passed, of which their diplomas are the evidence. These examinations are sometimes criticised as too hard, but never as too easy.

THE ALUMNI IN VARIOUS PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

In the above-mentioned essay of Professor Trent full statistics are given, based on the Semi-Centennial Catalogue of 1875, of the

me, constitute the essential law of its being, and have chiefly contributed to its beneficent and far-reaching influence: 1. A high standard of attainment inexorably maintained, as the unvarying condition of academic or professional degrees. 2. The complete recognition of the elective system of study. 3. The adoption of a system of discipline based on an appeal to what is best in human nature,—to the sense of honor and truth and manhood. And 4. Absolute religious freedom."

We have seen that it took some years to establish the third principle as part and parcel of the University system, but when it was once established, each new student fell into the system naturally and was soon permeated with the influences of the place, which did not forsake him when he left its walls, but continued as a part of his equipment for life and contributed to the stand that the alumni have taken in all fields of labor.

pursuits followed and the political and military honors obtained by the 9,160 students enumerated, over nine-tenths of whom were from the South. Here we may see the number that devoted themselves to the learned

of West Virginia, but forty per cent. is a large number of foreign students that attended the University during the first half-century of its existence. We find that, in round numbers, 2,300 entered the Confederate service,



Soldiers' Monument.

professions, law, medicine, theology, engineering and teaching, to editing, farming, banking, mercantile life, etc., and from what States they came. Nearly sixty per cent. were from Virginia, including of course the present State

twenty-five per cent., but, to read the percentage aright, there should be deducted those who died before 1861, those who were then beyond military age, and those who were too young in 1861 to enter the service, and it is

not doubted that the 2,300 would include nearly all the rest. It has been stated that three out of four of the alumni living in 1861 entered the service, and that three hundred and fifty gave up their lives in the cause of the South.⁴⁶ Biographical sketches of nearly two hundred of these will be found in "The University Memorial" (Baltimore, 1871), edited by the Rev. John L. Johnson, B. A., but this work is not complete, although it is as accurate as it could be made at that time. The alumni of the University were found filling all positions in the Confederate service from Private to Major General. The "Rock-bridge Artillery," commanded by the Rev. William N. Pendleton, D. D.;—afterwards Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia,—contained in 1861 several Masters of Arts, and other alumni, among the private soldiers, and a similar showing might have been made by other companies. The effect of the University training was seen when the Ordnance examinations were held at the Headquarters of the different armies and in Richmond. The number of alumni from Virginia passing these examinations was so great that the competitive principle was subordinated to that of distribution of appointments according to States, a political principle,—if "principle" it can be called,—not in accordance with the original profession. The percentage of deaths was large in proportion to the number in the service, and *alma mater* has not yet honored her sons who fell in battle with an appropriate memorial, although an alumni Memorial Hall has been proposed and the fund started.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ Alumni address of Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., on June 15th, 1898, p. 27.

⁴⁷ The ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association of Albemarle County have however erected a monument to the eleven hundred Confederate dead that lie in the University Cemetery,—some of them alumni of the University,—which is surmounted by one of the handsomest bronze statues of a youthful Confederate soldier that exists in the whole South. It is the work of the late Caspar Buberl, a Bohemian by birth and a sculptor resident in New York, who was recently struck with apoplexy and died suddenly while engaged in his daily occupation.

If we look to honors obtained in civic pursuits, we find a goodly number of the alumni filling the posts of judges, State legislators, governors, members of Congress, and Cabinet ministers. It is stated that in the fifty-second Congress the University was represented by four alumni in the Senate and twelve in the House of Representatives; in the fifty-fourth, by four in the Senate and eighteen in the House; and in the fifty-fifth, by six in the Senate and nine in the House.⁴⁸ The Cabinet of President Taylor contained an alumnus in the person of the Secretary of the Navy; that of President Fillmore, the Secretary of the Interior; that of President Davis, C. S. A., two Secretaries of State, two Secretaries of War, and the Attorney-General, and lastly, the second Cabinet of President Cleveland, the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General.

The most prominent honors have been gained by the legal alumni, for it is they who enter political life; but the medical alumni have been equally distinguished wherever competition determines appointments, hence the number of alumni that fill the positions of surgeons in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Hospital Service; and "when a large number of young doctors from various medical colleges competed, a few years ago, for the eight places to be filled in the Charity Hospital, New York, the six candidates from the University of Virginia were all successful, getting the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh places."⁴⁹ Here was an institution, which did not then possess the best clinical advantages, outstripping all its competitors in se-

⁴⁸ See illustrated article by Duncan Smith, M. A., on "The University of Virginia," in the "Southern Review" (Atlanta, Ga.), a literary magazine, for November, 1898 (Vol. IV., No. 1, p. 16). This brief article gives a very readable account of the University, and is accompanied with some beautiful illustrations. See also Professor Dabney's article cited below, and the "Alumni Bulletin" for May, 1897 (Vol. IV., No. 1).

⁴⁹ See "The University of Virginia" by Professor R. H. Dabney, in "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly" for August, 1897, and the "Alumni Bulletin" for July, 1894 (Vol. I., No. 2), and for May, 1898 (Vol. V., No. 1).

curing hospital positions,—a fine tribute to the excellence of the system that made this possible. Further statistics of the medical graduates are given in an address delivered by Dr. P. B. Barringer, now Chairman of the Faculty, on the occasion of the dedication of the new Anatomical Hall at the University, in 1888, and quoted in Professor Trent's essay (Adams's "University of Virginia," p. 170).

Also, among the academic alumni, the number of the clergy in the different denominations, and of teachers and professors, that have attained high and responsible positions, is a very large one. Professor Trent mentions by name several alumni who have occupied high positions in the church, and some few who have become professors in colleges, but it was stated elsewhere a few years ago that at least thirty-five college faculties included among their Professors alumni of the University of Virginia. It is estimated that "over one thousand of the University alumni have been engaged in the good work of education" (Trent in Adams's "University of Virginia," p. 171. See also "Alumni Bulletin" for May, 1896, Vol. III, No. 1, where a list of 162 alumni, then professors in colleges and universities, will be found; and for July, 1896, Vol. III, No. 2, where 82 more, including teachers in schools, are given). Many of these have devoted themselves also to literary and philological work. The writings of the alumni before 1861 were chiefly political, for politics formed a large part of the life of the South, but in the lighter kinds of literature there are a few names that have attained a high reputation, as Edgar A. Poe and John R. Thompson, the latter of whom has just been honored with a portrait presented at the recent Final Exercises (1899), and the former with a bust presented on October 7th of the current year. Appropriate addresses commemorative of these writers were delivered on each occasion. It were invidious to speak of the living alumni who have distinguished themselves in general literature, but the University is not without such representatives. Their

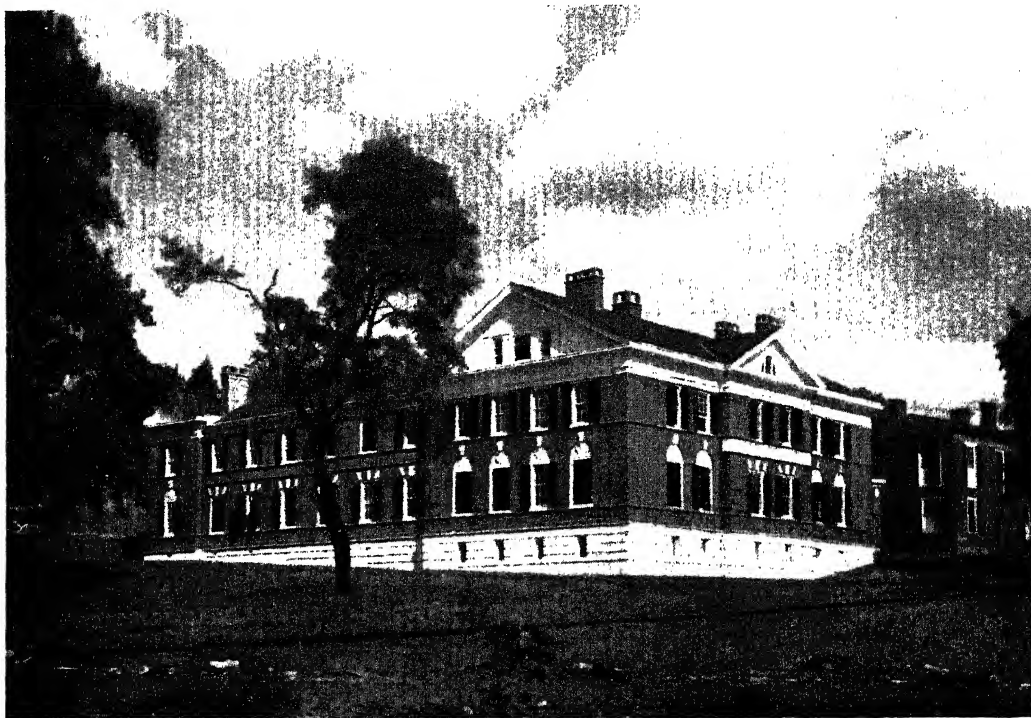
number is gradually increasing, and it is not doubted that the centennial anniversary celebration of the opening of the University (March 7th, 1925) will see the number of authors very largely increased. Were some lover of statistics, with adequate leisure, to continue Professor Trent's labors through the first Decennial Catalogue (1874-'84), which contains nearly 2,000 names, the list of younger alumni prominent in the various professions might be largely increased. Some statistics bearing on this subject will be found in the several numbers of the "Alumni Bulletin," the editors of which endeavor to follow up the careers of all alumni. The University takes pride in her sons, and her sons should show their affection for the mother by interesting themselves more largely in her affairs, and by at least occasionally putting in an appearance on the Public Day. This has already been commented on, and it is hoped that the recent re-constitution of the Society of Alumni will have the effect of increasing the attendance on these occasions, and of putting into practical operation some of the many good resolutions that are annually passed. As stated in the preceding chapter, in the present condition of the finances of the University one of the most useful objects to which the Alumni could devote themselves would be the restoration of the Library, and its increase. Out of 53,000 volumes of which it consisted, only about 15,000 were saved from the fire of October 27th, 1895 (Report of 1895-'96). By the efforts of alumni and friends this number has already been doubled, but the Library needs many more books to put it on a par with those of similar institutions, for a good library is an indispensable adjunct to the teachings of the professors in every department. The days of discouraging the student from the use of the Library, and of bidding him confine himself to his lectures and text-books, are over, and the progressive teacher now realizes that the judicious use of the Library is an education in itself.

CONCLUSION.

In bringing this historical account of the University of Virginia to a close, we may cast a glance backwards and see how its original eight Schools have expanded to twenty-three,—its one Chair of Law to three, its one Chair of Medicine to six, its six Academic Schools to thirteen, and a professional School of Engineering has been added. The expansion on the scientific side has been especially notable. To Mathematics, Natural Philos-

Museum; the Physical Building is fully equipped for electrical instruction, and the Mechanical Building for instruction in different branches of engineering. To the old Medical Hall have been added a comparatively new Anatomical Hall and Dissecting-room, and a Dispensary, and the plans for an excellent Hospital are well under way.

The original dormitories of the Lawn and the Ranges have been increased by those of Dawson's Row and Carr's Hill, and the



The Randall Dormitory.

ophy and Chemistry have been added Applied Mathematics, Analytical Chemistry, Biology and Agriculture, and Natural History and Geology, Ancient Languages and Modern Languages have each been subdivided into two Schools, and to Moral Philosophy have been added Historical and Economical Science, and English Literature. Its means and appliances of instruction have been enlarged by the addition of Chemical, Physical, and Biological Laboratories, and a Natural History

new Randall building. The Chapel and the Fayerweather Gymnasium have supplied pressing wants, and the restoration of the Rotunda and its additional Wings have supplied homes for the Library, the Law Department, the Administrative Offices, and the Young Men's Christian Association. The "plant," to use the language of the manufacturing industries, has thus been greatly enlarged, and with efficient workmen and adequate material, is capable of turning out pro-

fessional men and scholars in greater abundance than ever before, prepared to add their quota to the stock of the world's intellectual wealth.

But on the principle long ago laid down by the Wise Man, "Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger and not thine own lips" (Prov. xxvii, 2), this historical sketch may be concluded with a few words from the memorable address of the distinguished lawyer, James C. Carter, LL. D., of New York, at the Dedication of the new Buildings of the University, June 14th, 1898.⁵⁰

After a brief allusion to the losses of the war, and of the fire, Mr. Carter says: "But if any evidence were needed to show the extent to which the University had increased in power, in grandeur, in usefulness, and in the esteem of the people of Virginia and the friends everywhere of the higher education, it would be found in the undaunted spirit with which this disaster was faced. There was an immediate resolve that it should rise from its ashes in yet fairer proportions, more worthy of the spirit in which it was originally founded, better equipped for the great work to which it was originally dedicated, and a more glorious monument to the great name forever associated with it. This great purpose has now been accomplished, and we are gathered together to-day to celebrate its completion."

Mr. Carter modestly continues: "I cannot speak of the University of Virginia with all the affection which the graduate cherishes for his Alma Mater, nor with the full pride which the Virginian alone can feel; but to those who regard this institution as their own, who have control over its destinies, and have been reared within its walls, a view of it as it appears to outside observers may not be unwelcome, or

wholly uninteresting. We are sometimes enabled to correct our own conceptions of ourselves, and qualify ourselves in some degree for the better performance of our own duties, by learning what is thought of us and what is expected of us by others." Mr. Carter then gives "a sketch of the origin of the University and of its principal features as they appear to the world at large," and discusses with luminous clearness and sympathetic appreciation Jefferson's views on university education, and his political philosophy, "the teachings of which he so ardently desired to promote." He concludes his able and interesting address, which is of permanent value as an exposition of Jeffersonian principles, as follows:

"Here, then, of all places, let the true principles of liberty and free government, as expounded by Jefferson, be forever studied and taught. Let the youth of the land who are to resort hither, here learn the true objects of national ambition and the methods by which they are to be reached. Let them study here the new problems arising from the prodigious growth of the nation and its rapid material consolidation. Let them be taught the true principles of legislation, and by what methods liberty is best reconciled with order and with law: and above all let them learn to prefer for their country that renown among the nations which comes from the constant display of the love of peace and justice.

"And the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia—to what nobler object can she extend her favor and support than the building up upon this historic spot of a great University which shall be at once the home of the Sciences and the Arts and the nursery of political freedom? Outshining all her sister colonies in the splendor of her contribution to the galaxy of great names which adorn our Revolutionary history, how can she better perpetuate that glory than by sending forth from her own soil a new line of patriot statesmen? No jealousies will attend her efforts to this great end, and her sister States would greet with delight her re-ascending star once more blazing in the zenith of its own proper firmament."

"Tis a consummation devoutly to be

⁵⁰ "The University of Virginia: Jefferson its Father, and his Political Philosophy. An Address delivered upon the Occasion of the Dedication of the new Buildings of the University, June 14th, 1898. By James C. Carter, LL. D." The University of Virginia, 1898.

wished," and not only statesmen, as of old, should the University send forth, but professional and business men of all kinds, capable of holding their own in the "storm and stress" of twentieth century life. "Forward," not backward, should ever be her motto, and again, as in the decade from 1850 to 1860, must the University be without a peer in our beloved Southland. This is impossible without a large increase of means, and instead of having a paltry \$5,000 cut off from her inadequate income of \$50,000, that appropriation should be *doubled*, yes, *doubled*, for \$100,000 is none too much to place the University on the pinnacle where she should stand, on a par with her Northern compeers, and soon her halls would be crowded with at least a thousand students, and the whole State would reap the benefit. *Sic fiat!*

The University is now on the high-road to prosperity. The present session (1899-1900) already shows a larger number of students than any years since 1860, and bids fair to exceed the maximum of 1856-'57 (645).

Southern students are realizing that it is unnecessary for them to cross the Potomac and the Ohio in order to obtain the highest academic and professional education; and Northern students are beginning to realize that, along with the physical characteristics of a temperate climate and picturesque surroundings, the University of Virginia can supply to them, too, as thorough an education as any institution in the country, and on much more moderate means than other wealthier institutions.

The lack of means has retarded the progress of the University, but when the State once realizes that every dollar expended in the development of the University is doubly repaid in benefit to the State, and learns to imitate the Northwestern States in including a fixed assessment on the property of the State for the support of the University in every annual tax-bill, this deficiency will no longer exist, and both State and University will mutually enjoy increased prosperity.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA IN RECENT YEARS. NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS. CHANGES IN THE FACULTY. VARIOUS GIFTS. THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.



HE narrative of Professor Garnett closed with the fiscal and scholastic years ending, respectively, June 30th and October 1st, 1899. This supplemental chapter, from the pen of another writer deals with the events after these dates.⁵¹

The Faculty changes were not numerous, but they are of marked interest in the history of the University. The institution sustained a deep loss in the death of the revered Colonel Charles S. Venable, LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, who died on August 11th, 1901.

When, in 1896, Charles Scott Venable was made Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, after thirty-one years of unremitting service at the head of this school, all who knew him, or knew of him, felt that his more than three score and ten years had been filled with honorable effort and lasting achievements. He had accomplished two careers—that of the soldier and that of the scholar—the two giving him the full stature of a perfect citizen.

He was born April 19, 1827, in the county of Prince Edward, Virginia, the son of Nathaniel E. Venable.⁵²

His grandfather, Samuel Woodson Venable, was ensign of the College company which marched from Hampden-Sidney in September, 1777, for the defense of Williamsburg, and later was ensign of Captain Watkins's company

⁵¹ See Preface.

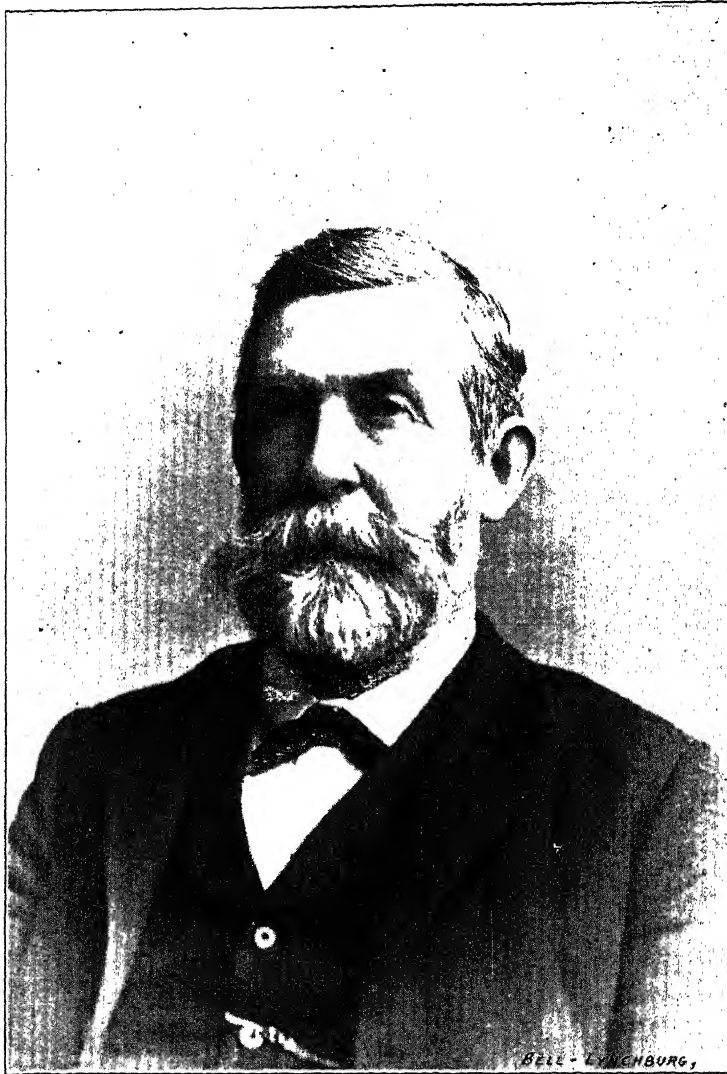
⁵² The remainder of this appreciation is from the pen of William M. Thornton, LL. D., University of Virginia.

of dragoons in Lee's Legion, and served as aide on General Greene's staff in the battle of Guildford Courthouse. * * * It was a stock full of vitality, with an abounding energy and a clear vision of practical affairs. Keen-eyed men of business many of them were. Longwood came to Charles Venable's father by inheritance from an uncle Abram, a public man of note in his day and first president of the Bank of Virginia. Soldiers at some time in their lives they had all been, and on the distaff side as well; John B. Scott, his maternal granduncle, was an officer in the United States Army, and later became United States Marshal of the new Southwest Territory, and in that capacity arrested Aaron Burr and brought him back to Richmond. In old Nathaniel, of Slate Hill, crops out the taste for scientific studies, which developed into the life-long pursuit of his great-grandson. His son, Samuel, was an honor man of Princeton, and Nathaniel E. was a graduate of Hampden-Sidney. All were men of liberal culture as well as of public spirit and intellectual and moral power. If we review the story of his descent and look back to the home in which he was born and reared, the career of Charles Venable seems the natural outcome, the inevitable sequence to such beginnings.

We follow him to Hampden-Sidney, the college founded by his great-grandfather. Here he was matriculated in September, 1839, when but little more than twelve years old. He must have entered Sophomore, too; for we find that in June, 1842 (when he had just completed his fifteenth year), he was graduated A. B. He remained at the College for a year longer, presumably carrying on his scientific studies under the guidance of the professors, and at the end of the session was appointed tutor in mathematics. His connec-

tion with the college in this capacity was continued until June, 1845, when he resigned his appointment for the purpose of prosecuting the course of study at the University of Virginia. The records of the college disclose nothing of especial interest connected with his work

The University of Virginia in October, 1845, began its twenty-first session. It had come of age—had lived through its disorderly youth, had established its high tradition, and was just entering upon that period of vigorous growth and abundant prosperity which contin-



Charles S. Venable.

during these years. He was a member of the Philanthropic Literary Society and of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. It is said that at one time he pursued a course of reading preparatory to the study of divinity; it is possible that this also may have fallen in this period.

ued up to the outbreak of the Civil war. When Charles Venable entered there were only one hundred and twenty-two students; but the Faculty was made up of youthful savants, full of energy and enthusiasm, and the work they were doing built up that lofty standard of scholarship, which has come to be

our "counsel of perfection." Such teachers as Edward H. Courtenay, in mathematics; Gessner Harrison, in the classics; William H. McGuffey, in moral philosophy; and John B. Minor, in law—men so stimulating, so sound, so broad, so exalted in character, are rarely found and are even more rarely assembled in one corps of instruction.

Venable spent two sessions under these men, 1845-'46 and 1847-'48. In the first session his work was in mathematics, in ancient languages, and in junior law. Doubtless he was still wavering in his choice of a vocation, and pursued this experimental course in law, just as he had before followed a preparatory course of reading in divinity. We must not forget that he was still only seventeen years old. His eager, impetuous nature was reaching forth in many directions, and his strong young intellect hungered for many foods. In the summer of 1846, came the event which practically decided the course of his life. The chair of mathematics in Hampden-Sidney College had been vacated. The board of trustees met in July, 1846, and elected him to the professorship. Thenceforward, he was first of all the teacher of mathematics. After one year's service at the College he was granted leave of absence and returned to the University of Virginia. During this session (1847-'48) he continued his work under Courtenay in mixed mathematics, studied chemistry and natural philosophy under the Rogers brothers, and modern languages under Schele DeVere. The record of work accomplished up to the end of this session seems well-nigh incredible. Venable was just entering his twentieth year. Yet he had been graduated from Hampden-Sidney, had served two years as tutor and one as professor, and had taken University diplomas in ancient languages, in modern languages, in pure and mixed mathematics, in natural philosophy and in chemistry, besides certificates of proficiency in mineralogy and geology, and of distinction in junior law.

The fall of 1848 saw him again at Hampden-Sidney as professor of mathematics. The seventeen years of connection with his alma mater, from his entrance as a Sophomore in 1839 to the final resignation of his professorship in 1856, left upon him an indelible impress. He was a true lover of the College; her welfare and her honor were dear to him; her prosperity was his delight. She has had few more useful or eminent graduates and instructors. Professor Lewis L. Holladay,

who had been his pupil and later became his colleague, said that of all men with whom he had come in contact "Venable excelled both as an instructor and in his knowledge and control of students." President McIlwaine, who was a student under him and an inmate of the same family, describes him as "affable, at all times full of fun, genial, and interested in everything about him; a young man, moreover, of dignity and energy; esteemed an admirable instructor, and disciplinarian, and held in thorough respect by the students." These brief characterizations, which I gratefully owe to Dr. McIlwaine, present an eminently true picture of the man. His judgment of young men seemed intuitive, and was sound beyond any I have ever known. He commanded their reverential respect and drew forth their abiding love.

If our ambitious young geometer was an honor to his College, the attitude of the College toward him on the other hand was marked by the most generous and appreciative sympathy. His enthusiasm for his science and his eager desire to rise to its loftiest elevations were recognized and encouraged. Twice in the ten years of his professoriate (1846-'56) he was granted a year's leave and his place kept open for him. The session of 1847-'48 was spent as we have seen at the University of Virginia. In the fall of 1852, he was given a second leave which he utilized for the prosecution of further studies in Germany. He attended the lectures of the great astronomers Encke in Berlin, and Argelander in Bonn, as well as those of the brilliant young analyst Lejeune Dirichlet and of the physicist Dove. Returning to Virginia in December, 1853, he resumed his duties as professor (adding to the courses in mathematics lectures in astronomy) and continued their active and effectual discharge until the end of 1855. At that time he received a call to the University of Georgia as professor of natural philosophy. His resignation was accepted by the trustees of Hampden-Sidney with a reluctance that was almost resentment. In January, 1856, he left Virginia for his new field of labor, carrying with him the admiration and affection of colleagues and pupils and leaving behind an honorable record of judicious and effective work.

It is the fate of the smaller and poorer colleges to train men in their professorships for broader fields—a rôle which they are wont to accept with repugnance. Yet it may well be maintained that they are the largest gainers

by this inverted species of compulsory education. The most precious gift of teacher to pupil is stimulus. This indeed is a genuine transmission of intellectual life. Positive instruction is of little value in comparison with it, and no man is a great teacher, who can not truly say in the words of the greatest of all teachers, "My life I give unto you." It is in the period of youthful energy, in the heat of early ardor, that this impulse upon mind and character is most powerful. The college which secures the first ten years of service of a learned, enthusiastic, impressive instructor has received perhaps the best he has to give. Serener wisdom, ampler knowledge, fuller technical skill, come with the growing years, but the contagious heat, the scientific sympathy, the fresh enthusiasm of youth, do not last forever.

The connection of Professor Venable with the University of Georgia was terminated at the end of his first session. Questions of authority appear to have arisen between trustees and faculty, the details of which do not require discussion at this time. The final result was that Venable, discovering the impossibility of agreement with the governing board, sent in his resignation and severed his connection with the school. A few months later he was invited to accept the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the University of South Carolina. This he did and to his own great comfort. He spoke often in after years of his associates and pupils in South Carolina—and always with the warmest admiration for the culture of the one and for the high tone and manly spirit of the other. Those generous Southern boys clearly recognized in him a man of lofty purpose and chivalric ideals, and echoed them back as generous boys will ever do.

Three years of active and congenial labor in his new chair brought Venable to the stirring times of 1860. Lincoln had been elected to the Presidency of the United States, the Congress had been assembled, and the Southern representatives—hopeless of an amicable settlement of the issues, which divided public sentiment—"had advised their constituents to prepare for a withdrawal from the Union." In December, 1860, South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, and by February, 1861, the six other Cotton States had followed her example. Venable, like all thoughtful and patriotic Southerners of his time, felt in its full force the sentiment of allegiance to the

State. This was to them the supreme public duty, and it was under the compulsion of this duty that they were ready to destroy that Union, which *their fathers* had created—for the preservation of which they were, in the words of Lee, "ready to sacrifice everything but honor."

In this day of a restored Union and a reunited Nation, feeling, with Washington, that we are all "citizens of a common country," and that "this country, has a right to concentrate our affections," we cannot let time or change dim the memory of what those men felt, of what they endured.

"Brave comrades, answer! When you joined the war
What left you? 'Wife and children, wealth and friends;

A storied home, whose ancient roof-tree bends
Above such thoughts as love tells o'er and o'er,
Had you no pang or struggle? 'Yes! I bore
Such pain on parting as at hell's gate rends
The entering soul, when from its grasp ascends
The last faint virtue, which on earth it wore.'
You loved your home, your kindred, children, wife;
You loathed, yet plunged into war's bloody whirl!
What urged you? 'Duty! Something more than life.

That which made Abram bare the priestly knife
And Isaac kneel, or that young Hebrew girl,
Who sought her father coming from the strife.' "

Such was the spirit that dwelt in the patriot soldiery of the South. Such was the spirit in Charles Venable, when he enlisted as second lieutenant in the Congaree Rifles and with his company was present at the reduction of Fort Sumter; when he joined the Governor's Guards and fought as a private in the first battle of Manassas; when he served as volunteer aide on Wade Hampton's staff on the banks of the Potomac; when as lieutenant of artillery he assisted in the defense of New Orleans; and as captain and adjutant to General M. L. Smith did duty on the defenses of Vicksburg.

In the winter of 1862 the Confederate Congress created the office of 'military adviser to the President,' with the view of lightening the arduous duties, which devolved upon him as commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces. Robert Edward Lee was selected to fill this position and about March 13, 1862, he entered upon his duties. The staff allowed him consisted of a military secretary, with rank of colonel, and four aides with the rank of major. General Lee offered to Major A. L. Long the position of military secretary, and selected for his aides-de-camp Majors

Randolph Talcott, Walter H. Taylor, Charles S. Venable, and Charles Marshall.

Thus began the association with our great Confederate chieftain, which was to include three years of arduous and valiant service terminating only on the field of Appomattox, which was to mold the peaceful professor into a seasoned veteran, which was to establish forever a noble and ennobling friendship with the loftiest soul and tenderest heart that ever pulsed beneath a soldier's uniform. "There was nothing of the pomp or panoply of war," says a recent Southern writer,* "about the headquarters, or the military government, or the bearing of General Lee. Oddly enough the three most prominent members of his staff—Colonel Venable, Colonel Marshall, and Colonel Walter Taylor—were not even West Pointers. He had no gilded retinue, but a devoted band of simple scouts and couriers, who in their quietness and simplicity modeled themselves after him. * * * He assumed no airs of superior authority. He did not hold himself aloof in solitary grandeur. His bearing was that of a friend, having a common interest in a common venture with the person addressed, and as if he assumed that his subordinate was as deeply concerned as himself in his success. Whatever greatness was accorded to him was not of his own seeking. He was less of an actor than any man I ever saw. But the impression which that man made by his presence and by his leadership upon all who came in contact with him, can be described by no other term than that of grandeur. * * * The man who could so stamp his impress upon his nation, rendering all others insignificant beside him, and yet die without an enemy; the soldier who could make love for his person a substitute for pay and clothing and food, and could by the constraint of that love hold together a naked, starving band and transform it into a fighting army; the heart which after the failure of its great endeavor could break in silence and die without the utterance of one word of bitterness—such a man, such a soldier, such a heart must have been great indeed—great beyond the power of eulogy."

To have been the friend of a man so endearing and so exalted was a privilege beyond price, an honor and a happiness never forgotten. Colonel Venable loved his great leader with a love "passing the love of women." A

sweet and tender veneration mingled with his affection. He loved to talk of him—of his heroic courage, as when at the battle of the Wilderness Lee would have led the charge of Gregg's valiant Texans, until the men by one impulse shouted to him from the rushing line—"Go back, General Lee, go back! We won't go on unless you go back!"—and a sergeant seized his bridle rein and turned his horse's head to the rear; of the matchless magnanimity with which he accepted the reproach of every reverse to his strategic plans, and caused the withdrawal of reports that would have created dissension by their just reflection on his sluggish and maladroit lieutenants; of his generous placability, as when Venable himself chafing under a rebuke from his general, which he felt to be unmerited, turned angrily away and threw himself down on the cold ground in utter weariness and depression, where falling into a deep sleep of fatigue he woke presently to find himself covered with Lee's own cloak. A thousand pities that the engrossing duties and hurrying infirmities of his later years did not permit a fuller record of the reminiscences of his military life! His clear perception of events, his intimate knowledge of facts, his sound judgment of character and motive would have aided to clear up many obscure episodes in the history of our great Civil War.

The writer of these pages does not venture to enter with more minuteness upon the details of this period in Colonel Venable's life. He has endeavored simply to suggest by mere outlines the momentous effects upon character and capacity, which grew out of it. His nature was congenial with that of his great leader and answered back with a like courage, a like greatness of heart, a like inward tenderness of spirit. The friends of his army days were his friends to the end of all things, and much of his power in later years grew out of these old military intimacies. As comrades they had faced together the shot and shell, the storm of battle, the wounds, the deaths. So they stood shoulder to shoulder in all the years that came after, and bating no jot of heart or hope pressed right onward to high and good ends.

The close of the Civil War restored Venable to the real work of his life. Professor Bledsoe, who was still the titular holder of the chair of mathematics in the University of Virginia, had been absent from his post since 1862, and when the Confederate government

*John S. Wise, in the "End of an Era." J

collapsed was in Europe on public service. Apprehensive of harsh measures on the part of the Federal authorities he postponed his return, until the Visitors of the University deemed it their duty to declare the chair vacant and appoint his successor. It was thus that Venable was invited (August 18th, 1865) to occupy the chair of mathematics, which he filled for the remainder of his active life. Educated under Courtenay, the greatest of his predecessors,* stimulated and broadened by the lectures and writings of the most brilliant geometers of Europe, widely read in mathematical literature, he brought to the service of the University vigorous health, matured power, and wide experience. He succeeded to the traditions created by an unbroken line of able men. Key came to Virginia fresh from Cambridge and laid the foundations of sound mathematical instruction. Bonycastle was esteemed the most original mathematician of his time in America. Courtenay was a superb teacher as well as a skilful and learned geometer. Bledsoe while "less skilled in mathematical manipulation" has been ranked "ahead of them all in philosophical power and clearness of intuition and presentation." Venable was called to continue their work. By the introduction of modern text-books, chiefly of the Cambridge school, by his lectures, devoted to the exposition of the newer ideas and methods of modern analysis; by the contagion of his own energy and enthusiasm, and his power of appeal to the ambition of his students, he lifted the standard of instruction, widened its boundaries, and made the school of mathematics one of the largest and most highly respected in the University.

But the University was now to claim a double share of his energies. From the beginning he had taken a prominent part in the general development of the courses of instruction. His interests were naturally more keenly excited on the side of scientific progress, and he was profoundly convinced of the importance to the South of a sound training in the applied sciences. It was largely due to his initiative that in 1867 the new schools of applied chemistry and applied mathematics were organized. In 1870, the office of chairman of the faculty was vacated, and Venable was called upon to add this function to the duties

of his chair. For three years he carried the double load, until domestic sorrows and bereavement forced him to relinquish the added burden. These years simply confirmed the public judgment of his fine administrative powers. Sirenuous in all things, he governed earnestly and strictly; yet with a sympathy for the characters and motives of young men so penetrating and genuine, that he rather augmented than decreased the general love and respect. In the broader field of the academic policy and the external relations of the University, his counsels were potential, his services unceasing, his achievements unequalled. In all plans for liberalizing her methods, expanding her work, augmenting her revenues, consolidating her influence he was foremost and for progress. He did not lay aside these voluntary tasks with the honors and emoluments of the chairmanship. They became for him a vocation of love, rather than a summons of duty. His wide knowledge of men in public life and his high repute as cultured gentleman and patriot soldier enabled him to accomplish much that would have been impossible for a man of purely scholastic habit and training. But the great secret of his successes was his untiring energy, his unquenchable zeal. While others talked, he worked. While others hoped and prayed, he pulled the laboring oar.

In such a memorial as this it would be unfair not to record some of the more important results of this vigorous and wise activity. If he mentions such details, it is not to be understood that the writer of this notice desires to overrate the efficiency of Professor Venable, or to minimize the merits of his associates. He feels confident that those who were most active and useful in this honorable cooperation, would be the first to ascribe ungrudging credit to the man who so often marked the path and led the way. It was almost wholly the work of Colonel Venable, then, that the school of practical astronomy was added to the University, its endowment collected from the Alumni, its working fund provided by the donation of William H. Vanderbilt, and its equipment secured from the generosity of Leander McCormick. It was largely through his influence and interest that the schools of biology and agriculture and of natural history and geology were established and endowed, the one by the gift of Samuel Miller, the other by William W. Corcoran, while out of the same movement came the gift of the Brooks

*I do not forget the illustrious Sylvester; he was in the Faculty for too short a time to influence the development of mathematical teaching in the University.

Museum and its contents. Mr. Corcoran's later gift of an endowment for the chairs of history and moral philosophy came directly through Colonel Venable's hands. No one was more active or more efficient than he in securing from the Legislature of Virginia the increase of the annuity from \$15,000 to \$30,000, and again from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Thus it was that the University stands to-day indebted in large measure to his foresight and zeal for an increase of \$130,000 in her equipment, of \$275,000 in her endowment, and of \$25,000 in her annual income—a capitalized total of over \$1,000,000. The moral and spiritual influence of such a life can not be thus evaluated. To have lived with and worked with a man so true in word and deed, so pure in act and so lofty in motive, so generous and so brave, is one of Heaven's best gifts. May his influence be everlasting—his memory kept green forever.

The list of Colonel Venable's labors for the University of Virginia does not exhaust the catalogue of his activities. No notice of his life would be complete, which did not chronicle at least one other—his work as trustee of the Miller School. This admirable institution, founded upon a liberal bequest of the late Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg, Virginia, has its site at Miller's birthplace in Albemarle County. Its work is the education and industrial training of the poor orphan children of Albemarle. Under the Miller will, the judge of the county court is vested with large authority in the administration of the School. In particular, the appointment of the board of visitors is placed in his hands, and his approval is required to validate their acts. The late John L. Cochran, Esq., was then judge of the county court of Albemarle. He selected Professors Venable and Francis H. Smith, of the University faculty, as the first board of visitors, and the efficient superintendent of the school, Charles E. Vawter, was appointed upon their nomination. These four men laid the foundations of what is still the greatest industrial school in the South, liberally conceived, broadly planned, wisely administered. The honor of a success so preeminent can not be partitioned among them. They must enjoy together what is largely the fruit of rare harmony in thought and concert in act. That Venable's services in achieving this success were great and memorable may be well understood. His business sagacity, his energetic temper, his constructive genius, his sound

views of scientific education and deep interest in the industrial development of the South made him an ideal member of such a board. "Next to Miller himself," writes one of his colleagues with generous appreciation, "he was the founder of the school."

It would be impossible for any man, however amply endowed with intellectual power, thus to divert a vast store of energy into the channels of practical administration and at the same time maintain at its full the current of his scientific thought. Professor Venable had projected a complete series of treatises in pure mathematics, covering the entire extent of his University course. The plan of composition had been minutely thought out, and the books if written would have been sound and full, wisely adjusted to the capacity and needs of the student, judicious in arrangement, and in merit a long bowshot beyond the best productions of our American geometers. The several arithmetics and the text-book of elementary algebra, which were actually published, were designed chiefly to pave the way for this projected series. Only one volume was completed—the translation and adaptation of Legendre's Geometry. A concise syllabus of his lectures on the Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions was also printed for the use of his classes. We have thus a mere torso, instead of the completed work. The constant pressure of imperious duties, the distractions of tasks which left but scant leisure for quiet thought and scientific research, the constraint of narrow means, forbade the achievement of his purpose. The little that was published is not even a fair sample of what was designed. Doubtless he would have dealt with the more advanced topics with a freer hand.

The books actually published, in addition to their excellence as classroom manuals, have one especial claim upon our attention, in that they give to the thoughtful reader some idea of Professor Venable's pedagogic method. This may perhaps be fairly characterized as a method which was indifferent to formal regularity, but exacting of practical results. Many teachers, more authors of mathematical treatises, are slaves to some self-created system. A certain scientific order of propositions is set up and the whole course of instruction conformed (or distorted rather) to its requirements. With Professor Venable the only principle of order to be discovered was that of relative simplicity. The proof of a funda-

mental theorem would be postponed to the very last lecture of the session, if its intricacy or obscurity seemed to demand it. But on the other hand, every section in his syllabus, every problem assigned to his class, meant a step in advance, and the completed course was a well digested, closely knit body of doctrine. He was skilful in gauging the capacity of his students and judicious in the assignment of work. To these two conspicuous merits I incline to ascribe his undoubted success as a teacher of mathematics. His classes cheerfully did a large volume of work for him, and a notable proportion of his graduates retained permanently a vivid interest in mathematical studies. These are the real tests of efficacious teaching, and his work satisfied them. As a lecturer he was neither luminous nor interesting. His explanations seemed often fragmentary, at times even obscure. But he ended by making his men do the work for themselves and do it well; and that is the chief end of the professor.

His personal relations with the members of his school were simply delightful. The dignity of the professor, the affection of a father, the bonhomie of a comrade in scientific studies were so mixed in him that we scarcely knew where respect ended and affectionate confidence began. He knew every man among us—often better than the man knew himself. After the first week or two he seldom, if ever, called his roll. We would see his eyes travel around the room as he *counted us up* and then he would turn to his class-book and quietly note down the stray sheep. Out of the lecture-room as in it you never failed of prompt recognition and genial greeting. He was the confidant and counsellor of his students in all their troubles, their adviser in difficulties, and their helper in every legitimate ambition. Severe enough he could be at times, when severity was needed. But at his sternest the culprit could still discern an abiding hope of better things, and to many a poor delinquent this hope was an appeal, which nerved him to take his punishment like a man and rise out of it strong and clean. As has been said before, his judgment of character and motive in young men was wonderful for its accuracy and justice; based it would seem on a sort of intuitive sympathy, which enabled him to read the thoughts and intents of their hearts. Among his colleagues in the faculty the utmost confidence was therefore felt in his opinion upon all questions of academic government and dis-

cipline. "I always vote with Venable on these matters," said Dr. Cabell on one occasion; "his arguments are usually wrong, but I find that his conclusions are always right."

A man of antique mold he was, strong and earnest, direct and forceful, bold and sincere; a brave soldier, a true patriot, an humble Christian, a faithful friend, an honest gentleman. He was my master in science, the guide of my youth, the friend of my maturer years. To know him was a lesson in virtuous and noble living; to love him was to breathe in the fragrance of a generous and chivalric soul. His nature was rather active than meditative, and worked upon others by lofty purpose and dauntless courage. No difficulty seemed to him invincible, if the end sought was great and good. When others despaired, he hoped on and labored still. Others might retire in defeat; he knew how to wait and work for victory. What is a noble nature, a noble life? Is it simply to be stainless and true, walking the path of duty with steadfast foot? Is it not rather so to live that men are made better by that living, and lives made broader, and the truth made clearer to other minds. Such a life ennobles others and is then itself truly noble. It was such a life that Venable lived, simply and modestly and unconsciously—a life that lifted other lives to higher planes of thought and purpose, that inspired other men to action more generous and more true.

Thirty years of arduous labor for the University of Virginia have brought him to the summer of 1896. It is just fifty years since the young geometer was appointed to his first professorship in Hampden-Sidney. Within that compass what an eventful history has been comprised! He has filled with honor and distinction chairs in three other universities. He has passed through four years of tragical warfare, a member of the military family of the greatest chieftain of our age and his familiar friend. He had taken a leading part in developing the equipment and enlarging the resources of the school to which so much of his life and his love have been given—creating a partial endowment, expanding her faculty by the addition of five new schools, and more than doubling her income. All this has been added to the labor of instruction of large classes and to active interests in church, in state, in general questions of education. We can scarcely wonder if the vigorous frame begins to flag, if the tireless energy seems at last to falter. That robust and strenuous

character, inherited from ancestors of like fashion and like spirit, trained even in childhood to make labor and duty the watchwords of life, was slow to discern the fact that life's duties of labor were for him accomplished. But having once seen the truth, none so quick as this unselfish, chivalric gentleman to act upon it. His resignation was forthwith placed in the hands of the board of visitors and the chair filled so long, so honorably, so worthily, was vacant for the new incumbent. One thing only would he consent to retain of honor or emolument—the empty title of professor. For a few years more his name continued to appear on the rolls of the faculty. That manly form, bowed somewhat and dimmed by suffering, was still seen from time to time under the old arcades, greeted with universal love and loyalty; followed by universal grief and blessings. The life which had been so crowned with honor and with victory was destined to be crowned with suffering, too. Who that saw him in those shadowed years can forget that pathetic resignation, that noble patience, that uncomplaining courage! Never in the brave days, when he rode with Lee, had he fought such battles or gained such victories. And then at last came the eleventh of August, 1900, and Charles Venable had fought his last fight; had gained the victory of all victories.

In the year 1902 William A. Lambeth was added to the Faculty with the title of Adjunct Professor of Hygiene and Director of the Fayerweather Gymnasium. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Virginia in 1890, and in the following year applied for the position of Instructor in Physical Culture. Professor William G. Christian, in an article in the "Alumni Bulletin" (October, 1902), remarks that to those who knew his quiet and unassuming manner, it is not surprising that he was but little known. His attainments were unknown to either professors or students, and his sole testimonial was his modest request that he be allowed to demonstrate his ability. He at once gave evidence of his remarkable proficiency. He was too sagacious, however, to believe that no qualifications were necessary beyond those of the expert gymnast. While prosecuting his medical studies, he devoted his vacations to study

and practice in the Harvard School of Physical Training, and in 1892 he graduated from that institution and also took his medical degree from the University of Virginia. In the following year he became an instructor in the Harvard School of Physical Training, but still pursued his scientific studies with a rare enthusiasm. He graduated in a course in scientific German, began the study of French and a wide course of scientific and classical English, and pursued courses in biology, geology and chemistry. In June, 1898, he was accepted as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In arranging his studies for this degree it was his intention to make biology his major and geology his minor; and with this in view he visited Europe and took a course in biology at Naples. This arrangement of studies was found impracticable. Geology was made the major subject, and the degree was conferred in June, 1901, after the publication of a thesis on "The Geology of the Monticello Area," of which C. D. Wolcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, wrote: "It gives evidence of accurate observation and profound study, and furnishes a valuable contribution to the subject in a hitherto unworked region." Later, Mr. Wolcott expressed his regret that other regions are not as thoroughly examined by such capable observers.

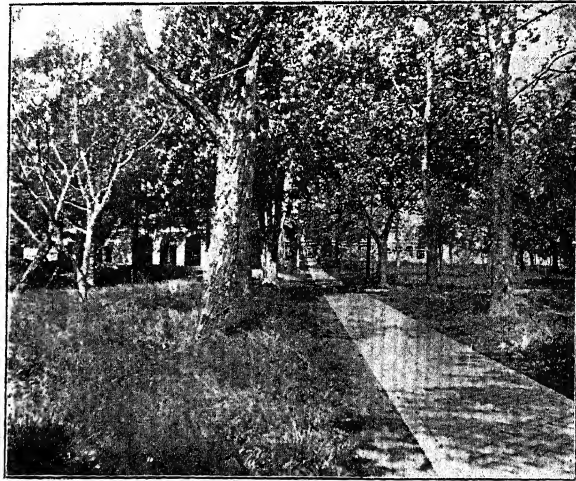
In 1898 it became necessary to relieve Dr. Barringer of some of his professional labors because of the onerous duties of the chairmanship, and Dr. Lambeth, who had already been made Lecturer on Hygiene, was selected to undertake the lectures on *Materia Medica*. Early in 1902 the absence of Professor Tuttle necessitated the appointment of a temporary successor, and Dr. Lambeth was selected to conduct the work of the academic classes in the Department of Biology.

In recognition of these many and varied services, the Visitors in 1903 raised Dr. Lambeth to his present twofold position. As remarked by Professor Christian, if proof be needed of the earnestness, intelligence and

persistence of the man, it is found in the degrees he has so well earned. Himself a tireless worker, he has little pity for the inattentive and idle. He drives his classes as hard as he drives himself. And yet few have ever possessed a greater influence over the student body, and none has more uniformly exerted that influence for good. In athletic affairs he has for many years guided the policy of the University, and during these years she has risen from an unmentionable rank to an enviable position among the larger universities. Athletics is now an assential feature of college life, and personal hygiene an essential feature

the State that among its members were men who, falling to some extent, in the class of "ineligibles," ought not to have been permitted to participate in amateur or college sports. Standing for strict rules of eligibility rigidly enforced, he advocates the four-year rule, and is now engaged in an effort to prohibit summer ball players from playing on college teams in Virginia.

One result of his influence is a radical change in the treatment of visiting teams, which are now regarded as friendly rivals instead of enemies; and "rooting," believed to be a necessary accessory, and an inevitable ex-



Walk to the Postoffice—Below Washington Hall.

of athletics. The man who is capable of teaching both subjects, and teaching them rightly, is a powerful factor in the advancement of his institution. Such a man is Dr. Lambeth.

Dr. Lambeth has made a notable record as the director of athletic sports at this University, striving earnestly for the clean, open conduct of such affairs. In 1899 he organized the Virginia Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, and was chosen its first president. Under the influence of that organization, no Virginia College or University can, or tries to, play a man whose reputation is not above reproach. Before the advent of this Association it was probably true of every team in

pression of college spirit, is now free from offensive gibes, good plays by antagonists receiving their just meed of applause.

In June, 1902, Professor William E. Peters retired from the Chair of Latin, after a continuous service of thirty-six years. He had already distinguished himself both as teacher and soldier. Like his venerated colleague, Colonel Venable, he came to the University from the battlefields of the Confederacy, and, like the colleague just named, was more frequently distinguished by the title of Colonel than by that of Professor; and for a long time, indeed, was thought of rather as "Fighting Pete" than as Professor Peters, who lec-

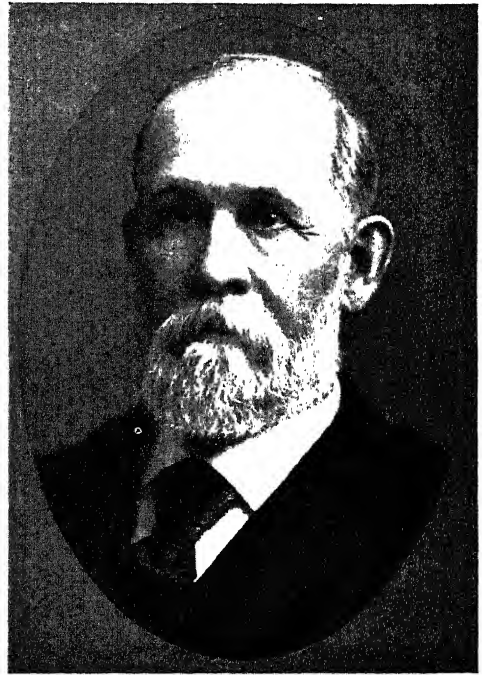
tured with earnest enthusiasm on the Latin language and Roman life.

He came from the war with a record to be proud of, and now, after nearly half a century, the memory of his gallant behavior at Chambersburg is treasured as that of one of the noblest incidents of the great internecine struggle. He retired from the Chair of Latin with equal honor, although the laurels were of another kind. The event was the cause of universal regret. He had taught Latin so long, and his career as a professor had been so characteristic, that those who sat under him, whose enthusiastic admiration he had won, could not understand how any one else could teach his subject in the University of Virginia.

A popular tribute was paid him. A great number of people—most of them the personal friends of the retiring teacher—assembled in the large auditorium in the Academic Building of the University of Virginia, on the 18th of June, 1902. Colonel George W. Miles, at that time a member of the Board of Visitors; Professor Thornton, of the Faculty; and Colonel Hunter Pendleton, of the Virginia Military Institute, both for himself and for President Denny, of Washington and Lee University, made extremely felicitous addresses. Professor Thornton directed attention to what he properly termed the remarkable evolutionary continuity in the headship of the Latin School, the pedagogic lineage direct from George Long, in 1825, to William Edward Peters, in 1902, being without a break. The line of descent is as follows: School of Ancient Languages—George Long, 1825-1828; Gessner Harrison, 1828-1856. Then came the separation of the schools of Greek and Latin, and the latter was headed by Gessner Harrison, 1856-1859; Lewis M. Coleman, 1859-1861; Basil L. Gildersleeve, 1861-1866; William E. Peters, 1866-1902.

Colonel Peters's response to this personal testimonial was characteristic in its impulsive warmth of feeling. "In severing my connection with the University," he said, "I de-

sire to tender my cordial thanks to the young men for the uniform courtesy that I have received from them. A chief source of pleasure to me has been my intercourse with our manly students. In contemplating the step which is this day consummated there were several considerations which caused me to hesitate. The chief among these were the questions whether I could live contentedly and happy without the opportunity of mingling with young men



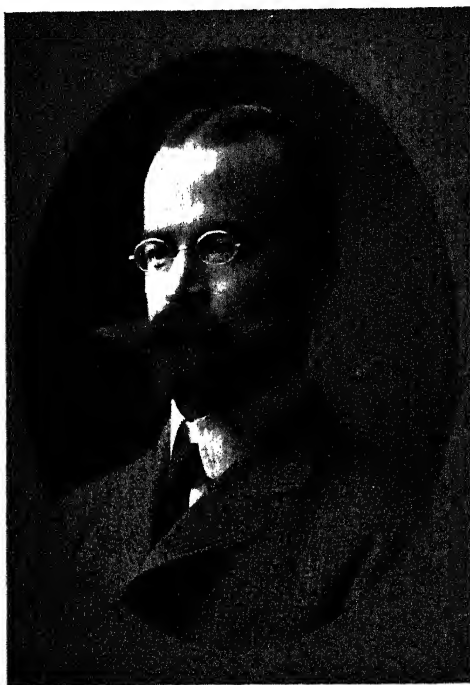
Prof. W. E. Peters.

whose companionship I have so long enjoyed; whether I could separate myself from them. So I have decided to secure a home in their midst, under the shadow of our great school, to which they will always be accorded a sincere and happy welcome." This promise has been kept, and Colonel Peters continues to live in the midst of the scenes in which nearly forty years of his life have been passed, and no guests who cross his threshold are more cordially received than students of the University of Virginia.

Colonel Peters is a native Virginian, having

been born in the county of Bedford, August 18, 1829. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, and at this University. His first professorial work was in Greek in Emory and Henry College. The years from 1856 to 1858 were spent at the University of Berlin. He entered the war on the Confederate side in 1861, and was successively first lieutenant, captain, lieutenant-colonel of infantry, and colonel of the Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry Regiment. In this service he was thrice wounded.

He is the author of "Latin Case Relations" and "Syntax of the Latin Verb."



Prof. Thomas Fitz-Hugh.

Professor Thomas Fitz-Hugh, successor of Professor Peters, is a Virginia gentleman by parentage and education, and a scholar of high ideals, broad general attainments and profound in all the branches of humanistic culture. He is not a soldier, like his predecessor; he came upon the stage too late for the Civil War which engaged so many of the best of the South, for he was born in the second year

of that great struggle. Erect in carriage, and having in other ways the martial air, the distinguished Latinist nevertheless looks every inch a soldier.

When Thomas Fitz-Hugh entered the University he was a studious boy of sixteen years, and had not yet reached his majority when he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. Then began his career as a teacher—a career brilliant from the beginning. He faced his first class at Bingham's School, the famous North Carolina Academy, founded by the Latin grammarian; then to Central University, Kentucky, and from Kentucky to old Virginia again, where he was destined to teach until the call of the Texas State University took him, in 1889, from Bellevue, in Virginia, to that great commonwealth, where he remained ten years at the head of the School of Latin.

It was in 1899, as already related, that Professor Peters determined to retire from the Chair of Latin in the University of Virginia. To the Board of Visitors, at the same time that he announced his decision, he communicated his conviction that Professor Fitz-Hugh should be called to succeed him. Probably no other call coming from the South could have won Professor Fitz-Hugh's services, but the command came from his native State, from his *alma mater* which he venerated, and he at once resigned his chair in the University of Texas. That important institution gave him up very reluctantly. He had won a firm hold on the affections and esteem of the people of the State, as well as the warm attachment of the faculty and the students of the University. The press of Texas bore abundant testimony to these facts.

His entrance into the professoriate did not mark the close of serious endeavor as a student. The eager pursuit has never been abandoned. In 1890 the young professor took up in Rome and Pompeii post-graduate studies in Classical Philology. Two years later found him at the University of Berlin, where he continued for more than a year. After six years

more he re-entered Berlin, and from Germany eventually went to Greece and the Orient, this sojourn in the Old World covering three years of study and research.

As writer and speaker, Professor Fitz-Hugh has won distinction. His bibliography is not as extensive as it should be, and as it will be, no doubt, if leisure is offered him, but small as is his "output," to use a commercial phrase, it is of admitted merit, and has won for him distinction where praise is not usually achieved. His "Philosophy of the Humanities" was never adversely criticised. The notice it received in this country and abroad was more than

the work of the school by Mr. C. Christopher Wright, who for seven years was the active assistant of Professor Peters in the conduct of the School of Latin.

Professor Fitz-Hugh is a member of the American Philological Association, the Archæological Institute of America, the Modern Language Association of America, and the American Dialect Society.

In the autumn of 1902, on account of ill health, Professor Noah K. Davis was granted leave of absence, and Dr. Edward Reinhold Rogers, formerly of Petersburg, Virginia, was elected Adjunct Professor of Moral Philosophy



The Walk to the Cemetery.

favorable. Among those who gave it and its author unqualified approval were M. Wyzewa, in the Paris Daily "Le Temps," Professor Keelhoff, in the Belgian "Revue des Humanités," and Professor Weissenfels, in the Berlin "Wochenschrift für Klassische Philologie."

The late Professor Huebner, of the University of Berlin, in a letter addressed to Professor Peters, expressed the conviction that the University of Virginia was exceedingly fortunate to secure the services of Professor Fitz-Hugh, and that a man better qualified for the position could not be found in America.

Professor Fitz-Hugh is ably assisted in all

for the remainder of the session. Dr. Rogers is a Master of Arts (1900) and Doctor of Philosophy (1902) of the University, and at the time of his election was associate principal of the Richmond Female Seminary. His career at the University as a student was brilliant, and his selection by the Visitors to fill so important a chair a well merited honor.

Mr. James B. Baker, Secretary of the Faculty, died at his residence on November 21, 1902. He had been in failing health for a long time, and, despite the protests of friends, remained at his post much longer than his condition warranted. He was last at his office

on Monday, November 3. After a brief service at his residence, the funeral took place from the University Chapel.

Mr. Baker was born in Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1834. He came to the University as a student at the age of seventeen, and spent three sessions in the Academic Department—1851-'52-'53, and '55-'56. Before the war he taught school in Culpeper county. He entered the Confederate service at the outbreak of hostilities, and served gallantly until he was badly wounded at the first battle of Manassas. In that conflict he was shot through the body and arm, and also lost a leg. After the war Mr. Baker went to Abingdon, where he was president of a male academy. In 1886 he came to Charlottesville, succeeding the late William A. Winston, of Hanover, as Librarian at the University, which office he held until 1891, when he was chosen Secretary to the Faculty. He remained in this position until the end of his life. The following fervent tribute to his memory was penned by a close personal friend, Professor William M. Thornton:

"For five years after his appointment as Secretary, the writer came into daily and hourly contact with him. He learned thus to know his many admirable qualities, to realize the simplicity and sincerity of his nature, and to estimate at their true worth his lofty sense of duty and the genuine modesty of his spirit. He possessed but little power of initiative, and shunned responsibility when he could fitly avoid it. It was necessary to give a certain general guidance and direction to him in all his work. But his industry was unwearied, his fidelity unwavering. A perfectly loyal man, he was worthy of implicit trust, however delicate or however trivial the confidence; a perfectly sincere man, he never sought to cover up an error or hide a gap; a perfectly faithful man, he spared neither strength nor pains to finish his task and complete the work given him to do.

"A nature so simple, so sincere, so loyal, is always tuned, I fancy, to some dominant key. With him, a sense of duty, unfeigned and unaffected, was the ruling motive. This took the raw volunteer of Manassas into the heart of that Federal brigade and kept his face to the foe, even when certain destruction seemed his portion. This brought him limping day after day on his uncertain crutch, up the long hill to the rotunda, through rain and snow, over sleet and ice, with no thought of danger to himself, and no care save for his appointed work. This led his halting steps on the day of the fire into that burning building, and kept him there against remonstrance until every record, every book, every paper in the office under his charge, had been removed to a place of safety.

"For him the battle of Manassas never ended. No day came but brought back the ache and sting of those old wounds. Yet his brave cheerfulness never halted, and through all the slings and arrows of an adverse fortune he pressed right onward. As I stood beside his open grave and called these things to mind, it seemed to me that this brave soldier might in all sincerity and modesty rise up before his Maker with words like those of the old Apostle to the Gentiles on his lips:

"I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith; I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

June 17, 1903, Dr. Paul B. Barringer resigned the Chairmanship of the Faculty, a position he had occupied since 1896. His conduct of this important office won universal praise, and the following resolution of approval was placed on record by the Board of Visitors:

"Resolved, That this Board wishes to, and does hereby, put on record some expression of its high and sincere appreciation of the efficient and unselfish manner in which Dr. P. B. Barringer has discharged the duties of chairman of the Faculty during the important and trying period in which he has held his position, and to thank him in behalf of the Board and the University."

And this was supplemented by the following resolution adopted by the Faculty.

"In view of the fact that Dr. Barringer has resigned the chairmanship of this body, Resolved, that the Faculty joins the Board of Visitors in expressing thanks to him for the ability and faithfulness with which he has discharged the duties of his high office during a period full of peculiar and unusual difficulties."

The position thus left vacant was filled the same day by the appointment of Dr. James Morris Page, whose connection with the University began in 1896, in the capacity of Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, and from which he was subsequently advanced to the full Professorship.

In the summer of 1903 (July 1), Mr. Frederick W. Page retired from the position of Librarian of the University, after nearly twenty years of service. He was appointed Assistant Librarian in 1876, and Secretary and Librarian in 1881. After an intermission he was again elected Librarian in 1890, in which position he served until his retirement as noted. "His love of books, interest in literature, courteous manners, sense of order and intelligent appreciation of

what the students needed in their search for information, made him a person singularly well fitted to hold this delicate and responsible office, which always requires a combination of tact, patience, and skill. These were found united in Mr. Page. It may truly be said that no one ever approached Mr. Page in his official capacity without being struck by his readiness to help, his zeal in literary matters, and the unfailing patience and courtesy with which he listened to and supplied the wants of the many persons who, in a long series of years, daily called upon him for advice and assistance." In such terms was couched the appreciation of the General Faculty, in resolutions adopted October 5, 1903, nor was tribute ever better deserved.

Mr. John S. Patton, who had been appointed Assistant Librarian on October 18, 1902, was in charge of the Library after the retirement of Mr. Page, until November 10, 1903, when he was appointed Librarian. Mr. Patton was already Secretary of the Faculty, having been appointed to that position immediately after the death of Mr. Baker.

INSTRUCTION AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

As a result of a recommendation made by the Faculty, the Board of Visitors adopted (in 1901) some slight but important changes in the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which were thus succinctly set forth by Professor Albert H. Tuttle in a paper published in the "Alumni Bulletin" in April, 1901:

These changes, as will be seen, are not in any sense a departure from the system now in operation; the value of which, after ten years of experience, is generally if not unanimously conceded. They are rather extensions and developments of it, intended to increase its efficiency: if they do this, they tend also to establish it more firmly. A brief discussion of that system, preliminary to their statement, may perhaps be of interest.

It is a commonplace of pedagogics that any scheme for the liberal education of young men should have in view at once the training and development of the powers of the mind and the imparting alike of some knowledge at first hand of the things most worth knowing, together with the power of comprehending at least the significance of other things that are worthy of attention; as a recent writer has well said, it should teach the student to think, and to appreciate: and that these ends should be kept in

view alike in the choice of the subjects taught, and in the method and order of their pursuit. In former times the unanimity of opinion prevalent upon the questions of subjects, methods, and sequence found general expression in some form of curriculum leading to the baccalaureate degree. Disciplinary training of this sort has rightly been regarded as the function of the college; and has been—or should be—presupposed as fundamental to the freedom of study and of teaching characteristic of the University.

It is an equally familiar truth that the advancement of knowledge characteristic of the century that has just closed has brought to the attention of teachers and of students alike a rapidly increasing number of subjects whose value, both educational and informational, could not be overlooked. Much more importance also has been attached in recent years than hitherto to the individual inclinations and appetencies of the student: liberal education, moreover, has been brought more and more within the reach of the masses, and has been recognized as a preparation not only for the learned professions, which have come to include the vocation of the teacher, or for a career of elegant leisure, but also for the strenuous activities of every-day life. Most American universities—including all state universities—have been, still are, and probably will continue to be constrained to combine the collegiate function with that of the university proper. To meet these changed conditions they have extended the freedom of election to the undergraduate, in some cases almost without limit: from them it has spread with great rapidity not only to the college, but also to the high school, and farther: whether it will stop short of the kindergarten remains to be seen.

The result has not been altogether fortunate. It has led in some cases to an absolute deliquescence of system, till nothing remains of the curriculum save its skeleton, the classing of students as Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors: the bachelor's degree of such an institution implies nothing more than the fact that the holder has been in residence for a certain number of years, and has passed a certain number of examinations—it matters little upon what subjects. This has been justified by the assertion that the amount of preparation required for admission to the first collegiate year has been increased in quantity and advanced in character to such an extent that it now represents a training nearly if not quite equal to that imparted by the collegiate courses of half a century ago. The disciplinary function of the college may rightly, it is claimed, be therefore relegated to the preparatory school, and the undergraduate at once admitted to full university freedom.

Whether this is really so, and whether absolute freedom of election on the part of the undergraduate is therefore advisable, are seriously questioned by great numbers of those who have carefully considered the matter; among whom are many who certainly cannot be classed as ultra-conservative. Those who doubt it are confronted with the problem of so planning the work of the undergraduate as to comply with the requirements above indicated as fundamental to liberal education in a manner adapted to the changed conditions that have been pointed out. Several methods for its solution have been put into practical operation, three of which may here be noted. In some institutions several curricula are

offered, each leading to the baccalaureate degree, and each composed throughout of specified subjects: the student is allowed on entering an election between these curricula; but must pursue in that chosen a course of work definitely prescribed alike in kind, in quantity, and in sequence. In others, certain subjects, regarded as absolutely essential to a liberal education, are required in specified quantities, chiefly in the earlier years of the course: while a greater or less freedom of election between others, with or without limitations, is allowed. A third solution of the problem is found in a group system, such as is represented by the one which has been in operation for a decade at this university.

The group system is based upon the following propositions. First, that the subjects which are of high educational importance alike from their disciplinary and their informational value, while far too numerous to be included in any one scheme, may be distributed according to their methods and their contents into more or less natural groups. Second, that the pursuit of any one subject belonging to either of these groups will in some measure at least impart the distinctive discipline of the method characteristic of and to a large extent common to the members of that group; and will also prepare the student to make himself more readily familiar, if he so desires, with the subject matter of the other members of the group in question. Third, that the requirement of at least one subject from each of these groups tends to some extent at least to bring the student into sympathetic relation with each of the great departments of knowledge which these groups represent; while the election which he is permitted to make within the limits of each group permits him to adapt his education in some measure, not only to his individual appetencies, but also to his future purpose in life. Since the amount of work thus required does not necessarily equal that which may reasonably be exacted of the candidate for a baccalaureate degree, he is allowed to make farther individual adaptations by the free selection of the remainder of his courses as electives at large: he may thus at his option intensify his work by the farther pursuit of one or more of the subjects already chosen, or may extend his intellectual horizon by the addition of new subjects.

The groups at present here recognized are the following: First, the classics, Latin and Greek, pursued alike as languages and as literatures: second, the leading continental languages, similarly pursued: third, our own tongue, pursued on the one hand as a language, on the other for the sake of its literature; it is worth noting that its pursuit from one or the other of these standpoints is thus made obligatory: fourth, History and Philosophy, including the study of man, his processes of reasoning, his mental organization, his conception of the universe in which he finds himself, and his relations past and present to his fellowmen: fifth, Mathematics, and the sciences of Mechanics and Astronomy, whose treatment is largely the application of Mathematics: sixth, Physics and Chemistry, sciences whose method is chiefly experimental; and seventh, Botany, Zoology, and Geology, sciences whose method is chiefly observational and descriptive.

Such a grouping as this is necessarily more or less arbitrary. That the differences, both disciplinary and cultural, between the study of an ancient and of a modern language are far other both in kind and in

degree than those between either of them and mathematics, or one of the natural sciences: that the study of a language or a literature is necessarily more or less closely bound up with the study of the history of the people to which it pertained: that sciences like Mechanics and Astronomy, while calling for constant mathematical treatment, are also largely experimental or observational: and that the so-called experimental sciences demand for their full development the extensive application of mathematical analysis, are among the criticisms that may with justice be urged. The validity of the fourth group may in particular, perhaps, be questioned: a more desirable distribution would possibly recognize one group for History, Economics, and Sociology; and a second for Logic, Psychology, and Philosophy. Nevertheless, it may with confidence be affirmed that the student who has successfully pursued an adequate course chosen from each of these groups has learned to seek for knowledge in different fields, and by methods at times widely varying, and has acquired in so doing an efficient and symmetrical discipline: he has also thereby been brought into an intelligent and sympathetic relation, if not with all knowledge, which is to-day impossible, at least with such a number and variety of subjects as to secure to him an education that may justly be called liberal. Whether this is the ideal solution of the problem above stated or not, it is certainly one that is both efficient and practicable.

The changes recently made are four in number. The first consists in a more clear and definite setting forth of what is here regarded as adequate preparation for collegiate work. In former years the preparatory schools chiefly tributary to this university, relatively few in number, and in most cases in its vicinity, were largely under the management of its alumni; their principals were familiar with its requirements in this respect, and did not often or willingly send young men to its classes who were not ready for them. In recent years, however, there has been a marked increase in the number of students, who have come from a much larger territory, and from a much greater number and variety of schools, both private and public: and while it has never been the case (as is sometimes stated) that students have been freely admitted to the university without preparation, only to fall by the wayside, there has been at times a lack of clear ideas upon this subject alike in the minds of students and of teachers, which has occasionally led to failure and disappointment. The requirements for entrance upon work for the baccalaureate degree are now clearly set forth in the catalogue in connection with those for the attainment of that degree. In addition, the head of each academic school states at the outset of the announcement of the work of that school what, if any, specific requirements are made of those desiring to enter upon it. The account given below of the method recently adopted for the admission of students to the academic department will show the practical application of those requirements.

The second of these changes consists in an increase of the amount of work required for the baccalaureate degree. In the earlier years of the group system six groups were recognized, the subjects included under the sixth and seventh groups above defined being combined in one: eight "B. A." courses were then required, one being chosen from each group, and two being elected at large. A few years later the sixth and seventh groups were differenti-

ated, and nine B. A. courses in all were required. Ten are now required, one being chosen, as hitherto, from each of the seven groups, and three being elected at large. In addition, what have for several years been known as the "A" courses (about equivalent to the junior courses of former years) in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, have now been formally incorporated into the requirements for the degree: the first two in connection with the languages in question, and the third as fundamental to each of the courses offered in the group of Mathematical sciences; those in pure Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy. Since the courses in Latin and Greek are both double, a student electing both of these languages is required to complete but nine B. A. courses. It will be seen that, including the A courses, each candidate for the first degree in Arts is now required to complete twelve courses in all.

The third change consists in an extension of the range of election at large open to the student. Hitherto his choice has been restricted to the remaining B. A. courses (designated in the present catalogue as "B" courses); thus making possible to him an increase in the number of subjects studied only. He is now permitted to undertake one or more advanced courses (now designated as "C" courses), such as were formerly offered only to candidates for the master's degree, or for graduation in the individual schools; subject, of course, to the condition that the precedent B course has been completed. He is thus given the option, as has been already stated, of widening his field of knowledge, or of intensifying his work along chosen lines.

The fourth, and in some respects perhaps the most noteworthy change, consists in a definite limitation of the amount of work that may be undertaken in a single year by the undergraduate. While the faculty do not believe that a stay in college for a fixed number of years is of itself an education, they do regard the element of time as an important factor in intellectual as in all other growth. They believe, also, that true discipline and culture depend not so much upon the amount that is absorbed as upon that which is mastered and thoroughly assimilated. It is one of the fundamental tenets of the University of Virginia that a few things well and thoroughly done are of more worth than many that are hurried or slighted: the number of subjects required for a degree is therefore still quite small as compared with the requirements of nearly every other institution of the first class; and that these subjects may be pursued with the intensity and closeness of application which has from the first been a distinguishing characteristic of this institution demands that each shall have assured to it an adequate portion of the time of each student. Experience has shown, moreover, that young students fail far more frequently through undertaking too much than for want of proper preparation; while even those exceptional students who succeed yearly in passing examinations in four or five distinct courses in nearly every case express their subsequent conviction that such crowding of their work was not only not beneficial, but in some cases at least a positive injury. For these and similar reasons the work of the undergraduate student has been fixed at three courses a year; and neither more nor fewer than this number may be elected by any such student, without the consent of the academic faculty. Four years of residence are therefore necessary under or-

inary circumstances for the attainment of the baccalaureate degree.

A survey of the groups described in a preceding paragraph will show that the order in which they have been defined is not an accidental one, but in some measure, at least, a logical sequence, passing from the humanities through philosophy to the sciences of nature. It is not, however, a required order, nor is any order specifically required under the group system here in operation. Practically, however, the order of progress is nearly if not quite the same in most instances; subjects which, like mathematics and the languages, require a specific previous preparation, are first taken up, the work of the high school thus passing over into that of the college; the requirements under the remaining groups are usually next satisfied: after which the electives at large are chosen.

The mode of procedure for entrance upon the work of the academic department has been referred to in connection with the subject of entrance requirements. It is as follows: A new student, on entering the University, is sent by the Chairman to the presiding officer of the academic faculty (chosen by his colleagues), who satisfies himself as to the general preparation of the candidate, and confers with him as to the courses which he may desire to undertake. His elections being made, the applicant is sent in turn to the professor at the head of each school which he proposes to enter: the latter must satisfy himself as to his fitness therefor before certifying over his signature that the applicant is, in his judgment, prepared to enter upon the course in question and to pursue it with profit: should such certification be refused in any case, another course must be elected. When three elected courses have been duly certified, the applicant is sent to the Chairman and the Proctor to complete his matriculation in the schools concerned.

The mode of procedure above outlined is that which has long been required by the Laws of the Visitors for the conduct of individual schools; and in the case of Virginia students by the statutes of the Commonwealth: it is in substance that which has been in practice hitherto, except that its steps are now more clearly defined and a greater uniformity of method established. Each person to whom the student is sent is left to the exercise of his own judgment, however, as to how he shall satisfy himself of the applicant's attainments in each instance: he may in his discretion accept the certificate of a preparatory school of known standing; may make informal inquiry as to previous training; or may hold a formal examination, either written or oral. The academic faculty believe that this method will fully secure the end which they have in view; the admission to the work of the university of those who are really fitted to undertake it, and the exclusion of those who are not so qualified. After repeated and careful consideration of the subject its members are as a body opposed to a general entrance examination; believing that the objections thereto more than counterbalance its advantages.

These are the present requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of Virginia. Its attainment under the conditions here set forth certainly implies that its possessor has received an education that may rightly be called liberal: that, as has been said, he has been taught to think and to appreciate: that he has come to the end which he has

sought by a path largely his own, in that he has enjoyed a certain freedom of election at every step; and yet along a course so far directed that in its attainment he has had secured to him a symmetrical and well ordered intellectual discipline, and has acquired a liberal and a catholic spirit. He has learned a few things thoroughly and well: and in so doing he has learned the methods by which knowledge is acquired, and has learned also how much else there is that is equally well worth knowing. Such a degree is well worth attaining either for itself, as the exponent of a liberal education: as a preparation for active life, professional or other: or as a broad and sure foundation for the higher culture represented by the time-honored degree of Master of Arts, or for the specialized and intensified training which leads to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

In the year 1899 a system of Alumni Scholarships was created, the incumbents to be appointed by the local Alumni Associations throughout the country, under regulations established by the Board of Visitors. Only such persons may be appointed as actually stand in need of such aid, and who, in the judgment of the Association making the appointment, would not otherwise be able to attend the University. A scholarship may only stand for one year, but an incumbent who has satisfactorily passed examinations at the University in one or more of his classes may be eligible for reappointment the following session, upon the recommendation of the Faculty.

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Since the compilation of gifts made to the University, as appearing upon previous pages, Mr. George H. Byrd, of New York, presented to the University of Virginia Library the estate of his son, Alfred H. Byrd, to be held as a permanent endowment of the Library of Virginia History and Literature. The income from this estate amounts to four or five hundred dollars a year, and is to be used only in procuring books bearing upon the subjects designated. A committee at once took active steps to procure valuable accessions to the Byrd Library, and an excellent nucleus has been established. The committee, in order to make proper provision for the future, also began the making of as complete a bibliography of Virginia as possible. The list now contains several thousand titles, and additions to it are being constantly made. It is the desire

of the committee to have a catalogue made of all Virginia books, whether in possession of the Library or not, and to proceed as rapidly as possible to procure a full collection. Among other methods resorted to for obtaining titles, has been that of writing to some prominent man in each county in the State, asking for a list of books giving the history of his county, and also for a list of authors produced by his county. It would be highly satisfactory if the Alumni, wherever dispersed, would take an interest in this movement, and aid in making the University of Virginia what it should be—the great centre for all students of the history and literature of the great State of Virginia, by furnishing titles of rare Virginia books, by donating such as they may possess and be willing to part with, and by giving such information as may lead to the purchase of others which may not be otherwise obtained.

Among the losses sustained in the disastrous fire of 1895 were the clock and bell provided by Mr. Jefferson, when in his eighty-fourth year. These were made in Boston, and the methodical donor was most explicit in his specifications for the work, and particularly with reference to the bell, which, he insisted, should be capable of carrying its sound over a distance of two miles, "because this will insure its always being heard at Charlottesville." The bell worthily served its purpose for a period of sixty years, when it was found to be irreparably damaged by cracking. It was recast in 1886, and was ruined in the fire before mentioned. The Board of Visitors authorized the Ladies' Aid Society to use the metal it contained in casting a bell for the chapel—the bell which now rings the lecture hours as well as the summons to divine service, but they were dissuaded from their purpose by a number of gentlemen of the Faculty (Dr. Towles, Professor Stone and Professor Tuttle), who purchased the old relic, and presented it to the institution. It is now to be seen in the Brooks Museum. The bell now in use (the chapel bell) was cast at the

McShane Foundry, Baltimore, and bears upon one side the inscription: "Presented to the University of Virginia by The VVV Dramatic Club, 15 September, 1897." Upon the other side appears the following:

"The spirit of this place
I rule by heaven's grace.
The ivory gates of sleep
Ope at my utterance deep.
To work, and praise and pray,
I call, and men obey.
Who doth my will resist
Hath life's true meaning missed;
Who yields to my control
Finds light for mind and soul."*

The Jefferson clock was replaced with a time service of remarkable completeness. This was the gift of Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, of New York City, the owner of Monticello, who made the presentation on April 13, 1899, the birth anniversary of the great "Father of the University." The regulator clock not only controls all the time system of the University, but by electric action conveys time to various public buildings and private residences, and its variance is guaranteed not to exceed thirty seconds a month. The clock dial in the library is thirty inches in diameter, of white marble, with raised Roman numerals in black, and black hands. There is a fifty-six inch dial in each of the pediments of the Rotunda, north and south. These are of steel, enamelled in white, with plain black Roman numerals and black hands. The clock also has a calendar attachment for ringing the electric bells in the various lecture rooms.

A life-size bust in marble of Professor John B. Minor occupies a place in the Library. It was the work of the Richmond sculptor, Valentine, and was presented to the University

by the Law Alumni in commemoration of the completion of fifty years' incumbency of the Chair of Law by the eminent lawyer and teacher. The pedestal contains the inscription:

1845.
He taught the Law
And the Reason
thereof
1895.

The unveiling took place in the Public Hall, June 12, 1895, the presentation address being made by Mr. J. B. Green, chairman of the Bust Committee, and an acceptance address was made by Professor William M. Thornton.

The fine bronze bust of Edgar Allen Poe, which occupies a place in the library, was the gift of the Poe Memorial Association, a society formed in 1897 by alumni and students. The artist selected to make the Poe bust was George Julian Zolnay, a Hungarian, who had previously done highly meritorious work, and who placed upon the pediment of the Academic Building of the University an allegorical illustration of the scriptural phrase which has become the motto of the institution: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The bust was formally unveiled on October 7, 1899, that date being the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the poet whose pathetic life and distinguished literary achievements are thus commemorated. Upon that occasion, the principal address was delivered by Hamilton H. Mabie, of New York. This work of the artist Zolnay is regarded as his masterpiece, and among the many merited encomiums bestowed upon it was that of Edmund Clarence Stedman, who wrote as follows to the committee having the work in charge:

"I had the pleasure of inspecting, with my colleague, Professor Woodberry, Mr. Zolnay's admirable work as it approached completion. We tested it by comparison with all the known likenesses of its subject, and after the sculptor's additional touches it seemed to us a somewhat idealized but noble and not untruthful portrait of your great Southern poet, critic and romancer. Permit me then to congratulate your Association upon the outcome of your loyal efforts to place a lasting and artistic memorial in the University to which the author of 'The

*These lines were written by Rev. Frederick William Neve. He is a native of the county of Kent, England, and a graduate of Merton College, Oxford, B. A., 1879, and M. A., 1882. He was ordained to the ministry of the Church of England by the Bishop of St. Alban's, May 23, 1880. He came to the United States in 1888, and took charge of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Ivy Depot, with Emmanuel Church, at Greenwood, Virginia, and he has served these charges continuously to the present time. His work has been more especially directed towards the elevation and enlightenment of the mountain people of the Ragged Mountains and the Blue Ridge in Albemarle and Greene counties, Virginia.



Library, Showing Zolnay's Bust of Poe.

Haunted Palace," "The Raven," and "Ligeia," unquestionably owed so much, and which in turn justly finds increase of eminence from the growth and perpetuation of his fame."

In 1901 a marble bust of Charles Broadway Rouss, the merchant philanthropist of New York, and a munificent benefactor of the University, was placed in the Library. It is an excellent representation in marble of the blind millionaire, rather more than life-size, and is from the chisel of P. Coppini, a well known sculptor of New York City. It is intended for the Rouss Physical Laboratory, in which it will be set up as soon as a proper place can be made for it.

The greatly deplored loss by the fire in October, 1895, of Balze's famous "School of Athens," copied from the original in the Sala de Segnatura, in the Vatican at Rome, was splendidly repaired in 1902. In the year 1900 a generous alumnus of the University, whose name is yet withheld at his own request, contributed the sum of \$2,500 for the restoration of this painting. The selection of the painter was left after some correspondence to a committee of American artists resident in Europe. Mr. John White Alexander, of New York and Paris, was requested to act as the head of this committee, and he associated with himself two eminent colleagues, Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey and Mr. Elihu Vedder. These gentlemen, after careful inquiry, chose as the painter Mr. George W. Breck, a brilliant young compatriot then working in the American Academy at Rome. Mr. Breck began his work early in July, 1900. Through influential friends in Rome he was able to secure the extraordinary privilege of making a full size copy in the Vatican itself, with Raphael's superb fresco constantly under his eyes. The authorities of the Vatican have never allowed any copy to be made of the precise size of the original, but to Mr. Breck they conceded permission to deviate from it only four or five inches in height and in length. The work progressed prosperously from the beginning, and no delays or obstacles were thrown in the way of the artist, his only interruptions

being from the vast numbers of pilgrims and other visitors attracted to Rome, especially during the Holy Year, 1900.

Early in 1902 Mr. Breck returned to America with his painting and brought it to the University, where he superintended its mounting in the new Public Hall in the Academic Building. On April 12th this painting was formally presented to the University in the presence of a large assembly. Professor William M. Thornton, on behalf of the donor, made the presentation speech, and the picture was accepted by Professor Francis H. Smith, acting for the chairman, who was absent in St. Louis. Both Mr. Thornton and Professor Smith made interesting and instructive speeches which were highly appreciated. The artist, Mr. George W. Breck, then gave some account of his own experiences in painting the picture, and the exercises were closed with a delightful address from Mr. Crowinshield, a distinguished artist of New York, who spoke informally but with exceeding interest on Mural Painting. Both Mr. Breck and Mr. Crowinshield expressed themselves as much delighted with the University's architectural features and the beauty of the scenery, and particularly with the Public Hall, of which Mr. Breck's painting had now become the chief decoration. It may be remarked with all propriety, in closing reference to this interesting event, that it was a matter of regret to the highly intelligent and deeply interested audience present, that they were not privileged to know the name of the person whose munificence brought so splendid a work of art into the possession of the University.

In the year 1902 the University was made the recipient by gift of a notable portrait of Chief Justice John Marshall. The history of this fine painting is of unusual interest. Mr. Thomas A. Rust, of Richmond (born January, 1798), was a great admirer of Chief Justice Marshall, with whom his personal associations were so friendly that in 1828 or 1829 he persuaded Marshall to give sittings for a portrait to a well-known Richmond

artist, John B. Martin. This portrait remained in the possession of Mr. Rust until 1859, when he sold it to John W. Davies. In 1901 the son of this Mr. Davies offered the portrait for sale through Mr. J. J. English, of the Bell Book Company, and it was purchased by Mr. John L. Williams. Mr. Williams ascertained that the frame was not the original, and had the painting itself retouched and remounted in a frame worthy of it. The portrait was pronounced in its day as excellent, and is declared now to be of exceptional beauty.

Mr. John L. Williams, of Richmond, Virginia, addressed to Dr. Charles W. Kent, of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, the following letter:

My Dear Doctor:

I have always thought the face of a large-hearted and noble-minded man, identified with great works, to be exceedingly elevating and inspiring. The contemplation of such is a high and most wholesome study.

Judge Marshall stands almost alone in history for the nobleness of his soul and the simplicity and grandeur of his character. His services to the human race in shaping and perfecting the Constitution of the United States of America are inestimable.

His wise manhood was the active principle, the germ, the primal crystal of our citizenship and Government. His sound judgment gave us Law and established us as a lasting Nation.

Therefore, I considered myself fortunate in finding a portrait of the great Chief-Justice, and in being allowed to place it in the Library of our greatest institution of learning—our University. It will there remain the image of a great reality; an invaluable jewel in Virginia's crown of glory.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. WILLIAMS.

The proffer was gratefully accepted, and on June 18, 1902 (Dr. Paul B. Barringer, Chairman of the Faculty, presiding), in the presence of a large and deeply interested assemblage, the presentation of the portrait was made on behalf of the donor by Judge Lunsford L. Lewis, ex-President of the Virginia Court of Appeals. Judge Lewis delivered a masterly address, and in his opening sentences said:

"It was a patriotic impulse which prompted the gift to this University of a portrait of our country's greatest jurist. Nor is the occasion on which we are assembled less significant than interesting, since it

emphasizes the fact that grave questions which aforetime agitated the country, and upon which the ablest men were divided in opinion, have been largely, if not completely, settled; so that to-day it is deemed eminently fit that upon the walls of this University, founded by Thomas Jefferson, there should be hung a portrait of his great antagonist, John Marshall."

The acceptance on behalf of the University was by Professor William M. Lile, of the Faculty, who said, in the course of his remarks:

"While Marshall stood for the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and the national life, Jefferson was *par excellence* the champion of the rights of local government and the security of the individual citizen. The one was the Father of the Constitution—the other was the ever alert Tribune of the People. Happily for the people of this Union, the subsequent political and constitutional history of the country has shown that in the main the principles severally represented by Marshall and Jefferson were opposed, not as hostile forces, but as buttresses of the liberty and welfare of the people and the government. Marshall, in making strong the government, made no war upon the people; and Jefferson, in defending the people, was not an enemy of enlightened government. In other words, they were opposed only as material opposes material in some great structure—the opposing forces making the structure secure, and the whole rendering the parts fixed and immovable."

After these interesting and memorable ceremonies in the Public Hall, this beautiful portrait was consigned to the care of Professors Francis H. Smith and John W. Mallet, and under their supervision was hung in the Library of the University, where it will henceforth remain, challenging throughout the future, as it does to-day, the admiration and delight of all visitors to the interior of Jefferson's Rotunda, and, in the language of the reporter of this entertaining event, "May the time come when in this beautiful room shall be ranged by the sides of these—Jefferson and Marshall—the portraits of all those grand Virginians who in their own day ranked as worthy of this high companionship!"

On April 13, 1903, was presented to the University, a portrait of D. W. Gordon McCabe, the founder and principal of one of the most useful educational institutions of the State—the University School of Petersburg, whence it was removed to Richmond. The history of this school and the life work

of Dr. McCabe have been written of upon other pages of this work. The presentation address was made by Hon. Alexander Hamilton, and contained the following fervent but well merited tribute:

The best and noblest element of the work Colonel McCabe has done for his State has been reserved for the last—the moral element. If the State owes him thanks for the high intellectual standard he set for the schools of this generation, what shall be said of that other and nobler standard? If she owes him thanks for teaching some of her sons to be scholars, how infinitely more does she owe him that he taught them all to be gentlemen? Character is a more intangible and a subtler thing than even scholarship. It is not possible to say in the case of any man just how much of his sense of true and honorable manhood he learned from the example of his father's life, how much at his mother's knee, how much from the teaching and example of his schoolmaster; but it is most truly possible to say that no boy ever attended Colonel McCabe's school who did not learn, whether his stay was short or long, that in his master's eye it is honor, honor, honor—first, last, and always—that is worth living for, and that without it no life is worth the living; and who did not leave the school the better for that knowledge, and for the unquestioning confidence that was invariably placed in his word?

I may say that Captain McCabe gave an impetus to higher education in Virginia and in the South which no other man has given within my knowledge and day. Thoroughness and accuracy of work, the absolute absence of pretension and humbug, and the tone of conduct and thought among his boys, were the leading characteristics of the school. I well remember a ballad of Thackeray which he was fond of rolling out from time to time to his boys, which was this:

"Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Let young and old accept their part,
And bow before the Awful Will,
And bear it with an honest heart.
Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fail or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman."

It seems to me that Captain McCabe was wise in concluding to close his school when he did; although in fact active and vigorous and apparently as young as ever, he was nearly sixty years of age; he had accomplished a great work in life; his very fine business ability had brought to him a competency, and it was better that he should close the school whilst he yet retained his enthusiasm in his work, and maintained it at the point of highest excellence, rather than wait, as too many do, to have, even if he did not appreciate it as the years went by, a depreciation in the standard of that work.

To your great University he was more than loyal; he really felt so fully that he could not conceal it, that there was no other great school of higher education—certainly in Virginia. His idea was that every very capable working student in his school should go to the University of Virginia. I, at times, when

I had grown to be a man and knew him as such and saw much of him, could not fully agree with him in this view, although I was readily willing to accord to the University the first place; but Captain McCabe thought there was no other place. Therefore, you can but feel that his relations to the University should be perpetuated in such a way that those who come after us may at least know who he was, and what his work was, and what his devotion was to the University of Virginia.

In the same year (1903), on June 17th, on behalf of Mr. John L. Williams, of Richmond, Professor William M. Thornton presented to the University a portrait of Matthew Fontaine Maury. A large audience was present, and in its midst Colonel Richard Maury and Mrs. Werth, of Richmond, the son and daughter of Lieutenant Maury. In his presentation address, Professor Thornton recalled the fact that one year before a similar honor had been done to the memory of John Marshall, "the nation's political pilot," and it was now equally fitting that reverence be paid to another illustrious Virginian, the pathfinder of an actual ocean. He rehearsed the life-work of the illustrious scientist, particularly dwelling upon his explorations of the physical geography of the sea, and quoting Field's declaration with reference to the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable: "Maury furnished the brains; England gave the money; I did the work." Continuing, Professor Thornton said: "Maury's rank as hydrographer and astronomer is not difficult to determine. As the acknowledged founder of a new science, largely brought to perfection by his labors, all meteorologists hold his name in highest honor and cherish for his memory the sincerest admiration. As an astronomer his plans for the development of the National Observatory were excellent, conceived on broad lines, and worthy of his acute scientific insight. Had they been effectually carried out, the results would have conferred lasting honor on American science. The causes for their imperfect execution cannot now be fully traced out. Nor is it wholly a loss that the conditions surrounding him were such as to divert the full force of Maury's genius into the single channel of hydrographic research."

In well-chosen words, instinct with feeling, Professor Francis H. Smith accepted the painting on the part of the University. He spoke confidently of the day when Maury's genius should be recognized throughout the land, and recalled with pride the fact that when his fortunes seemed lowest the University of Virginia had offered him a place in her faculty, and gracefully alluded to the many acts of liberality for which the University is indebted to Mr. Williams, the giver of this striking and expressive portrait.

With the gifts above enumerated and donations of books, the University collection in the Rotunda is gradually growing more and more valuable. In recent years a large number of portraits which had been in the keeping of the various professors since the fire in 1895 have been brought back to the Library and hung in conspicuous places. Among these is the valuable portrait of Jefferson by Sully, and another of Francis Walker Gilmer, who went to Europe for the founder and assembled the first Faculty.

When the buildings were restored after the great fire, a lack of means prevented the proper carving of the capitals on the columns of the rotunda portico. On the closing day of the commencement in 1902, Mr. John Skelton Williams, of Richmond, Virginia, personally assumed the expense of performing the work of carving in memory of his father, Mr. John L. Williams, one of the most loyal and beloved of the alumni of the University. Mr. Williams made his offer through Mr. Rosewell Page, of Richmond, who with Professor Thornton, Dr. Kent and Mr. Robert L. Harrison, of New York City, waited upon the Board of Visitors to make known this generous proffer. The Board at once adopted resolutions expressive of their gratitude to Mr. Williams, and authorized the prosecution of the work under the supervision of Colonel Thomas H. Carter and Professors Thornton and Kent. The task was completed in the summer of 1903, and the beautiful Corinthian columns now appear in the same graceful or-

der of ornamentation that marked the original stately shafts.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

In the autumn of the year 1900 the electric plant was inaugurated under the superintendence of the electrical engineer, Mr. Stone-wall Tompkins, of the Miller School. The machinery is of the best that is manufactured in this country, and has worked with satisfaction in every respect. The installation, on account of the large advance in the price of electric material of every kind, more especially wire (a very heavy weight of copper being used in the direct system as compared with the alternating system), has caused the appropriation by the State to be exceeded, but the receipts from lights and the saving from the payment for electricity furnished by the city, and a part of the payment for gas, makes the plant a self-sustaining investment as well as one of convenience and economy.

The year 1901 was marked by several events of considerable importance. The first to be noted is the institution of "Founder's Day," April 13th, with suitable exercises each session in commemoration of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. In this, the first year of its observance, the exercises were coincident with those attending the inauguration of the new Hospital.



Harrison Trophy.

One of the most interesting features of Founder's Day is the contest for the Harrison trophy. This was the gift of Professor James

A. Harrison, in 1896, to the Washington and Jefferson Literary Societies of the University of Virginia. It is contended for by representatives of each, and is awarded for superiority in debate, remaining with the winning Society so long as it can successfully defend it. The trophy (of which a greatly reduced reproduction is given on this page) is in shield form, of copper, and bears profile views of Washington and Jefferson, and, enclosed in a beautiful solid silver laurel wreath, a scroll of copper, upon which is each year engraved the name of the successful contestant.

In the year 1901 twelve of the leading American institutions of learning were invited to send representatives to the Alfred the Great memorial services at Winchester, England, in September. The University of Virginia was among the number, and was represented by Judge Lambert Tree, of Chicago, Illinois. Judge Tree presented to the Mayor of Winchester the acceptance of the University to be associated with the commemoration—a document beautifully executed on parchment, and enclosed in a metallic case.

The Austin bequest has been mentioned upon previous pages of this work, but not in particularity. Mr. Arthur W. Austin, of Dedham, Massachusetts, at his death left his estate to his daughter, Mary Austin Carroll, for life, and to the University of Virginia after her death. The face value of the principal invested is now \$321,342.08, while its actual value is estimated from \$400,000 to \$500,000. The present income of the estate is \$16,400, and the expenses about \$3,400. This leaves a balance of \$13,000 to which Mrs. Mary Austin Carroll is annually entitled. Mrs. Carroll has very generously determined to reserve of this \$13,000 only \$5,000 for her personal use, and to deliver to the University all in excess of this \$5,000 annually. Friends of the University greatly appreciate this kindness of Mrs. Carroll, who thus voluntarily surrenders to the University a large part of her personal income.

In the autumn of the year 1900 was founded the Graduate Club of the University of Virginia. In great part it was an outcome as well as an evidence of the increased and increasing interest in graduate work at the University. Dr. William A. Lambeth was the first president of the Club, and it was well that it had such an ' ' ' ' at the beginning. During the first year about twenty-five members were enrolled. Only men with an academic degree from a good college, or those pursuing graduate work here, are eligible to active membership, and this condition will keep the number of members down to a small proportion of the students. The work of the Graduate Club is performed in two ways:

First, through addresses delivered before the Club. These are either given by Professors or other visitors, on topics of special interest to the Club, or by its own members, in order that it may be informed of the various lines of research pursued by the graduate students at the University, especially by those applying for the Doctor's degree. Among the addresses may be mentioned one by Professor Thornton, on his "Visit to the Paris Exposition, as one of the United States Commissioners;" another by Dr. James M. Page, on his "Recollections of Student Life at the German Universities;" and yet another by Dr. Charles W. Kent, on the "Preparation of a Thesis."

Second, by the discussion of questions of importance to the University, or to the student body, or relating to graduate work at the University. After such discussion, if it is thought desirable, committees are chosen and a report is submitted at the next meeting. Among the questions so discussed have been "The reasons for the variations in the attendance of students," and "The adoption of the cap and gown by men taking academic degrees at the final exercises."

An appropriate gift was made to the Department of State at Washington, on July 3, 1902, by Judge James B. Sener,* President

*Died November 18, 1903.

of the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, on behalf of the institution. This gift was a *fac simile* photolithic copy of the Declaration of Independence made more than a quarter of a century before, while it was yet possible to reproduce it. This copy bore the signatures of Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, and M. D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, and the following inscription:

"Presented to the Department of State, of which Thomas Jefferson was the first Secretary, by James B. Sener, President of the General Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, at the close of the one hundred and twenty-fifth year of American Independence, July 3, 1902."

Judge Sener, in making the presentation, remarked upon the fact that the original engrossed copy of the important document in possession of the State Department had become illegible, and was no longer open to public inspection, and said:

"It seems to me, Mr. Secretary, since the great Declaration has faded from view, that it is peculiarly appropriate that a *fac simile* copy of it should be placed in some big department of this government, which Mr. Jefferson did so much to establish and to develop; and of all the departments of the government that of the Department of State, of which he was the first Secretary, is the one wherein such a copy should be kept, that the people of his own country, as of the world, may, if they wish, be enabled to look upon a reproduction of that great original State paper; and as Mr. Jefferson regarded the establishment of the University of Virginia as one of the three greatest accomplishments of his life, it is befitting for the alumni of that institution, through its president, to bring to and present, through you, this offering to the State Department of our great republic, and to ask that it may be accepted as the University's tribute to its great founder and to the Republic whose birth the Declaration of Independence proclaimed."

Secretary Hay responded briefly, expressing the gratification of the Department for the interesting and valuable present, which was especially timely in view of the fact that it had recently become necessary, on account of the rapid deterioration of the ink and parchment of the original Declaration itself, to withdraw it entirely from public exhibition. He said that the gift would be especially cherished as coming from the University of Virginia, one of the principal monuments of Jef-

erson's fame, and one of the institutions dearest to his heart.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The first Alumni Association of the University of Virginia was formed in 1838, and the first orator to appear before it was the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. From 1838 to 1873 the organization existed as a purely voluntary association. In 1873 a charter was obtained from the Legislature for the "Society of the Alumni of the University of Virginia," and the late B. Johnson Barbour was named in the act of February 6, 1873, as its first President, and Senator John W. Daniel as the first Vice-President.

The old Society of the Alumni being based purely on the idea of individual membership, did not prove a success, and the Society of Alumni at its meetings in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902 took steps to convert it into a General Alumni Association to be made up of individual members and local Alumni Associations, and this was finally consummated June 17, 1902, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers:

James B. Sener, of Washington, D. C., President; George W. Morris, of Charlottesville, First Vice-President; Gordon Wilson, of Baltimore, Second Vice-President; John S. Patton, of Charlottesville, Secretary; Professor R. C. Minor, of the University, Treasurer; and R. T. W. Duke, Jr., A. C. Gordon and Edward Echols, of Staunton; L. T. Hanckel, of Charlottesville; J. P. Harrison, of Danville; Henry D. Bruns and R. B. Tunstall, of Norfolk, as an Executive Committee.

In the following year (1903) the General Alumni Association of the University of Virginia procured from the Legislature of Virginia an act of incorporation. This document recites the impracticability of maintaining the Society of the Alumni under the terms of the charter of 1873, and declares that after the passage of this act there shall be legally organized an incorporation to be known as the General Alumni Association of the Univer-

sity of Virginia, as a necessary auxiliary to the progress and success of that institution, and to be subject at all times to the control of the Board of Visitors. The Association, through its Executive Committee, is charged with the special duty of using its best endeavors to promote the welfare of the General Alumni Association, and to use its active efforts, in cooperation with the Board of Visitors and Faculty of the University, to promote the success and prosperity of the University, and among these objects was to be the obtainment of funds for the endowment of Scholarships and Professorships. The Association was to meet at least once a year, at the University of Virginia, for the transaction of business, and may also be called together in an emergency by the President of the Association or by five local Associations acting through their Presidents.

This act was approved on the seventy-eighth anniversary of the opening of the University of Virginia to students, which occurred March 7, 1825. The act was signed by Governor Montague with a gold pen furnished by Delegates Duke, of Albemarle, and West, of Louisa. This pen was sent to Judge Sener, the President, who was the first President of the General Alumni Association, with the request that it be turned over to the Association to be preserved in its archives. This was done, and the pen is now in possession of Professor R. C. Minor, Treasurer of the Association.

The General Alumni Association has now forty-four local Associations composing it. Of these, twenty-two are in Virginia and twenty-two outside of that State. The twenty-two Associations outside of Virginia are located in the States of Georgia, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, California, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Mississippi and Washington, D. C.

The first annual meeting of the General Alumni Association held after its incorporation took place on June 16, 1903, and was one of the most notable events in the history of

the University. In the absence of President James B. Sener, who was ill, the chair was occupied by Judge George W. Morris, First Vice-President. The most important item of business transacted was with reference to the building of an Alumni Hall, under the authority conferred by a section of the act of incorporation. A committee had secured about \$3,000 for this purpose, but the matter had not progressed further. Meantime the Athletic Association had projected a Club House near the magnificent ball field provided in part through the means earned by the athletes, and in part by the gifts of friends of the University. It was now proposed to combine the efforts of the two Associations for the erection of a building for their joint use. A resolution was adopted by the General Alumni Association authorizing the Executive Committee to enter into any arrangement that they should think proper with the General Athletic Association of the University of Virginia for a merger of the proposed Alumni Hall with the proposed Club House of said Athletic Association, and for the use of the funds then in the hands of this Association, or those hereafter collected. Pursuant to this authority, the Executive Committee adopted a resolution reciting that it undertakes, jointly with the General Athletic Association of the University of Virginia, to raise as speedily as possible \$80,000 for the erection of a building to be known as Alumni Hall, to be used and controlled jointly by the Alumni of the University of Virginia and the General Athletic Association.

The contemplated building, according to the plans previously prepared for the Athletic Association by Mr. Paul J. Pelz, of Washington City, is to be in keeping with the new University buildings, which he also designed. It will be one hundred and sixty feet in length, and practically three stories in height. The plans make it possible to erect the buildings in sections, as means may warrant, each section being complete in itself, the first section affording complete equipment and comfortable

sleeping, table and other accommodations for fifty to one hundred men, and with all requirements for a ball team in training. The inauguration of this splendid enterprise will be the creation of a centre of college life, bringing into close touch the visiting alumni and the students. In the words of Mr. Murray McGuire, speaking for the Alumni:

"To have our headquarters at this house, we shall be brought into the closest touch with the students themselves and with the life of the University boy. That will add a thousand fold to the pleasure of coming back to the University. Instead of feeling lost, as most of us do now, we shall have a definite place to go to, where we shall find all the other alumni who are here, and that place will be the one

us who still live and love our common Mother, closer together. And, after all, that common love unites all members of this Association, of whatsoever age or generation they may be. This Association represents neither time nor class, but gathers together in one common fellowship all, both old and young, who either in the remote or recent past have been worthy to be called her sons. The tie that binds us together is not based upon the accidents of time nor place, but is the tie that brings those together who love and believe in the same things.

"This Association, like the University itself, has a past of which we are proud; but it is its future that most concerns us to-day. Its recent renewed and active interest in the affairs of the University is one of the most hopeful auguries for her future. By this tie that binds us together, by this love we all bear to our common Mother, let us sink all differences in one common purpose and endeavor to foster and guard her highest interests. Let us do all in our power to help her widen the range of her studies,



A Reminder of the Past.

spot at the University where we can feel that we are taking part in the life of the students, where we can learn to know them, and they to know us."

At the 1903 meeting of the General Alumni Association, where occurred the proceedings heretofore narrated, the general exercises were of a rarely interesting character. Judge William G. Robertson, of Roanoke, the orator of the occasion, was too ill to be present, but his address was read admirably by the Hon. R. Walton Moore. It was a brilliant effort, and its concluding phrases were of peculiar forcefulness and pathos:

"Those others that are gone! Where are they? The thought is too saddening! Let us not dwell upon it, except for the purpose of bringing those of

add new schools where these are needed, add new professors to the schools already established, where these are required; make her extend and broaden her influence among all the people; keep her awake and abreast with all the modern requirements of a great University. But, in doing this, let us be ever watchful that the principles and ideals for which she stands and has always stood, shall remain as fast as the everlasting hills."

An honored guest of the occasion was the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, who was introduced to the assemblage by Judge George W. Morris, and who delivered an address which was enriched with allusions to the important part taken by the sons of Virginia in the making of the nation. His tribute to the University of Virginia was peculiarly happy. He said:

"Virginia has always rightly prided herself upon the character of the men whom she has sent into public life. No more wonderful example of governmental ability, ability in statecraft and public administration, has ever been found than in the history of Virginia's sons in public life. I feel that this University, which so peculiarly embodies the ideal of Virginia, is in no small degree accountable for the happy keeping up of the spirit which sends into public life men of whom their constituents exact that they shall possess both courage and courtesy; and that is the reason why I am glad to say here publicly, in the presence of the two United States Senators from Virginia, both of them graduates of this University, whether one agrees or differs with them, it is so genuine a pleasure to be brought into contact with them in handling public affairs.

* * * * *

"The University is not old in years, as years are counted in an older world, but there are very few institutions of learning in Europe which, however old, have such an honor roll of service in the State, in the council chamber of the State, and of service on the tented field, which have such an honor roll of statesmen and soldiers, as the roll that can be furnished by reading a list of the graduates of the University of Virginia. The University has been peculiarly prolific of men who have gone into public life; but it is not only in public life that the record made by the University is imperishable.

* * * * *

"The University of Virginia has stood for much in our national life. It is something to stand merely for such beauty as your buildings and campus represent here. It is a good thing for any nation to have as beautiful an institution of learning to see as is this University. It is a good thing for the taste of a nation to have such an example of good taste ever before it.

"You stand for the production of scholarship; for the production of men who are to do well for the State if ever the need of calling upon them for their services may arise; but above all, as has been so well said in the address to which we have listened to-day, the University of Virginia stands for the production of men—of men who are to do each a man's duty in the world.

* * * * *

"I believe in you. I believe in your institutions here in this great historic University, because here you turn out men in whose minds and hearts the University, both by its conscious and unconscious influence, has sought to implant the primary virtues of American citizenship—the virtues of honor, of honesty, of common sense, and of that high and devoted courage which will not flinch from the forces of evil, whether they be physical or moral."

The remarks of President Roosevelt were pleasantly commended by Senator John W. Daniel and Senator Thomas S. Martin.

At the banquet in the Fayerweather Gym-

nasium, the toastmaster, Judge R. T. W. Duke, presided and introduced the exercises with an inimitable little address, closing with the toast, "The United States: Our country's welfare is our first concern, and who promotes that best, best proves his duty," which was responded to by President Roosevelt. Other sentiments were as follows: "Virginia: She was, when the Union was not; may she never be when the Union is not," response by Senator John W. Daniel; "The Louisiana Purchase," response by the Hon. Robert S. McCormick; "Our Alma Mater," response by Mr. Wyndham R. Meredith; "Our Sister Institutions," response by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts School of Technology; "Theodore Roosevelt," response by Dr. Thomas Nelson Page.

SUMMARY.

The latest statistics available at the time of closing this work are those for the year 1903. The number of students was 632, divided among departments as follows: Academic, 273; Engineering, 42; Law, 167; Medical, 150. Of the students, 331, or somewhat less than fifty per cent., were from Virginia. West Virginia was next, with 29 students, followed by Kentucky with 28, Alabama 25, Tennessee 21, South Carolina 18, Louisiana and Georgia 15 each, North Carolina, Maryland and Texas 12 each, Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, District of Columbia, New Jersey and Ohio had from 10 to 5 each, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Montana, Minnesota and Wisconsin 3 to 1 each. There were two from Japan, one from Brazil, and one from Porto Rico.

Of the entire number of students, 373, or more than sixty per cent., were church members.

ADDENDA.

Dear Sir

Monticello Jan. 6. 18.

I received last night your favor of Dec. 29. the prospect it offers as to the general system of education is not very flattering. indeed I do not wonder at the confusion of opinion prevailing among the members of the legislature. a good system of education in the abstract is among the most difficult of problems, and this difficulty is infinitely increased when the system is to be modified and adapted to the moral & physical circumstances of a particular people, and by persons whose habits of contemplation have not been generally employed on such subjects. so many biases are to be humored, local, party, personal, religious, political, economical & what not. still I have great faith in the observation of Lord Coke, that he had never known a good proposition made to parliament, but that, however often rejected it prevailed at last. so the general education, altho' it was rejected at the last session, may be at this, & perhaps at the next, it will obtain in the long run. in the mean time we must observe the scriptural precept "never to be wearied with well-doing." I am much indebted to you for keeping me in the back ground in this business, and for letting it be understood that I did not engage in it of my own proper motion. I do not wish to incur the enmities of those who are hostile to the system, conscious that I feel none to them for a difference of opinion, more than I would for a difference of face; and I entirely approve of all you have struck out of my bill.

~~As~~ as I returned from Bedford, & could come at a conjectural state of the funds of the Central College, I prepared the report which you know it had been agreed should be made to the Governor as our patron, and sent the draught of it to Mr Madison for correction. He made two or three verbal ones only. I copied it fair, sent it the rounds for signature, and it returned to me the last night, when also I received

a letter from the President, to whom I had inclosed a copy, authorizing me to sign his name. it now wants your signature only, which if you think proper to give to it, be then so good as to seal & deliver it to the Governor. from respect to him, you know, nobody should see it before delivery. I had more hope, when I wrote to you formerly, that it might have a favorable effect on the general question, than I have since I received your letter. I fear we shall be thought too forward, and as taking a side in these questions. but it is now too late to make any alterations in our report, and to make it more expressive of our entire passiveness under the will of the legislature, to take in it any part, or no part, as they please. if they neither adopt, nor aid us, we shall have hard struggling to get along. I am induced to think however that, in this case, the publication of the present paper, by shewing the generality of our views, might give a spur to subscription, and enable us to add a Mathematical professorship; for indeed, without this branch, the pretensions of a seminary must be very low. we could do longer without the Ideological Professor, and especially as Dr. Cooper will take up the branch of law. if the legislature fails us, could you not induce the members friendly to our institution, to take, & to push subscription papers with zeal? I send (for your more particular information) a state of the subscriptions, and one also of what is still necessary to carry the establishment as far as can be expected from private contributions; that is to say, to four professorships. but if 20. thousand Dollars only can be raised, in addition to our present sum, it will enable us to set up the Mathematical professorship, and then to get along with increasing credit and utility. Dr. Cooper very kindly offers to suspend his proper functions of Physiological professor, and to take charge of our classical school,

until we can get a Professor of Languages to our mind,
and he will accordingly open that school on the 1st day of July next.
This is a great accommodation, because it gives us time to
await the ultimate determination of the legislature, on which
it depends whether we are to engage one, two, three, or ten
professors, and to gather also a nucleus which a classical school
will form at once for the other schools to be aggregated to
as fast as they can be instituted.

Vale, et macte honoribus et virtute esto.

Th: Jefferson

The foregoing original letter and the memorandum which follows, and which have not before been reproduced, were written by Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Virginia, January 6th, 1818. They were addressed to Joseph C. Cabell, whose great-nephew, Walter Coles Cabell, Esq., of New York City, now has them in possession, and permits their use in this work.

Estimate of the objects of application.

	D	C
Land.	1,518.	75
hire of laborers for 1818.	1,000.	
Professor of Languages. his Pavilion & Dormitories	7,000.	
Salary deposit	8,333.	33
Physiological Professor. Pavilion & Dormitories	7,000.	
Salary Deposit	16,666.	67
Mathematical. Pavilion.	<u>3,000.</u>	11,518. 75 (so far we go
Dormitories		2,000.
Salary deposit		16,666. 67
Ideological Pavilion & Dormitories		7,000.
Salary Deposit		16,666. 67
Proctor. Salary deposit		<u>8,333. 33</u>
		97,185. 42.
2. boarding houses		6,000.

Albemarle. Glebe lands 3,198. 86^D
Subscriptions. 27,610.

Fleuvanna. 2,590
Nelson 2,052
Spotylvania 400.
Charles city 500
Orange 30.
Lynchburg. 900
Richmond 820.
Williamsburg. 200.

amount of papers returned. 38,197. 86.

the following are by information

Orange & Louisa about 3,000.
Cumberland 3,000.
Gooseland 800.
Winchester 1,200
8,000.

MR. JEFFERSON'S PET.



UNDER the above caption appeared in Harper's Magazine, May, 1872, a readable paper from the pen of Professor Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia, in which he depicts Mr. Jefferson's daily watch care over the rearing of the institution which lay so near his heart. This article is here reprinted. The illustrations, however, which accompany this reproduction are not those which appeared in the original publication, but have been drawn from another source. Professor de Vere's article is as follows:

It was a bright, sunny day, such as the Indian summer is apt to bring to our favored land, when, in the little town of Charlottesville, a solemn meeting was held by its most influential citizens. They had assembled to consult about the expediency of reviving a modest country school, known under the somewhat ambitious name of the Albemarle Academy, which had originally been endowed out of the spoils of the old church establishment but was no longer able to support itself. The worthy men who had taken the matter in charge, partly with a view to the needs of that portion of the State which was growing rapidly in wealth and intelligence and stood sadly in want of a good school, partly with an eye to their own interest, were much at a loss how to organize a satisfactory scheme. They were on the point of abandoning the plan, when one of them descried afar off the tall form of a horseman rapidly coming down the public road that led from an eminence called Carter's Mountain in the village. He was superbly mounted on a thoroughbred horse, and managed it with the perfect ease of a consummate rider who has been familiar with horseback exercise from childhood up. As he came nearer the stately proportions of his frame became more and more distinct, and even the fire of his clear blue eye could be discerned under his broad-brimmed hat. He was clad from head to foot in dark gray broadcloth of homely cut, while his noble open countenance was rising with a firm and self-poised expression from an immense white cravat in which his neck was swathed. Fast as he came, it was evident that nothing escaped his attention; here he noticed an open panel in a farmer's fence, and there the leaking gut-

ter of a townsman's house; he cast a searching glance at every horse or ox he met, and courteously returned the greeting of young and old. As he was recognized by the anxious men in council, they rose instinctively from their seats on the court-house green, and an expression of welcome relief rose to every face. When one of them said, "Let us consult Mr. Jefferson," he received no reply; he had only uttered what was in every man's heart at the same moment.

So they invited their illustrious neighbor, who had but a short while before exchanged the White House, with all its high honors and severe labors, for the ease and comfort of his own Monticello, to join their council and to aid them by his advice. He dismounted with the alacrity of youth, carefully fastening the reins of his horse to the railing, as he had tied him to the palisades of the President's house in Washington after riding there on horseback to his inauguration; and, unscrewing the top of his cane he opened its three parts, which formed the legs of a stool, and seated himself on the ingenious contrivance, one of the many results of his own inventive skill. Then courteously acknowledging the honor done him by his friends and neighbors, the ex-President listened attentively to their arguments, now and then throwing in a judicious question so as to elicit the most important facts, and then gave his opinion. Great was the astonishment of the good men of the village when he rejected their modest plans and spoke of them with a harshness little in keeping with his usual urbanity. But greater still was their surprise when he continued, and now urged them to convert their paltry academy at once into a college, and to do something that might redound to the credit not only of the good county of Albemarle but of the State of Virginia. This was so far beyond the range of their vision, and the plan seemed to them so much above the means of the youthful commonwealth—especially with old William and Mary College rising before their mind's eye with all the prestige of ancient fame and ample means—that they could not at once enter heartily into his views. Still, Mr. Jefferson's words were law to his neighbors then, and when he suggested a way in which an endowment might be obtained, by subscriptions in the adjoining counties as well as their own, and indorsed his view by pledging himself at once to a considerable sum, they hesitated no longer, and, in their official

capacity as trustees, on the spot drew up the necessary resolutions.

It was no new thing, however, with Mr. Jefferson, this idea of a great college for his native State. As far back as the year 1779, when he was called upon by the General Assembly of Virginia to prepare a code of laws, he had incorporated in it, with the reluctant consent of his eminent co-laborers, not only a provision for a university, but, what is far more remarkable and interesting by the light of modern progress, a complete scheme of free common schools. His almost marvelous sagacity and foresight induced him to declare then—nearly a hundred years ago—that free schools were an essential part, one of the columns as he expressed it, of the republican edifice, and that without such instruction, free to all, the sacred flame of liberty could not be kept burning in the hearts of Americans. And what appears perhaps equally striking is, that in his plan for a university, minutely elaborated so far back in the past century, he already introduced ample and wise provisions for schools of applied science, such as are but now beginning to form a part of our best institutions. Like all great men, however, Mr. Jefferson was far in advance of his age, and we need not wonder, therefore, that his State followed him but slowly and at great distance in his far-seeing plans. It was not until 1796 that his proposal was acted upon by the Legislature, though, to their honor be it said, a law was then passed providing for a general system of free schools. The enactment, unfortunately, shared the fate of so many Virginia resolutions—it remained an empty promise on the statute-book, and was not carried into effect until our own day.

Now, however, when relieved of his grave and oppressive duties as head of a great nation, he reverted with increased ardor to his first love, and with an energy and affection very touching in a man so eminent among the great of the world, and so overwhelmed with work and admiration alike, he devoted himself heart and soul to his favorite idea, the building up of a great university. After subscribing a thousand dollars for the new school, an example which was at once followed by eight of his more opulent neighbors, he obtained a charter for the new "Central College," refusing with wonted modesty the use of his own name for the institution, and forthwith proceeded to select the site and erect the buildings.

Fortunately there was no lack of beautiful sites in the immediate neighborhood of his beloved home. From his lofty dwelling he looked down upon scenes favored as few are in this land abounding with fair landscapes and majestic sites. Overlooking from the terrace before his front door the picturesque breach in the mountains through which the Rivanna makes its way from the higher tablelands of the Old Dominion to the lower districts of the sea-coast, he beheld toward the west a country rich in all that makes God's earth lovely and dear to our hearts. Dotted here and there with ample woods, now rising dark and solemn in masses of evergreen, and now rich in a glorious exuberance of colors, the pride of the tulip, the gum, and the maple, with an undergrowth of rosy redbud and virgin dogwood blossoms, the land rises in rolling waves till it reaches here gently swelling hills and there abrupt towering masses, called in the homely language of the people the Ragged Mountains. And thus range follows range, unfolding in unbroken succession new beauties and varied views, till the enchanted eye, gently led upward from terrace to terrace, rests with ineffable delight upon the marvelous blue and the soft outlines of the long, lofty mountain range which stretches along the horizon from south to north, worthy of its well-known name, the Blue Ridge. The silvery band of the Rivanna binds for miles and miles the lower scenes to the mountains above, while thriving villages and cozy homesteads, each, after Virginia fashion, snugly sheltered under a noble group of oaks and locusts, suggest pleasing thoughts of happy hearths and well-rewarded labor. Far as the eye could see, all was peace and prosperity, and no visitor ever came from foreign shores who did not, upon beholding this beautiful scene, lift up his heart to the great Creator and bless the happy people whose lines had fallen in such truly pleasant places.

There was no difficulty, therefore, in finding for Mr. Jefferson's pet a suitable and attractive site; the only trouble was to choose between so many that all seemed equally eligible. He selected a hill of commanding elevation, a little more than a mile to the north of the village, which seemed to combine in an unusual degree all the requisites for a desirable site. Tradition, however, says that the owner of the land, a political opponent of the ex-President's, held his principles in such utter detestation that he would on no account

have anything to do with him, and preferred the loss of a certain and considerable increase of wealth to the abandonment of his personal feelings. It became thus necessary to choose a less commanding eminence, which was speedily leveled down so as to present a vast plateau of nearly two thousand feet in length with a proportionate width, and, opening toward the south, commanding in that direction a vast prospect full of picturesque beauty.

Who can tell what feeling of gratification and just pride must have swelled the heart of the great man when at last he saw the first buildings rise on the ground on which he hoped to see a great and prosperous university gather within its walls a thousand of the young men of the land? He had cherished this hope among the throes of the Revolution, and in the very first years of the independence of his native country. When our people were still learning the first rudiments of political wisdom, he had already foreseen the wants they would feel in full manhood; and while his neighbors and the whole South were still content with old corn-field schools and ill-taught academies, he bore in mind the full-grown scheme of a university that should rival Harvard and successfully imitate the great institutions of the Old World. For nearly two-score years he had persistently pursued the great object, and, against all odds, obtained at least sufficient success to fill him with new hopes and encourage him to new efforts. Utterly unselfish in his great scheme, he never thought for a moment of his own interests or his fame; but with a singleness of purpose blended in rare harmony with marvelous sagacious intuition, he merely desired to prepare his countrymen for the novel and important functions to which they were summoned by their new-born independence. Fortunately he had noble coadjutors in his labor. Presidents Madison and Monroe, his successors, lent him all the wisdom and worldly experience that had rendered them famous in the councils of the nation and at the rudder of the ship of state; and, inferior only in worldly renown, but fully their equal in lofty virtues and eminent ability, Joseph Carrington Cabell stood by his side, fighting his battles in the Legislature, and winning many a victory over public and private enemies which his illustrious friend could not easily have obtained. In 1817 the three Presidents met in solemn council at Monticello to discuss the details of a univer-

sity—for such Mr. Jefferson had in the meantime decided the “Central College” should become, not in name only, but in all essential features; and from that day the university became the subject of his most earnest efforts during advanced manhood, as it was the last care of his declining years.

The familiar saying that God gives the opportunity, and man has to improve it, had in the meantime found a most striking illustration in his native State. By the agency of a gentleman unknown to Mr. Jefferson, a literary fund had been created by act of Legislature. It consisted of the proceeds from certain escheats, forfeitures, fines, property derelict, and similar sources of smaller value, and was intended to provide for the educational wants of the State. At a later period it was largely increased by considerable sums of money paid by the government of the United States to Virginia for services rendered and sacrifices made during the war of independence. This fund perhaps first suggested to Mr. Jefferson the possibility of carrying out his pet scheme; and in the sequel he knew how to employ his almost intuitive knowledge of the springs of human action, and his great skill in putting them into operation, so well as to obtain from the Legislature a lion's share for his favorite child. In the following year, acting in accordance with an act passed in early spring and authorizing the use of \$45,000 annually for the primary education of the poor and \$15,000 to endow and support the university, commissioners met at Rockfish Gap to digest and prepare the necessary measures.

It is one of the peculiarities of this country, due to its exceptional mode of development, that the great cities, New York, perhaps, excepted, are but rarely the scenes of important assemblies; for as the centres of population and wealth are shunned by legislative bodies, who prefer to meet in smaller towns, free from undue and yet unavoidable influences, so very often, also, the greatest movements have not only originated but reached their consummation in obscure places, unknown to the world and often to the country itself. Such was the case in this instance. High up in the Blue Ridge, at an elevation from which the eye takes in at a single glance a variety of scenes unequalled on this continent for beauty and loveliness, a little river rises in a dark gorge, to fall gently from terrace to terrace, and, after a brief and rapid course

abounding with falls and cascades of infinite attractiveness, to pour its water into James River. As the mountains here sink to a lower level and thus afford one of the passes through which in older days immigrants passed from what is called the Piedmont region of the State to the great Valley of Virginia, the place has received the idiomatic name of Rockfish Gap. Here, at the modest country inn, unpretending in appearance, but offering an abundant and well-served table, far from the turmoil of cities and the excitement of politics, met a party of men remarkable for their ability and virtue amidst a people which had already given four Presidents to the Union, and was well known to possess as much private as public worth. In the low-ceiled, whitewashed room, the whole furniture of which consisted of a dining-room table and rude "split-bottom" chairs of home make, sat the President of the United States, Mr. Monroe, and two of his predecessors, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson, besides a number of judges and eminent statesmen. "Yet," says one of Mr. Jefferson's biographers, "it was remarked by the lookers-on that Mr. Jefferson was the principal object of regard both to the members and spectators, that he seemed to be the chief mover of the body—the soul that animated it—and some who were present, struck by these manifestations of deference, conceived a more exalted idea of him on this simple and unpretending occasion than they had ever previously entertained." He certainly gave a striking proof here of his marvelous sagacity combined with unwearying industry. He had shrewdly foreseen that competing interests would conflict with his own wishes, and especially with the selection of a site for the new university. His sagacity was not at fault, for various other towns, and among them Lexington, where an institution, endowed by Washington himself, was already doing much good, urged their claims through able representatives. But he was fully prepared to meet them, and came armed cap-a-pie. He first exhibited to the board an imposing list of octogenarians who were still living in his neighborhood, and thus proved more conclusively than all reasoning could have done the remarkable salubrity of the climate of Albemarle. Having thus completely defeated his adversaries, who founded their special claims for the valley upon its superior healthfulness, he next produced a piece of card-board, cut in the shape of the

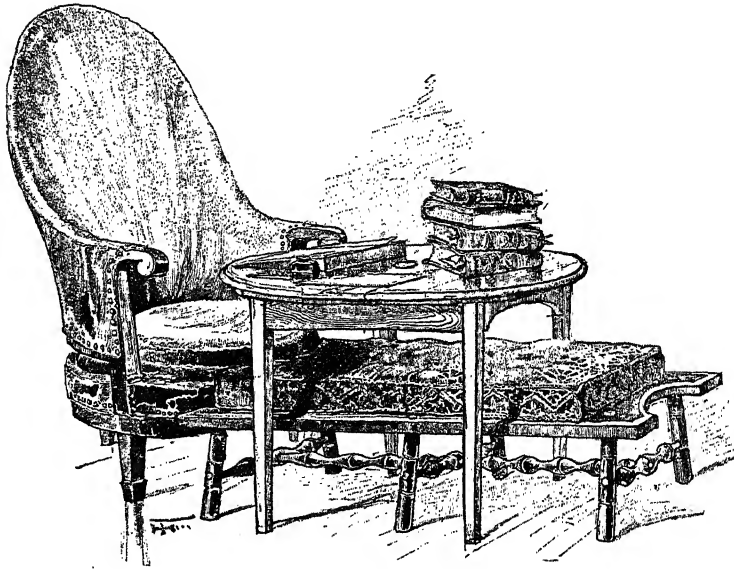
State of Virginia, and showed by a glance that Central College was actually the territorial centre of the commonwealth, thus establishing a strong argument in favor of his own choice. But he did not rest there; by another ingenious device he proved, on a similar piece of board, on which he had, with painstaking industry, entered the population of every part of Virginia, that he had succeeded in selecting nearly the centre of the population also; and, thanks to these practical proofs of the wisdom of his choice, and the almost paramount prestige which his name exercised on the commissioners, they agreed unanimously that Central College should be hereafter the "University of Virginia."

In the following year, 1819, the General Assembly granted a charter for the new institution, and no more striking proof can be given of the earnestness with which the great founder pursued the darling device of his latter years than the fact that he transcribed with his own hand, and in his well-known, beautiful writing, the minutes of the board, down to the smallest details. He who had for so many years, and in the most troublous times, ruled the affairs of a great nation, after having filled the highest offices in the gift of the people abroad and at home—he whose house never ceased to overflow with admiring visitors from every part of the globe, and who yet ever entertained the humblest of his fellow-citizens with the same scrupulous courtesy and urbanity which he showed to foreign princes and renowned generals—he whose correspondence occupied him, as he tells us, from sunrise till one or two o'clock, and often all night long—this man so rich in honors, so vast in his thoughts, performed the very humblest labor, and condescended to the minutest details, when his pet, the university, seemed to require his attention. He recorded with his own hands the minutes of the Board of Visitors, and twice, at least, copied their annual reports to the General Assembly. These proofs of his industry and the deep interest he took in the child of his old age are still preserved in the archives of the University, and recall forcibly the words of the wise king: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings!" Even in the purely formal entries of routine business in the visitor's record there are every now and then most touching indications of the joy of heart with which he witnessed the gradual fulfillment of

his hopes; and in his letters, especially in some of the most interesting lately rescued and published by his gifted great-granddaughter, Miss Sarah N. Randolph, this sentiment of intense and yet unselfish satisfaction shines forth conspicuously.

The buildings originally intended for the Central College, but now considerably enlarged, so as to fit them for a university, soon began to engross his whole attention. Every hour he could spare from his almost overwhelming correspondence, from his boundless hospitality, and the rare intervals he devoted to quiet enjoyment in the bosom of his family, was henceforth given to the superintendence of his great work. He soon

how to measure and how to work. He prepared draughts of every subordinate detail, and then watched over their faithful execution with unremitting care. Fortunately he had, among other tastes, cultivated also a special taste for architecture; and his portfolios were filled with drawings from Palladio and other great masters, as well as with copies of all the most famous structures of antiquity. He now found an opportunity to carry out the long-cherished schemes of his patriotism in providing for the education of the youth of his country, and at the same time to gratify his great fondness for building. Each of the professor's houses, which he preferred calling pavilions, was thus adorned with a



Jefferson's Chair.

found that all his energy and activity were barely able to accomplish the task, while during the same time his superior judgment and matchless address in overcoming obstacles of every kind were urgently needed to provide the pecuniary means for securing its completion. On him devolved the duty not only of furnishing the architectural plans and elevations, but also of procuring workmen, at a time when skilled labor was still rare in our cities, and almost unknown at any distance from the seaboard. With indefatigable diligence and perseverance he engaged the best bricklayers and carpenters that could be obtained, and with his own hand showed them

Grecian portico, in which he exhibited to his admiring countrymen models of all orders, and forever brought before the eyes of the students the finest specimens of classic architecture. Skilled sculptors and able carvers were by him imported from Italy for the special purpose of copying in costly marble the best models, and he himself watched over their faithful execution to the smallest detail. Descendants of these Italians still live in the neighborhood, and look with just pride at the excellent work with which their fathers adorned the noble structures. Mr. Jefferson, however, soon found out that the same work could be done more cheaply in Italy, and

hereafter sent his orders across, and received the finished capitals and pediments from abroad. Thus house after house arose on two sides of the handsome lawn, sloping in three terraces toward the open side, which faces the south, while the ten pavilions intended for the professors were connected by long, pilastered arcades, which furnished covered access to all the houses, and at the same time screened the dormitories occupied by the students. Two parallel ranges of similar rooms, each occupied by two tenants, ran to the east and west of the lawn at a lower level, and the intervening space, intersected by carriage-ways, furnished the necessary yards and gardens. The upper side of the long quadrangle was subsequently inclosed by a large rotunda, built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome, though reduced to one-third of its size, and deprived of its lofty columns except in front. As each house had its own portico, and the magnificent pillars of the central building with their ornate marble capitals overtowered the whole in majestic beauty, this mixture of orders necessarily destroyed the unity of effect; nevertheless, the general impression is decidedly imposing, and Mr. Jefferson had good cause to feel much pride in showing it to the many distinguished strangers who during those years visited him at Monticello. Some of these refer in their published accounts to the gratification which their illustrious host felt in exhibiting to them this favorite work of his old age; and the approbation of men like Mr. Stuart Wortley, the Hon. J. Evelyn Denison, Lord Derby (then Mr. Stanley) and even the young Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimer-Eisenach, must have been not unwelcome to the Sage of Monticello, as he was often called.

Like all builders of houses, Mr. Jefferson also had his share of criticism to bear, since there are few men who do not fancy that, whatever else they may be deficient in, they can surely improve a fire and—a house. It cannot be denied that the great architect cared so much for the beauty of the exterior and rather too little for the comfort within. Considerations of judicious economy might excuse the single stack of chimneys in the centre of the professors' houses, around which the rooms had to arrange themselves as well as they could, and his quaint hope that the future sons would, like the fellows of English universities, remain unmarried forever, might explain the large lecture halls which received

the visitor as he entered the front door, without vestibule or porch. But that even closets were forbidden, seemed to be a peculiar hardship, and when Mr. Jefferson once opened the door of the only one in the university, and, utterly unprepared for such a solecism, walked into it instead of out of the pavilion, the anecdote was received with universal and not undeserved hilarity.

Nor did he escape the other penalty to which architects are doomed; the buildings cost more money than was actually available or even finally intended for the purpose. But Mr. Jefferson was not to be daunted by such difficulties. Aided by his faithful friend and coadjutor, Mr. Cabell, he appealed to the Legislature again and again, obtaining now an appropriation and now a loan, till three hundred thousand dollars had been spent upon the principal buildings, including the rotunda. He might have obtained still more, perhaps, but for one of those unfortunate trifles which often prove more serious obstacles to great enterprises than the most formidable events. In a letter to a friend he had answered the question, why he had not asked for a large sum at once, instead of making so many repeated applications, by an anecdote of a well-known politician who had explained his own similar mode of procedure by saying that no one would like to have more than one hot potato at a time crammed down his throat. This homely figure of speech was made public by the indiscretion of a correspondent, and, when it reached the ears of the men who had really shown great liberality, excited their indignation and led to a peremptory refusal of further grants. But if Mr. Jefferson encountered gradually more and more determined opposition to his plans and the sums he asked for, representing, it must be borne in mind, nearly ten-fold their present purchase-value—if he had to endure many bitter mortifications, the effect of which he could not always conceal from his friends—he reaped, on the other hand, no small immediate reward from his labors. His novel but congenial occupation so fully engrossed his time that, while he was building house after house, and one range of dormitories after another, he forgot entirely every cause of care and anxiety, of which more than he could otherwise have been able to bear began to press upon him during the latter years of his life. Troublesome debts, family sorrows, political attacks—all were forgotten as he mounted his horse,

day by day, and merrily rode over the country to his darling pet; and when he returned, tired and often exhausted, he had so much to tell of what had been accomplished, and to discuss so many new questions that had suddenly arisen, that fatigue was forgotten and trouble laid aside, to enjoy only the cheering progress of the day and the bright hopes of the future.

None of these questions was more important, none likely to be fraught with graver consequences, than the selection of able teachers. Mr. Jefferson was too wise a man not to know that brick and mortar, and all the money a liberal State may be willing to spend, are not able to make a university. He had next to procure a rarer commodity than these—brains; and with the knowledge, the tact, the kindly sympathies and the earnest zeal without which all instruction remains barren, and young men may be taught without being educated. It was his ambition that the university of his native State should give a course of education equal to any other in the United States, for he never thought of building the institution up into a monument of his own greatness. His aim was as pure as it was lofty. He loved literature and science for their own sakes, and wanted to see them cultivated in his native land; but he also valued education, and especially the highest grade of it, as an essential condition of republican institutions. No doctrine is more frequently repeated in those of his letters which refer to the university than this—that a wide diffusion of knowledge among the people is essential to a wise administration of a popular government, and perhaps even to its stability. Before deciding this grave question of the future faculty, he took pains to inform himself thoroughly on the subject, studying the history of German universities, as well as Oxford and Cambridge, and inducing his old friend and frequent visitor, Mr. Dupont de Nemours—high authority on such subjects—to write an essay on the best scheme of colleges in the United States. When he proceeded, with all this light before him, to look around for able professors, he soon found that the most capable men in this country were already engaged, as such talents and ability as he required were then by no means redundant. To entice them from other institutions would have been invidious and so unwarrantable as to expose him to severe censure; to take inferior men would have dis-

appointed public expectation, and was contrary to all his hopes and aspirations. He had to turn to Europe, therefore, and fortunately was able, through a well-chosen agent, in 1824, to engage a number of well-qualified professors, among whom there was not an obscure man, nor one whose private character and general religious principles were not such as to bear the closest scrutiny. The names of Charles Bonnycastle, well known in science, and of Robley Dunglison, pre-eminent in the annals of medicine, have a good sound wherever they are heard, while Thomas Hewitt Key and George Long earned no small fame in Virginia, and even more, subsequently, in England, to which they returned, and where the latter still stands foremost, enjoying the highest reputation for ripe scholarship and rare critical powers. John P. Emmet, a nephew of the great Emmet, was chosen for the chair of chemistry, and an accomplished German for that of modern languages—for long years the only chair of its kind in any American college of high standing. Only the two professorships of law and moral philosophy Mr. Jefferson, with his usual tact and intuitive justness of perception, determined to bestow, at all hazards, upon natives, as the subjects here to be taught ought to be national in the highest sense of the word. He even suggested that the text-books to be used by the professor of law should be prescribed, so that "orthodox political principles" might be taught, and "the vestal flame of republicanism" be kept alive. The Hon. George Tucker, a native of Bermuda, but long a resident and at that time a representative in Congress from Virginia, was chosen for the chair of moral philosophy, and soon justified Mr. Jefferson's choice by his success as a teacher and the fame he acquired by his literary works. Another Virginian, John Tayloe Lomax, was subsequently appointed professor of law.

But even here all the prestige of Mr. Jefferson's great name and the hearty support he received from his friends did not shield him against the bitter attacks and fierce opposition which at times threatened seriously to interrupt his noble undertaking. It must be admitted that occasionally there seemed to be good ground for objection, and whenever this was the case the wise statesman did what wisdom suggests as the best remedy, but what so few of our great men ever know how to do at the right time and in the right way—he

yielded. Such was the violent opposition made to the election of Dr. Cooper, in 1820, by the Board of Visitors, at Mr. Jefferson's suggestion to a chair in the State University. Dr. Cooper, well-known to history as Dr. Priestley's friend and a victim of the sedition law, was reputed to be a Unitarian—an unpardonable sin, at that time, in the eyes of the clergy of Virginia. There was already a strong religious excitement existing in the State with regard to the university. The leading sects had hoped that, after the example of the great institutions of the North, the new university also would fall under the control of one of their number, and thus they watched each other with anxious jealousy. But they were all united in the still greater apprehension—unfounded as it was—that the illustrious founder would give it a decided irreligious tendency. In vain did his friends represent that, so far from any such wish, Mr. Jefferson had, on the contrary, made special and ample provision for the establishment of separate schools of theology in the immediate vicinity of the university, holding out large pecuniary advantages and valuable privileges to all divinity students. The clergy saw in Dr. Cooper's appointment a danger threatening the souls of the youth of the land; they raised what Mr. Jefferson called a "hue and cry" against him, and soon were reinforced by a powerful party in the State Legislature. They succeeded in annoying and provoking their victim seriously; he criticised their action in severe terms, and even allowed himself to be carried away so far as to accuse, in his correspondence, the Presbyterians of a desire to restore a "Holy Inquisition." But soon his good sense triumphed over the feeling of vexation, and, yielding to the force of public opinion and his own views of expediency, he caused the appointment to be canceled, on terms equally satisfactory to all parties.

How deeply he felt these mortifications, however, may be judged from a letter he wrote afterward to his friend, Mr. Cabell, in which he says: "It is from posterity we are to expect remuneration for the sacrifices which we are making for their service of time, quiet, and good-will, and I fear not the appeal. The multitude of young men whom we shall redeem from ignorance, and who will feel that they owe to us the elevation of mind, of character, and station they will be able to obtain from the result of our efforts, will in-

sure their remembering us with gratitude; we will not, then, be 'weary in well-doing.'"

On the 1st of February, 1825, the university was to be opened, but, to the intense mortification of Mr. Jefferson, three of the professors had not yet arrived from Europe, and to begin without them seemed to be neither courteous nor expedient. Perhaps nothing shows more forcibly the deep interest which he took in the success of his "pet" than the anxiety which he manifested on this occasion. In a letter to a friend he spoke of himself as "dreadfully non-plused"—a term of unusual force and homeliness for one who generally wrote both calmly and carefully. To increase his apprehension, news came that a terrible storm had raged on the Atlantic, doing serious injury to the shipping, and causing grievous loss of life. His anxiety during these days reached a fearful point, and when at last the welcome message came that the vessel which was to have brought the English scholars to this country was safely at anchor in Plymouth Harbor, he wrote that the news had "raised him from the dead, for he was almost ready to give up the ship."

At last the travelers arrived, in the month of February, and were courteously received by the President's kinsmen in Richmond, and by himself upon their arrival at Charlottesville. "Soon afterward," wrote one of them in his memoranda, "the venerable ex-President presented himself and welcomed us with that dignity and kindness for which he was celebrated. He was then eighty-two years old, with his intellectual faculties unshaken by age, and the physical man so active that he rode to and from Monticello, and took exercise on foot, with all the activity of one twenty or thirty years younger. He sympathized with us on the discomforts of our long voyage, and on the disagreeable journey we must have passed over the Virginia roads, and depicted to us the great distress he had felt lest we had been lost at sea; for he had almost given us up when my letter arrived with the joyful intelligence we were safe." On the seventh day of March, 1825, the university was solemnly opened in the presence of all the professors (except Mr. Tucker) and forty students, which number was increased during the session to one hundred and twenty-three.

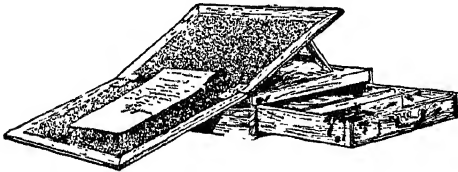
Mr. Jefferson's interest in the success of the university seemed but to increase now that it was fairly launched on its career. It looked

as if he had regained all the activity and assiduity of his youth, and presented an almost unique example of energy after four-score years. He ordered all things, and watched with his own eyes that everything was done well. In former years he had stood, hour after hour, on the little terrace before his dining-room window watching through a telescope the workmen as they were busily raising story upon story. But now he was no longer content with such distant observation. Almost daily he would ride up from his home on the mountain, crossing a dangerous stream and passing over execrable roads, to spend several hours at the university, observing everything, correcting errors and suggesting improvements, and then return in the same way, making ten miles on horseback, and working incessantly with body and mind alike. He was specially interested now in framing a code of laws for the government of the young men, and tried, unsuccessfully, as it proved, to ingraft upon this code some of his own peculiar political doctrines. Thus he rejected at once all idea of punishment. No slavish fear, he said, no dread of disgrace, ought ever to be the motive of a young man's actions. He proposed to govern them solely by appeals to their patriotism and honor, and framed his laws accordingly. The students themselves were to form a part of their government, and to establish a court for the trial of minor offenses and the infliction of punishment on delinquent fellow-students. Unfortunately the youth of the land were not yet prepared to be governed by appeals to "their reason, their hopes, and the generous feelings," as the illustrious founder had hoped in his ardent admiration of ideal republicanism. Offenses were committed, and being allowed to pass unpunished, led to graver disorders, till, passing from step to step, they reached a point of excess which could no longer be tolerated. When at length the professors interfered, forbearance became impossible, the students fancied their rights were violated, and declared open resistance.

On the very night on which the Board of Visitors had assembled at Monticello to prepare business for their annual meeting at the university, these disorders culminated in open rebellion. Mr. Jefferson's mortification was intense. He felt that public confidence would be shaken, and the growth of the institution would be checked; but he was specially grieved by this evidence of erroneousness of

his favorite idea of self-government. With sorrow in his heart, and grief mingled with indignation in his features, he accompanied his distinguished guests the next morning to the university, summoned the students to their presence, and then addressed them in forcible terms, representing to them the heinousness of their offense, and appealing in touching, tender terms to their better feelings and their sense of honor. Mr. Madison and others followed their example, and so impressive were the words of these venerable men that the ringleaders came forward, one by one, confessing their guilt. Mr. Jefferson witnessed the affecting scene with silent sorrow; but when a near kinsman of his appeared, and thus proved to him that the efforts of the last ten years of his life had been foiled, and all his bright hopes of what he would do for his native land had been destroyed by one of his own blood, his self-control gave way, and he indulged for once, in words of burning indignation and violent reproach. The principal rioters were expelled, and among them his guilty kinsman, and others more lightly punished; but from that day a stricter code of laws were introduced. Even now, however, the government of the university was strictly based upon the moral sense of the students, and every effort made to cultivate truth and uprightness among them. To this day this is the leading principle—no marks of merit or demerit are given, no fines imposed, no threats held over the young men. Their word is taken without questioning, and a falsehood punished so instantly and so severely by their own condemnation that no attempt to obtain honors or avoid punishment by prevarication has been made for nearly a generation. Another principle inculcated by Mr. Jefferson has largely contributed to this happy result—that the government of a great institution depends largely on the friendly social relations between students and professors. Hence he placed the former, in their dormitories, close to the door of their teachers, counting upon the happy effects of daily intercourse, and foreseeing that the mutual kindly sympathy thus created could not fail to become an important aid in educating the moral faculties as well as in cultivating the understanding. This custom also has ever since been kept up; the professors are at all times accessible to the students, and perfect confidence and mutual sympathy bind them to each other. What he thus wished others to do, Mr. Jefferson took good

care to practice himself with scrupulous exactness. The professors were regularly invited two or three times a week to dine with him at Monticello, and the memory of those who longest survived their illustrious friend returned during their life-time with unmixed delight to those meetings, when he interested them for hours by pouring forth the rich treasures of his mind, and cheered them by his kindly sympathy with all their joys and their sorrows. The students, also, were frequently invited, and four or five every Sunday. He received them with great kindness, entertained them with rare tact, and never failed to impress them deeply with the elevation of his character and the tender kindness of his heart. On these occasions he generally ate by himself in a small recess connected with the dining-room; for, being at that period of his life somewhat deaf, he could not hear well amidst the clatter of knives and the chat of a merry company, and yet, with unselfish regard for the comfort of others, did not wish to impose any restraint upon their enjoyment.



Desk. Declaration of Independence.

The attention he had heretofore so minutely bestowed upon the erection of buildings and the laying out of grounds was now given, with a far deeper interest, to the studies to be pursued in his beloved university; for he was, of all men, perhaps, best qualified to judge of what was best for the lofty aim he had in view. His own acquirements surprised even the accomplished foreigner and the far-famed savant by their extensiveness, and, if his knowledge was not always equally accurate, he was too wise a man ever to fancy himself infallible, and willingly learned, not from the scholar only, but with equal readiness and humility from the simple mechanic. It may safely be said that there was no branch of human knowledge in which he was not more or less proficient. His favorite readings in the last months of his life were—next to the Bible, for which he ever expressed the most profound admiration and reverence—the great writers of ancient Greece, whose majestic grandeur and ripe art he appreciated

with rare enjoyment. And yet he would turn with true zest from the lofty flights in which he had accompanied their genius, to the workbench and turning-lathe which he kept near his bedroom, or saunter into the garden and watch with intense delight the blooming forth of a bulb or the growth of a tree he had planted with his own hand. No wonder, then, that in his scheme of studies for the university he went far in advance of his contemporaries, and provided for wants which the majority of colleges have but recently thought proper to satisfy. Mention has already been made of the ample provision he made for schools of applied science, such as are now the boast of the leading colleges of the land, and of the important position he assigned, from the beginning, to the study of modern languages, by the side of Latin and Greek and Hebrew. But he went even farther; the first man in this country, he wisely discerned the eminent usefulness of Anglo-Saxon, mainly as a help to the proper understanding of our mother-tongue, and while he wrote—more than fifty years ago—to the Hon. J. E. Denison strongly recommending the taste for “the recovery of the Anglo-Saxon dialect,” which he had noticed in English writings, and the actual publication of existing “country dialects of English which would restore to our language all its shades of variation,” he labored like a diligent pupil in the cause he so warmly urged upon others. His manuscript work on the “Anglo-Saxon Tongue,” since published for gratuitous distribution by the university, is a most touching instance of his indefatigable assiduity, and at the same time a striking evidence of his vast knowledge and sagacious appreciation of precious lore. In accordance with these views he prescribed a course of lectures to be delivered on Anglo-Saxon—the first chair of its kind that was devised abroad or at home.

Thus he was closely and personally engaged, from morn till night, from season to season, in getting the great institution into operation, delighted to see at last his patriotic schemes approaching a happy realization. In the early part of 1826, and throughout its beautiful spring, he was still watching keenly, and even minutely, over all its concerns, with unclouded vigor of intellect, but, alas! no longer with the energy and elasticity of former years. His wrists were swollen and crippled by accident, he moved with difficulty, and, finally, a serious chronic affection con-

sumed slowly but irresistibly the scanty remnant of his former strength. His utter unselfishness, never more touching than in the last days of his life, led him to conceal the ravages of this disease, and to decline all help from others. He still joined the family circle and entertained visitors; above all, he still manifested the most lively interest in the welfare of the university; and only a few weeks before his death he once more rode the ten miles, going and coming, to see his darling pet.

But it was no longer the "gay cavalier," as he had appeared a few years before to the German prince, even as "Eagle" was no longer the impetuous colt that had thrown him more than once, and exposed him to serious danger. The poor horse, still proud and stately in his thoroughbred beauty, was tied to a hook and staple driven into the trunk of a Persian willow near Mr. Jefferson's study. There he stood, well stricken in years, but pawing and stamping as of old, with fiery impatience, every now and then laying back his ears on the arched neck, to listen for the well-known footstep, or turning the finely cut head around to glance with his liquid eye at the door through which his master was wont to come. At last the familiar form appeared; the costume was still the same, but the auburn hair had changed by turns into gray and white, and now hung in long locks around the striking face. A low, grateful neigh responded to the master's cheerful greeting, which was never omitted, and then the horse was led to the long, low terrace, stretching from the house to the distant pavilions, for Mr. Jefferson was no longer able to rise from the stirrup, and had to get into the saddle from above. The noble animal, full of intelligence, and clearly appreciating all the details, stood still and immovable till he once more felt the master's hand—utterly helpless as it was—on the reins, and moved off, stepping gently and cautiously, though with many a quiver and half-checked toss of the head in his efforts to subdue the innate fire. No servant followed, for Mr. Jefferson still refused to be thus accompanied, and had met all the entreaties of his family with the firm declaration that, if they insisted upon it, he would give up riding altogether, but as long as he rode at all he must ride alone.

Thus the two friends—for such they literally were—made their way slowly down, fol-

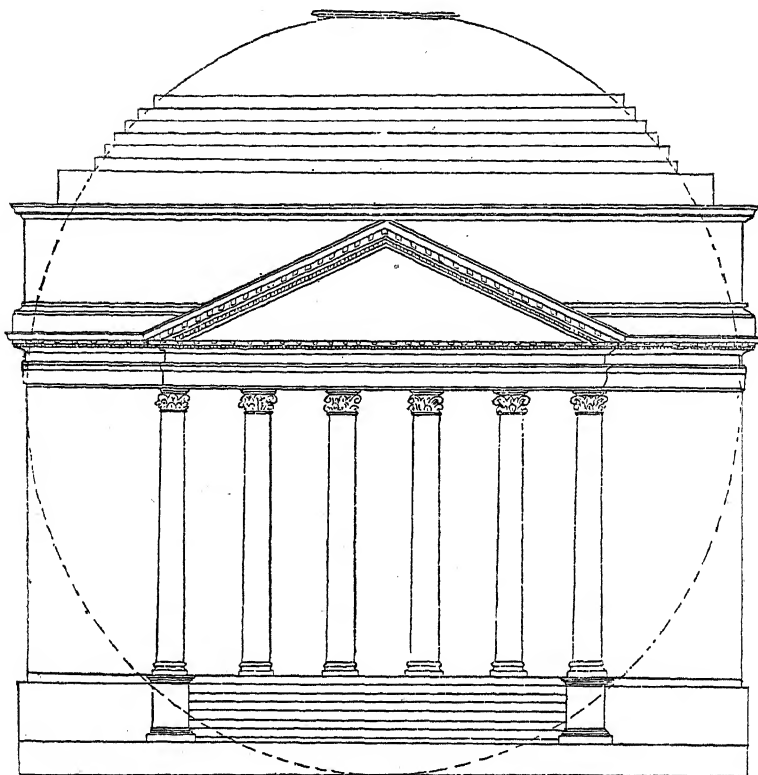
lowing the picturesque roads which had been laid out on the mountain-side with a keen appreciation of a favorable grade, and a still more cunning adaptation to skillfully contrived openings here and there, which afforded glorious views over the enchanting landscape on that side. They passed down into the plain, crossed the treacherous mountain stream that meanders through rich meadows along the foot of the ridge, looking utterly innocent now of all the havoc it causes in times of heavy rains or sudden meltings of snow, though dyed a deep chocolate from the rich red clay through which it flows in its whole course. As they approached the village they were recognized at once by old and young; and if here and there a surly face and a cold shoulder turned toward the venerable horseman spoke of violent political prejudice, ample amends were made by the respectful salutations and the hearty greetings which met him on all sides. He was constantly stopped on the way by friends inquiring after his health, or neighbors requesting advice; now a Swiss watchmaker, whom he had induced to come to this country, would inform him of some news from Fatherland, in which the ex-President ever showed a lively interest; and now a skillful glazier, who had come at his bidding from England, would thank him for some recent favor he had obtained at his hand. And as he left the little town again, and from the hill on the outskirts first beheld once more the stately buildings and long ranges of his beloved university, who will say what feelings of gratitude to his Maker then filled his heart for the gift of years and health and strength which had allowed him to finish so great a work? His visits to the university were so frequent that they excited but little attention; but those who saw him on this occasion never after forgot the beaming eye, the kindly smile, and the still erect, noble form which they then beheld for the last time. He made his way slowly up to the modest library in the beautiful room of the rotunda; and the librarian, who of all the officers appointed by the illustrious man alone survives and still faithfully discharges his duties, well remembers the deep impression made upon his mind by this last visit of the sage of Monticello.

For after his return home he grew rapidly weaker and worse; but even when bound to his couch, from which he was never to rise again, he still manifested his deep interest in

the university, repeatedly urging upon his friends to stand by the institution, dependent as it was upon the pleasure of the Legislature. Amidst all his cares and anxieties for the welfare of his family, amidst the minute arrangements he made with his grandson for his private affairs, he would constantly break off the thread of his conversation to speculate upon the person who might succeed him as rector, to express his desire that Mr. Madison should be appointed, and to repeat his hopes that his illustrious colleague and all his friends would make every possible exertion in behalf

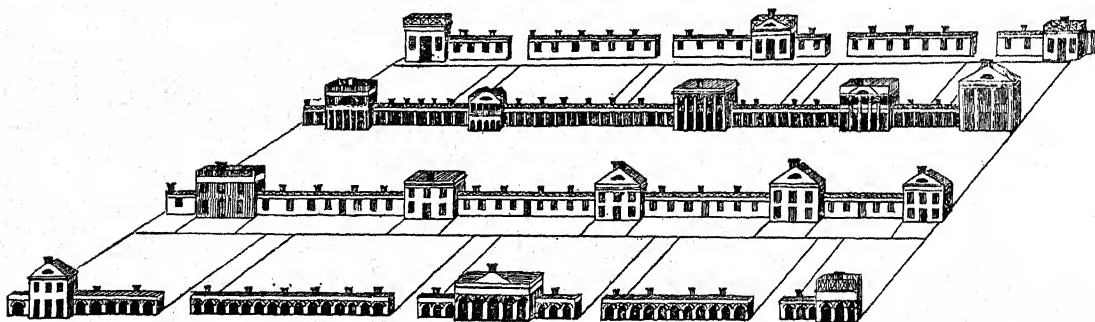
of his beloved university. It was the bursar of the institution, who reaching Monticello shortly before his death, and inquiring in a whisper at the door whether he might enter, was mistaken by the dying man for the minister of the neighborhood, and led to his expressing a willingness to see him; and when he expired on the 4th of July, 1826, he left behind him no prouder claim than that expressed in the last line of the inscription he directed to be placed upon his tombstone:

"FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA."



THE ROTUNDA.

This plate is marked in the corner, in Mr. Jefferson's handwriting, "Library." On a separate sheet are given the plans for the first and second floors, and on the back of this separate sheet are given the calculations for bricks and materials necessary for the building. These calculations are headed as follows: "Rotunda reduced to the proportions of the Pantheon, and accommodated to the purposes of a Library for the University, with rooms for drawing, music, examinations, and other accessory purposes. The diameter of the building, 77 feet, is one-half that of the Pantheon, consequently one-fourth its area and one-eighth its volume."



LAWN AND RANGES.

This was drawn in India ink by Mr. Jefferson and shaded by his granddaughter, Cornelia J. Randolph.

JEFFERSON'S ORIGINAL DRAWINGS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.



N the body of the present work, Dr. Garnett, in writing of the erection of the original University of Virginia buildings, makes reference to a monograph from the pen of Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D. The paper referred to was published by the United States Bureau of Education in 1888, and is now rarely to be found except in the larger libraries. While it is in considerable part almost identical with what has already appeared in these pages, there is so much of interest in it pertaining to Mr. Jefferson that the paragraphs referred to by Dr. Garnett are here reproduced:

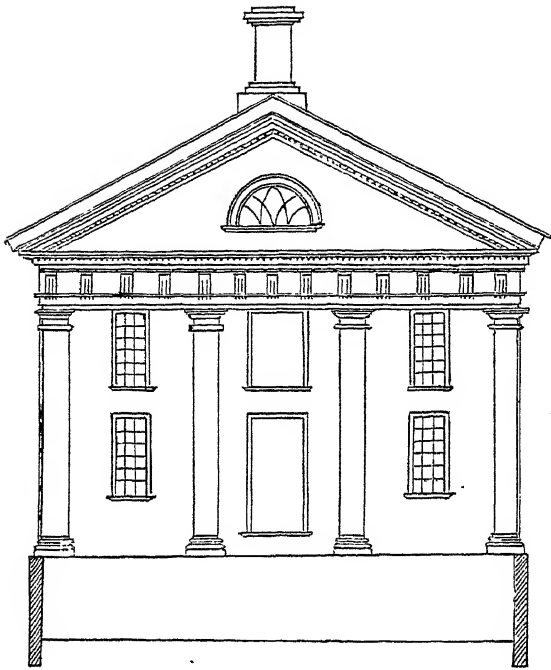
Grateful acknowledgments are made to Miss Sarah N. Randolph, of Baltimore, for placing at the service of the writer the original drawings, plans, and estimates for the University of Virginia, prepared by her grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, whose correspondence and papers were edited by her father, Thomas Jefferson Randolph. These unique illustrative materials, preserved as heirlooms by the Randolph family, throw a wonderful light upon the origin of the University. The observer realizes as never before how entirely and absolutely that institution was the historic product of one man's mind. Not only the University itself as an academic organization, but the very ground-plan and structure of its buildings, every material estimate and every architectural detail, are the work of Thomas Jefferson. The thousand and one matters which college presidents and boards of trustees usually leave to professional architects and skilled labor, were thought out and carefully specified on paper by the "Father of the University of Virginia."

The student begins to appreciate the significance of the above phrase when he sees Jefferson's original survey of the ground for a campus or lawn, and his mathematical location of the buildings, with the minutest directions regarding every one. Cellars and foundation walls, windows, doors, roofs, chimneys, floors, partitions, stairs, and the very bricks and timber requisite for every dormitory, were all estimated with nicest accuracy.

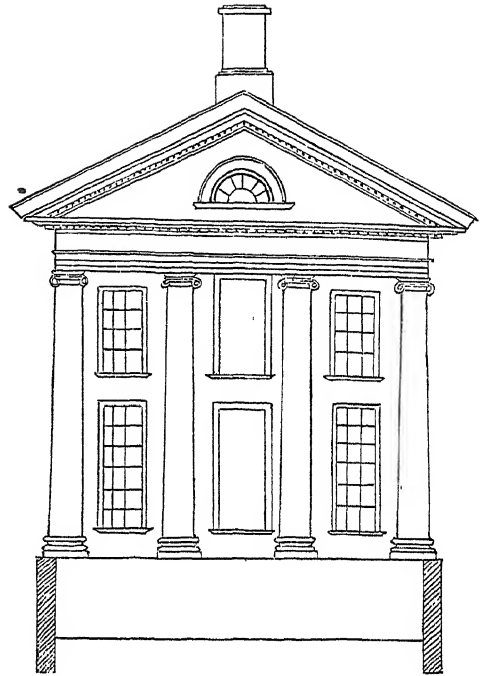
"The covered way in front of the whole range of buildings is to be Tuscan, with columns of brick rough cast, their diameter sixteen inches, but in front of the pavilion to be arches, in order to support the columns of the portico above more solidly." Not only did Jefferson draw plans and make estimates for every important feature of the University, but he trained the brick-makers, masons, and carpenters, and superintended every operation. He even designed tools and implements for his men, and taught them how to cover roofs with tin. One or two skilled workmen were imported from Italy to chisel the marble capitals of those classic columns which support the porticos of the pavilions in which the professors now live, but the chief work was done by home talent under Jefferson's watchful eye.

A visitor, pacing slowly through those monastic colonnades extending along two sides of the great quadrangle campus of the University of Virginia will receive a strange variety of impressions from the extraordinary architectural combinations which greet his wandering eyes. The arcades themselves, from which open directly the single chambered rooms of the students, remind one of cloistered walks in some ancient monastery. These student-rooms are like monkish cells. But what wonderful façades are those which front the professors' houses or pavilions! They reproduce classic styles of architecture. The shadows of remote antiquity are cast upon those beautiful grassy lawns which form the campus, or, shall we say the *campo santo*, of the University of Virginia. From Jefferson's drawings we learn, what is now well-nigh forgotten, that these varying types of classical architecture were copied from well-known Roman buildings, pictured by Palladio*

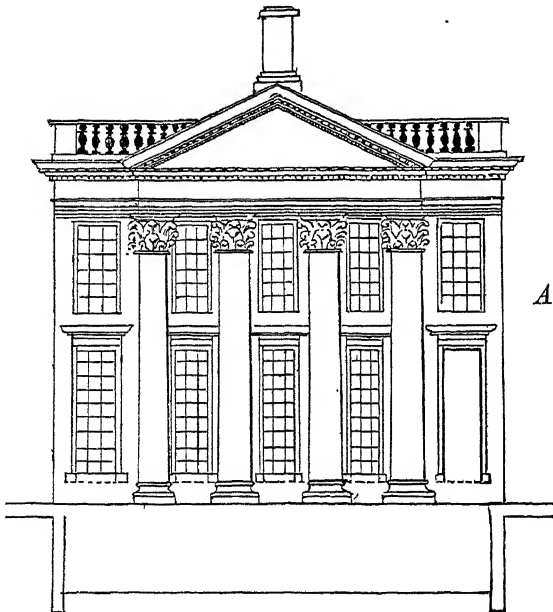
* "The Architecture of A. Palladio, in four books, containing a short treatise of the five orders, and the most necessary observations concerning all sorts of buildings: as also the different construction of private and public houses, highways, bridges, market-places, xystes, and temples, with their plans, sections, and uprights revised, designed, and published, by Giacomo Leoni, a Venetian, architect to His most Serene Highness, the late Elector Palatine; translated from the Italian original. The third edition corrected. With notes and remarks of Inigo Jones: now first taken from his original manuscript in Worcester College Library, Oxford. And



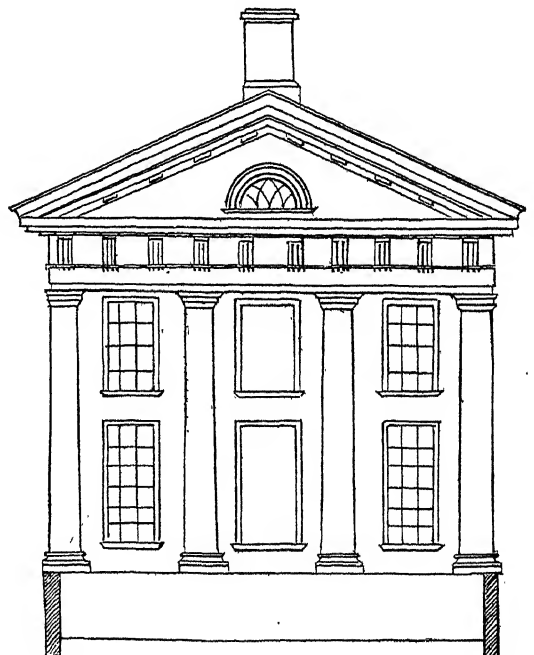
A



A—Pavilion No. I (west): The Doric of Diocletian's Baths—Chambray.
B—Pavilion No. II (east): Ionic of Fortuna Virilis.



A



A—Pavilion No. III (west): Corinthian of Palladio.
B—Pavilion No. IV (east): Doric of Albano.

in his great work on architecture. There in the theatre of Marcellus dwells the household of Professor Minor. Yonder are reminders of the baths of Diocletian, the baths of Caracalla, and of the temple of Fortuna Virilis. And there, at the upper end or northern end of the quadrangle, stands the Roman Pantheon, the temple of all the gods, reduced to one-third of its original size, but still majestic and imposing. This building, with its rotunda, upon which Jefferson spent almost as much pains as Michael Angelo did upon the dome of St. Peter's, is used for the library and for various lecture halls. Young people dance merrily under that stateley dome at the end of the academic year. The young monks thus escape from their cells into the modern social world. How charmingly old Rome, mediaeval Europe, and modern America, blend together before the very eyes of young Virginia!

There is a manifest unity in Jefferson's institutional creation, and yet a reflecting student cannot fail to see that there is an interesting historical background to this beautiful picture. In the material structure of the University of Virginia there is much to remind the traveller of Old World forms, and in the documentary history of the institution itself there are many indications of European influence upon the mind of Jefferson. These things have greatly interested the present writer, and they may not be unworthy of the attention of friends of American educational history, in which so little work has been done, especially in the Southern States. The formative influences which entered into the making of the University of Virginia are doubtless more numerous than those described in the following monograph; but Jefferson was the master and controller of them all. It is no detractor from his individual power of origination to open the volume of his large experience in the world, and to point out here and there his connection with men and things that shaped his purpose to its noble end. Instead of evolving the University of Virginia entirely out of his own inner consciousness, Jefferson combined, in an original and independent creation, the results of academic training, philosophical culture, foreign travel, wide

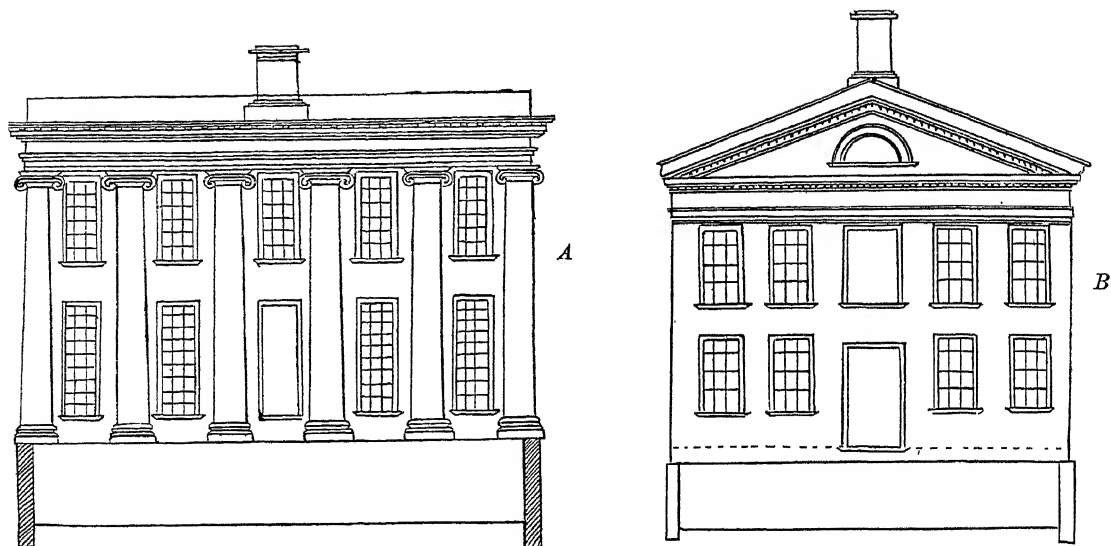
observation, and of an extensive correspondence with the most illustrious educators of his time. His intelligent study of Old World institutions prepared him to devise something new for Virginia and America. How the idea of one man became the sovereign will of the State, after a struggle of fifty years for the higher education, is an instructive study, affording grounds for encouragement in these modern days.

One of the most extraordinary features of Jefferson's management of the University was his financial policy. To begin with, he had persuaded the Legislature to adopt Central College, with its modest fortune of \$41,000, chiefly in unpaid subscriptions, and with its three thousand and odd dollars arising from the sale of glebe lands. In 1821, as appears from Jefferson's own report, only about \$25,000 of the above subscription money had been collected. The balance was for the most part deemed good, but it appears to have come in slowly and to have suffered some losses from the removal or insolvency of certain subscribers. In 1823 Jefferson estimated the probable loss at six per cent. of the \$43,808 up to that time subscribed. But he more than made up for any such trifling disappointment by securing money from the Legislature.

The annual appropriation originally made to the University from the income of the literary fund was only \$15,000 a year. Of course it was impossible to build, organize and equip a real University upon such meagre resources. But Jefferson and Cabell were good politicians. They took what they could get, and then asked for more. Jefferson's financial policy in dealing with the Legislature of Virginia was something like the camel's method of entering an Arab's tent, or like a woodman's method of splitting a log. To follow one's nose, or to drive a wedge, is a very simple procedure, but it sometimes requires discretion. Jefferson had it. The entire income of the literary fund was about \$60,000 a year. Of this amount \$45,000 annually was appropriated for the education of poor children. This sum was not entirely exhausted by the demands of local commissioners, and Jefferson asked for the surplus. Through Cabell he tried again to establish common schools upon a self-supporting basis,

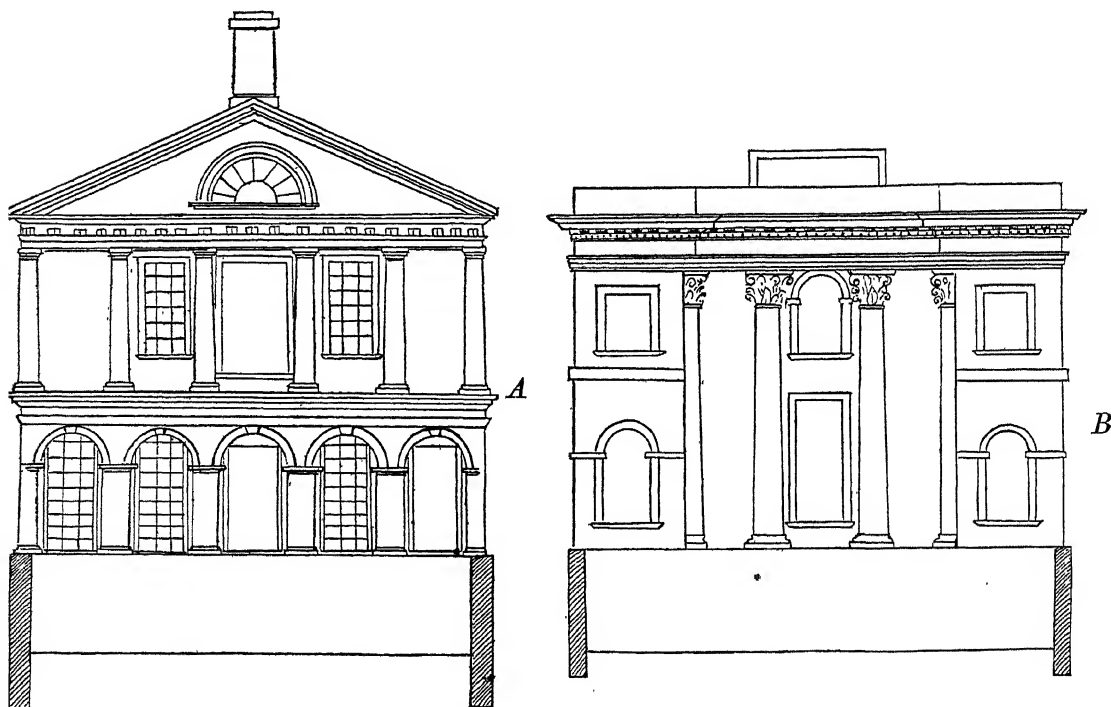
also as an Appendix, containing the *Antiquities of Rome*, written by A. Palladio. And a *Discourse of the Fires of the Ancients*, never before translated. In two volumes. London, 1742." Palladio's service to architecture has recently been made the subject

of an interesting article in the "*Nation*," December 20, 1887, under the title of "*Palladio at Vicenza*." There is also an interesting sketch of Palladio in the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.



A—Pavilion No. V (west): Palladio's Ionic order with modillions.

B—Pavilion No. VI (east): Ionic of the Theatre of Marcellus.



A—Pavilion No. VII (west): Doric of Palladio.

B—Pavilion No. VIII (east): Corinthian—Diocletian's Baths.

and to liberate the entire fund. Failing in this excellent project, he did the next best thing. He borrowed the fund; that is, as much as he could obtain on legislative authority at one time, and pledged the annual appropriation of \$15,000 for payment. The first loan amounted to \$60,000. When this was exhausted, Jefferson asked the Legislature for another loan. This process was repeated until he had borrowed from the literary fund \$180,000. There was, of course, but one end to all this, and that was legislative relief for the University debt. Cabell supported Jefferson's financial policy in the strongest way. As early as December 23, 1822, he wrote to Jefferson: "Let us have nothing to do with the old balances, or dead horses, or escheated lands, but ask boldly to be exonerated from our debts by the powerful sinking fund of the State. This is manly and dignified legislation; and if we fail, the blame will not be ours."

Jefferson's financial policy is illustrated in the following naive statement to the managers of the literary fund, in his fifth annual report, 1823: "The several sums advanced from the literary fund as loans, when the balance of the last shall have been received, will amount to \$180,000, bearing a present interest of \$10,800. This, with the cost and necessary care and preservation of the establishment, will leave, of the annual endowment of the University, a surplus of between two and three thousand dollars only. As before mentioned, this loan of \$180,000 will be extinguished by an annual payment of a constant sum of \$2,500, at the end of twenty-five years—a term too distant for the education of any person already born, or to be born for some time to come, and within that period a great expense will be incurred in the mere preservation of the buildings and appurtenances. These are views which it is the duty of the visitors to present, and to leave to the wisdom and paternal consideration of the Legislature, to whose care are confided the instruction and other interests of the present as well as of future generations proceeding from us."

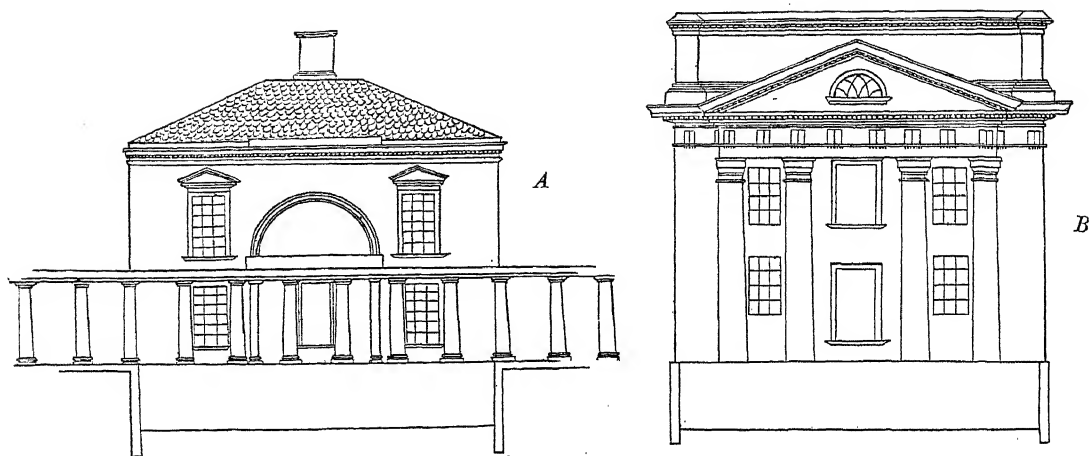
On the 27th of January, 1824, the Legislature voted to liberate the annual appropriation to the University from the incumbrances with which it was charged. This generous action, which the State could well afford from the surplus accruing to the literary fund from the United States Government and other sources, left immediately available, after all University debts had been paid, \$21,000

toward the completion of the library or central academic building, upon which nearly \$20,000 had already been expended. It left the annuity of \$15,000 for the year 1824 altogether clear for current expenses and the salaries of professors, for whose engagement Jefferson had that year sent to Europe Mr. Francis W. Gilmer, "a learned and trustworthy citizen."

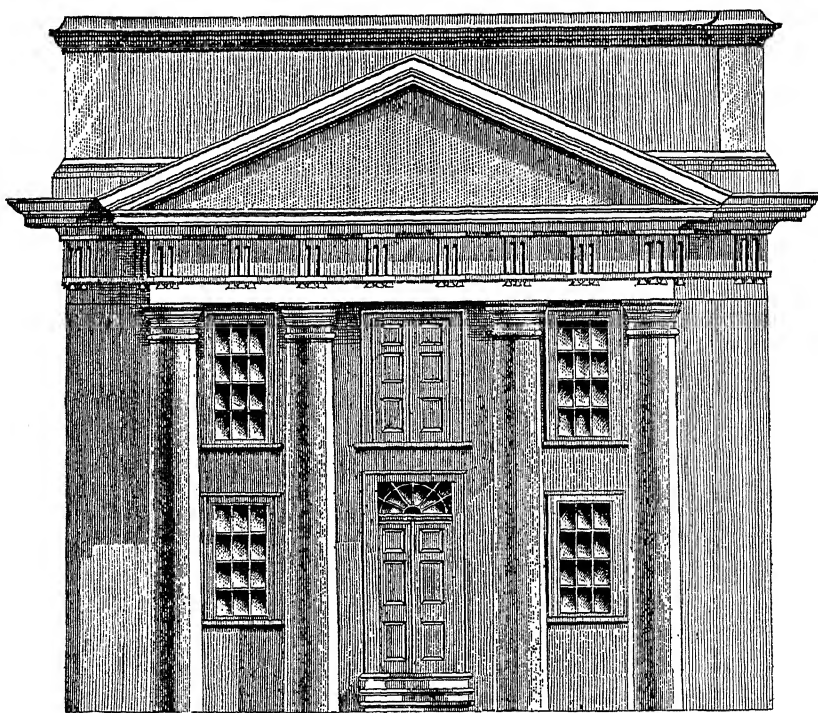
Jefferson's financial policy was grossly misrepresented the last year of his life by a contributor to the "Richmond Enquirer," February 4, 1826, who called himself an "American Citizen." He professed to have paid a visit to Jefferson at Monticello, and to have had a familiar talk with him about his method of obtaining money from the Legislature. Being asked why he had not asked for a lump sum, Jefferson is reported to have said jocosely, that "*no one liked to have more than one hot potato at a time crammed down his throat.*" This story naturally offended the politicians and seriously injured the pecuniary prospects of the University. Jefferson was highly indignant at the gossip, and repudiated the insinuations made by the tattling correspondent. Jefferson wrote to Cabell, February 7, 1826: "He makes me declare that I have intentionally proceeded in a course of dupery of our Legislature, teasing them, as he makes me say, for six or seven sessions for successive aids to the University, and asking a part only at a time, and intentionally concealing the ultimate cost, and gives an inexact statement of a story of Obrian. Now, our annual reports will show that we constantly gave full and candid accounts of the money expended, and statements of what might still be wanting, founded on the proctor's estimates. No man ever heard me speak of the grants of the Legislature but with acknowledgments of their liberality, which I have always declared had gone far beyond what I could have expected in the beginning. Yet the letter-writer has given to my expressions an aspect disrespectful of the Legislature, and calculated to give them offense, which I do absolutely disavow."

But it was impossible to counteract the impression made by that ancient political anecdote, in which there was just enough truth to put Jefferson in an unfavorable light before the public.* And yet his defence was

*Contemporary public opinion concerning Jefferson's undertaking is well illustrated in the following extract from the "Richmond Whig," quoted in



A—Pavilion No. IX (west): Ionic of Temple of Fortuna Virilis.
 B—Pavilion No. X (east): Doric of the Theatre of Marcellus.



This sketch was no doubt made by Mr. Jefferson's granddaughter, Cornelia J. Randolph, and must have been taken from some book on architecture. It seems to have served as a model for "Pavilion No. X (east): Doric of the Theatre of Marcellus." The model was modified in No. X. It is interesting, as the original may some time be found, and the source of Mr. Jefferson's inspiration, for this building at least, discovered.

Jiles's Register, March 4, 1826: "Much of the opularity which the institution might and ought to have enjoyed has been frittered away by in-

cessant demands for pecuniary aid, anti-republican and meretricious ornament, and injudicious selections of professors."

perfectly sound. No man ever approached a Legislature in a more frank and manly way, stating fairly and fully what he had done and what he wanted to do. He even acknowledged the mistakes he had made in importing Italian sculptors and in engaging Dr. Cooper before the University was able to pay his salary. In regarding his annual reports to the president and directors of the literary fund, one cannot fail to be astonished at the minuteness of detail, and the completeness of statement with reference to the use made of every appropriation for the University. His method of modest and repeated applications to the Legislature was the only practicable way of building up a great State University from small beginnings at that period, when public opinion was unfavorable to higher educational enterprise. Sooner or later all the friends of public education will learn that a frank and honest appeal to the public through the Legislature, or to representatives of the people, is quite as honorable business as begging money from private individuals for institutions of learning. Both methods will endure, and both are equally legitimate; but the era of democratic support of university education has dawned in many States, and it will not decline before individual or sectarian endowments, however generous.

THE LIBRARY.



T is a general impression that the nucleus of the Library of the University of Virginia was the gift of Mr. Jefferson, and that it was of considerable proportions. Visitors from a distance, who come to the historic institution, often ask the Librarian to point out the books presented by the eminent man, and are dismayed to learn how small is the store. Mr. Frederick W. Page made the Library the subject of an exhaustive paper in "The Alumni Bulletin" for November, 1895. The journal named contained an account of the fire of October 27th, of the same year, as well as Mr. Page's paper, which was written before that event. Mr. Page made the statement that there were only four volumes presented to the Library by Mr. Jefferson during his lifetime, and named them as follows:

"American Philosophical Transactions," vol. ii, new series, borrowed years ago by Professor Rogers, and returned by the librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to which institution Professor Rogers bequeathed his private library. Probably saved.

"Josse's Spanish Grammar and Exercises," which must have been lost prior to —, when Mr. Holcombe made the catalogue, as there is no entry of it.

"Sales's Spanish Hive," which is preserved, but in a dilapidated condition. The fly-leaf, with Mr. Jefferson's autograph, is gone.

"Phantasm of an University, with Prolegomena," by Charles Kelsall. 4to. 1814. This contained Mr. Jefferson's autograph. Perhaps this book is saved.

It is to be explained that the foregoing extracts appear as footnotes to Mr. Page's article, showing that they were written subsequent thereto.

As shown by Mr. Page (whose paper is in large part made the basis of this narrative), Mr. Jefferson, by his last will, bequeathed to the University his Library, or so much of it as would be found remaining after the sale of the major part to the Congress of the United States.¹ This behest, however, was never realized, and the explanation is found in the following letter from Thomas J. Randolph, Mr. Jefferson's grandson and executor of his will, to the Board of Visitors of the

University, and printed with Rector Madison's report of December, 1826:

*To the Rectors and Visitors
of the University of Virginia:*

Gentlemen—My grandfather, the late Thomas Jefferson, devised by his will his library to the University of Virginia. He likewise suggested a wish that his bust, executed by Caracchi, with the pedestal and truncated column on which it stands, should be presented by his executor to that institution. It has ever been my most earnest desire to comply with all his wishes, and particularly with this; but the deeply embarrassed state in which his affairs were left renders it extremely doubtful whether his property will be sufficient to meet the claims upon it of a higher dignity. Under these circumstances, my duty as executor compels me to withhold the payment of legacies until the debts are discharged.

The breaking up of his establishment, the sale of his effects and the dispersion of his family, will leave the library exposed to injury. I must, therefore, ask to be allowed to deposit it at the University, in charge of your librarian, subject to my future order, should it become necessary to expose it to sale for the discharge of claims of a superior nature. The bust, not being mentioned in the will, but being a subject of an informal direction to his executor, cannot be deemed a specific legacy; and deeply mortifying as it is, he is compelled to offer it for sale with the residue of his property in discharge of claims upon it.

Feelings of the most affectionate devotion to my grandfather's memory would induce me, as his executor, to fulfil his wishes upon these points at all risks but that of injustice to his creditors and the fear that his memory might be stained with the reproach of a failure to comply with any of his engagements. An assurance is therefore given that when his debts are discharged, however much his family may be straightened in their circumstances, no considerations of pecuniary interest or of their individual distress will bar immediate compliance.

Respectfully,

TH. J. RANDOLPH,
Executor of Th Jefferson.

No inventory or appraisement of Mr. Jefferson's library is recorded, nor was any report of its sale (which tradition says was made in New York) made to the court. The reason for these omissions lies in the fact that Mr. Randolph assumed all debts not satisfied by the sale of the estate, and he actually paid them in full.

While, however, the University of Virginia was left without what would be forever treasured as a priceless heirloom, it could not be deprived of the enduring influence of Mr. Jefferson's deep interest in the establishment of a library. An eloquent manifestation of

¹The amount paid by Congress was \$23,950—about one-half the cost.

that interest is preserved in the form of a manuscript volume, without date, but evidently prepared by him between the years 1820 and 1825, which he styles "A Catalogue of Books Forming the Body of a Library for the University of Virginia," prefaced with an explanation of the views upon which it is based, and by his elaborate classification into forty-two chapters, embracing 6,860 volumes, estimated to cost \$24,076.50. This paper was printed for the first time by Mr. Page, and is here reproduced from "The Alumni Bulletin," for which he transcribed it:

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

Forming the body of a Library for the University of Virginia, to be afterwards enlarged by annual additions—An Explanation of the Views on which this Catalogue has been Prepared.

1. Great standard works of established reputation, too voluminous and too expensive for private libraries, should have a place in every public library, for the free resort of individuals.

2. Not merely the best books in their respective branches of science should be selected, but such also as were deemed good in their day, and which consequently furnish a history of the advance of the science.

3. The *opera omnia* of writers on various subjects are sometimes placed in that chapter of this Catalogue to which their principal work belongs, and sometimes referred to the Polygraphical chapter.

4. In some cases, besides the *opera omnia*, a detached tract has been also placed in its proper chapter, on account of editorial or other merit.

5. Books in very rare languages are considered here as specimens of language only, and are placed in the chapter of Philology, without regard to their subject.

6. Of the classical authors, several editions are often set down on account of some peculiar merit in each.

7. Translations are occasionally noted, on account of their peculiar merit or of difficulties of their originals.

8. Indifferent books are sometimes inserted, because none good are known on the same subject.

9. Nothing of mere amusement should lumber a public library.

10. The 8vo. form is generally preferred, for the convenience with which it is handled, and the compactness and symmetry of arrangement on the shelves of the library.

11. Some chapters are defective for the want of a more familiar knowledge of their subject in the compiler, others from schisms in the science they relate to. In Medicine, e. g., the changes of theory which have successively prevailed, from the age of Hippocrates to the present day, have produced distinct schools, acting on different hypotheses, and headed by respected names, such as Stahl, Boerhave, Sydenham, Hoffman, Cullen, and our own

good Dr. Rush whose depletive and mercurial systems have formed a school, or perhaps revived that which arose on Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. In Religion, divided as it is into multifarious creeds, differing in their bases, and more or less in their superstructure, such moral works have been chiefly selected as may be approved by all, omitting what is controversial and merely sectarian. Metaphysics have been incorporated with Ethics, and little extension given to them. For, while some attention may be usefully bestowed on the operations of thought, prolonged investigations of a faculty unamenable to the test of our senses is an expense of time too unprofitable to be worthy of indulgence. Geology, too, has been merged in Mineralogy, which may properly embrace what is useful in this science, that is to say, a knowledge of the general stratification, collocation and sequence of the different species of rocks and other mineral substances, while it takes no cognizance of theories for the self-generation of the universe, or the particular evolution of our own globe by the agency of water, fire, or other agent, subordinate to the fiat of the Creator.

To these belong respectively		
MEMORY.	REASON.	IMAGINATION.
To these belong respectively		
HISTORY.	PHILOSOPHY.	FINE ARTS.
<i>Civil.</i> 1 Ancient. 2 Modern. 3 " British. 4 " American. 5 " Ecclesiastical	<i>Mathematical.</i> 17 Arithmetic. 18 Geometry. <i>Moral.</i> 19 Ethics. 20 Religion. 21 LAW—Nature & Nations. 22 " of Equity. 23 " Common. 24 " Merchant. 25 " Maritime. 26 " Ecclesiastical. 27 " Foreign. 28 Politics.	29 Architecture. 30 Gardening. 31 Painting. 32 Sculpture. 33 Music. 34 Poetry. 35 Epic. 36 " Romance. 37 " Pastoral. 38 " Didactic. 39 " Tragedy. 40 " Comedy. 41 " Dialogue and Epistolary. 42 Rhetoric. 43 Criticism. 44 Theory. 45 Bibliography. 46 " Philology.
		42 Polygraphical.

Many if not nearly all these books were purchased, the Proctor's report of September 30, 1826, showing that he had paid on account of library and apparatus the sum of \$35,947.38. Mr. Jefferson was most interested of all, and when the first shipment of books arrived he visited the Library, where Librarian Wertenbaker had already placed them upon the shelves. After a close inspection, Mr. Jefferson called Mr. Wertenbaker, and, pointing to "Gibbon's Decline and Fall," said, "You ought not to have received that book. It should have been returned." "Why?" was the inquiry, "it is a very handsome edition." "That may be so," was the rejoinder, "but look at the back." It was (as it was ever afterward) "Gibborn's" instead of "Gibbon's."

The room in the Rotunda which was intended by Mr. Jefferson to be used for library purposes was not occupied in his time. Mr. Madison, who succeeded him as Rector, in his report of October 7, 1826, said "the library room in the Rotunda has been nearly completed, and the books put into it." Prior to that time Pavilion No. 7, West Lawn, was used, and in the early forties was still known as "the Old Library."

The growth of the Library through the succeeding years is an interesting chapter of history, but cannot be pursued with entire particularity. The first accessions were from the various Departments of the National Government, which have never failed to forward their publications, many of them being of great scientific value. The first individual bequest of any considerable number of books was that of Mr. Christian Bohn, a merchant of Richmond. Mr. Bohn was a native of Germany, and his gift of about three thousand volumes was in large part German works. A committee of the Faculty, with Professor Gessner Harrison as chairman, made a careful examination and reported in favor of accepting the donation.

President Madison, by his will, bequeathed his library to the University, but it was long before his intention was carried into effect.

As early as April 2, 1840, the Faculty directed the Librarian to communicate with Mrs. Madison in relation to the matter. Nothing seems to have come of this, and the business was held in abeyance to as late a date as November 27, 1852, when the Faculty adopted a resolution declaring it expedient to bring suit for the possession of the books. There is no record of the date when they were actually received, but it is known that Librarian Wertenbaker found it necessary to go to Montpelier to see to their packing and carriage. Many of the books intended for the University had meantime been lost or disposed of, and the total number which came into its possession did not exceed two thousand.

Mr. Madison made a bequest of \$1,500 which forms a part of the permanent Library Fund, the interest of which is annually available for the purchase of books. For many years this bequest was merged into the general fund of the University, and no benefit was derived from it except indirectly. It was, however, reinstated in after years. The Library Fund is elsewhere mentioned in detail.

In 1868, A. A. Low, Esq., of New York, made a visit to the Library, and on his departure handed to Librarian Wertenbaker a check for five hundred dollars, which was followed by another of like amount shortly after his arrival at his home.

The Gordon Collection, chiefly books relating to Scotland, was established in 1870 upon a gift of Mr. Thomas Gordon, a native of that country, and a resident of New York.

W. W. Corcoran, of Washington City, in 1876, made to the Library a gift of \$5,000, in annual installments of \$1,000, which were punctually paid, and out of this was established the Corcoran Collection.

In 1885 the Library came into possession, by bequest, of the library of Hon. Arthur W. Austin, of Dedham, Massachusetts. This was at the time the largest and most valuable gift of books ever received at one time. It numbered about five thousand volumes, many of

them rare and exceedingly valuable, and especially rich in the Greek and Latin classics.

At the time of the fire, the Library numbered 56,733 entries, and of these something like 35,000 were lost, among them the Bohn Collection, the Madison Gift, the Austin Bequest, and others. The work of restoration was aided liberally by the friends and Alumni of the University, and the Library has now nearly recovered its former dimensions, its books numbering upwards of fifty thousand, and include a number of particularly valuable collections:

The Holliday Library, the gift of the late Governor F. William Holliday, about five thousand handsomely bound works, constituting perhaps the handsomest private library in the State.

The Holmes Library, formerly belonging to Professor George F. Holmes, and purchased and presented to the University by the Alumni.

The Gessner Harrison Library, of which the nucleus is the Hertz Library, presented by the New York Alumni.

The D'Arcy Paul Periodical Library, procured and maintained by the fund provided by Mrs. Margaret Paul, widow of Mr. D'Arcy Paul, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The Byrd Library of Virginia History and Literature, to be annually enlarged by use of the income from the Alfred H. Byrd Memorial Fund.

Also the collection purchased from Dr. Bruner; the books of the late Mr. Ballard Bruce, donated by his daughter; and others.

The first Librarian, appointed in 1825, was John B. Kean, a student, who occupied the position only one session. He was succeeded by William Wertenbaker, also a student, and to whom was issued the following commission, which is framed and hangs in the Library:

To Mr. Wm. Wertenbaker:

Sir—The office of Librarian to the University of Virginia having become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Kean, and the author-

ity of ultimate appointment being in the Board of Visitors, it becomes necessary, in the meantime, to place the library under the temporary care of some one; you are, therefore, hereby appointed to take charge thereof until the Visitors shall make their final appointment. You will be entitled to a compensation at the rate of \$150 dollars a year, to be paid by the Proctor from the funds of the University.

An important part of your charge will be to keep the books in a state of sound preservation, undefaced, and free from injury by moisture or other accident, and in their stated arrangement on the shelves according to the method and order of their catalogue. Your other general duties and rules of conduct are prescribed in the printed collection of the enactments of the Board of Visitors. Of these rules the Board will expect the strictest observance on your own part, and that you use the utmost care and vigilance that they be strictly observed by others.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1826.

TH. JEFFERSON.

This appointment was confirmed by the Board of Visitors, and Mr. Wertenbaker served in his position until 1831. During his administration (in 1828) a catalogue of the Library was printed, and an interleaved copy sufficed for the entering of new titles from time to time.

Mr. Wertenbaker was succeeded by William H. Brockenbrough, who served until 1835, when the former named was reappointed and held the office until 1857. He then resigned, but continued to act as Secretary to the Faculty and as Postmaster. He was succeeded in the Librarianship by Thomas B. Holcombe. The Library then numbered about thirty thousand volumes, and the catalogue was lamentably imperfect. Mr. Holcombe applied himself with great industry to the remedying of a vexatious want, and prepared a new author catalogue, using two large folio ledgers, and leaving blank the alternate sheets for entering further accessions. The civil war brought Mr. Holcombe's services to a close, and Mr. Robert R. Prentiss, who was Proctor of the University, acted as Librarian *pro tem*.

pore from 1862 to 1866, when Mr. Wertenbaker was again reappointed. Ten years later, in 1876, the Board of Visitors came to his relief, as he was then nearing the age of four score years, and authorized the Faculty to appoint an Assistant Librarian, and under that authority Mr. Frederick W. Page was appointed.

Mr. Page, in his article in the "Alumni Bulletin," pays a pleasant tribute to the venerable Librarian, and affords some idea of the discomforts of the position to which he himself was called. We quote:

"Mr. Wertenbaker having seen the Library grow up, and handled and shelved nearly all the books during his many years of service, had no difficulty in finding any book that was called for. It was said that he could enter the room in the dark and find what was wanted. But, though classification helped him, the new assistant was often at a loss, as there was no indication on the catalogue of the case, or shelf location of the books; especially was this the case when he was left in charge while the librarian visited Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition. It was then that the assistant, at the suggestion of the Library Committee of the Faculty, went over every case, and marked on the margin of the catalogue the location of each book, a considerable labor, but the result has been a great help to persons using the library.

"Mr. Wertenbaker, notwithstanding his age, remained faithfully at his post until 1879, when an attack of paralysis disabled him from further active duty. Though he partially recovered, he rarely visited the library after that time, and his assistant, who by this time had become familiar with the office, discharged its duties until 1881, when he was elected librarian, and his predecessor received the appointment of emeritus librarian. This state of affairs did not continue long; in the April following the old gentleman, known and loved by so many of the Alumni of the University throughout the land, 'fell on sleep.'"

Shortly afterward, all of the officers were succeeded by others, and William A. Winston was appointed to the position of Librarian. He held the office four years, and was succeeded by James B. Baker. Mr. Baker served until 1891, when Mr. Page was reappointed. These later events have been written of on other pages of this work.

Jefferson's classification was not wholly adopted by the authorities of the University. In the catalogue of 1828 the books are classified under twenty-nine chapters, and this form has been practically continued to the present day, as follows:

- I. School of Ancient Languages.
- II. Modern History.
- III. Modern Geography.
- IV. Modern Philology and Literature.
- V. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- VI. General Natural History.
- VII. Agriculture and Horticulture.
- VIII. Botany.
- IX. Zoology.
- X. Mineralogy and Geology.
- XI. Chemistry.
- XII. History of Medicine and Medical Biography.
- XIII. Hygiene.
- XIV. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
- XV. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.
- XVI. Anatomy, Sound and Morbid.
- XVII. Physiology.
- XVIII. Pathology and Therapeutics.
- XIX. Operative Surgery.
- XX. Obstetrics.
- XXI. Veterinary Medicine.
- XXII. General Medicine.
- XXIII. Mental Philosophy and Ethics.
- XXIV. Political Economy.
- XXV. Politics.
- XXVI. Law.
- XXVII. Religion and Ecclesiastical History.
- XXVIII. Architecture, Designing, Painting, Sculpture, and Music.
- XXIX. Miscellaneous, including Poetry, Rhetoric, Education, Etc

The regulations adopted in 1826 by the Board of Visitors, prescribing the privileges of Professors and students, were substantially the same as are now in force. The only real changes have been such as were necessary to make the Library more readily available. In the beginning, students were only permitted to enter the room for the purpose of consulting such books as they did not desire to take with them, and then by a ticket of admission from the Chairman of the Faculty, and these were limited so as to secure order. When a student wished to take out a book, he dropped a note into the Librarian's box at the door, and on the following Monday the book was handed to him through the bars of the iron door. Writing of this, previous to the destruction of the building, Mr. Page remarks (in September, 1895): "To this day the curiosity of visitors is excited by the circular iron bar let into the floor, on which this door is revolved." It is not known at what date a more liberal use of the Library was permitted to the students, but the method described was in vogue as late as 1848.

"THE SCHOOL OF ATHENS."



O MUCH of interest attaches to the history of the celebrated painting, "The School of Athens," presented to the University by the Alumni, and burned in the great fire, as to warrant the reproduction upon these pages of an article concerning it which was printed in "The University Magazine" of December, 1877. Mr. Noah K. Davis, however, is of opinion that it originally appeared in the "Southern Literary Messenger" for December, 1856. It is here given in its entirety:

The suggestion that the Alumni of the University of Virginia should procure a copy of the "School of Athens," to be presented by them to their *alma mater*, was made by Mr. Daniel H. London, of Richmond, Virginia. This gentleman visited Rome during the summer of 1850, and on his return to Richmond, in conversation with Colonel Thomas H. Ellis, of the same city, mentioned this idea which had occurred to him whilst contemplating the beauties of the great original in the *Sala de Segnatura*. Colonel Ellis determined, if possible, to carry out the suggestions. He corresponded with Mr. London, and afterwards with the Chairman of the Faculty and the Rector of the University. Mr. London recommended an eminent Italian artist as a suitable person for executing the copy, and offered his services to make the proper remittances and to attend to the transporting and delivery of the painting in the event of its being ordered. The Faculty, through their Chairman, expressed the great pleasure with which they would receive, on the behalf of the University, such a testimonial from the Alumni, and the Rector, applauding the particular selection made, gave assurance that the Board of Visitors would find a suitable place for the painting in the new Hall which was then erecting as an addition to the Rotunda. Colonel Ellis then requested Messrs. John S. Caskie, Socrates Maupin, Benjamin B. Minor and John R. Thompson, graduates of the University, and all at that time residents of Richmond, to act with him as a committee. These gentlemen published a circular on the 17th of December, 1850, explaining their design, appealing exclusively to those who had been students of the University, and asking a contribution of ten dollars from each,

pledging themselves faithfully to account for all sums they might receive, and annually to make report of their transactions to the Society of Alumni until the commission should be closed. In the spring of 1851 the committee authorized and requested Mr. London, who was about to revisit Europe, to order for them a copy of the "School of Athens," to be executed by Signor Mazzolini, of Rome, to pay for which three of the committee, Colonel Ellis, Judge Caskie and Mr. Thompson, accepted his order on them for \$1,500, payable six months after date. No member of the committee was able to attend the annual meeting of the Society of Alumni in June, 1851, and the communication, which was intended as a substitute for their personal attendance, did not reach the gentlemen to whom it was addressed until several days after the adjournment of the Society. On his arrival in Europe, Mr. London ascertained through his correspondent in Rome that Signor Mazzolini could not undertake the copy, and as his instructions were limited to the employment of that artist he gave no order on the subject; but requested the House of Parkingham, Hooper & Co., in conjunction with Mr. Cass, our Minister, and Mr. Saunders, our Consul at Rome, to select another and ascertain the terms on which he would make the copy.

The committee having been greatly disappointed in the receipt of contributions, and being desirous of exercising the utmost care in the selection of an artist, requested Mr. London to defer executing their commission until further advised. But little more was done until the summer of 1852, when Mr. London again went to Europe. While in Paris he saw M. Paul Balze, an eminent historical painter of France, who had copied fifty-two of the paintings of Raphael for the French Government. Among the copies made by him were two of the "School of Athens," one of which was deposited in the library of St. Genevieve, and the other in the Pantheon. So impressed was Mr. London with the beauty and faithfulness of these copies, and so abundant and satisfactory were the testimonials from the highest sources in reference to M. Balze's talent and skill, that he entered into preliminary arrangements with him for executing the painting, agreeing to pay him \$2,500. The selection of M. Paul Balze was concurred in by Messrs. John L. Peyton, John R. Page, John G. Broadnax, A. Robert Mc-

Kee and Edward G. Higginbotham, Alumni of the University who were in Paris with Mr. London, and who, in a letter addressed to the committee, urged the employment of Mr. Balze, and quoted many distinguished authorities in proof of his peculiar qualification for the work. Before intelligence of these proceedings was received by the committee, Mr. William F. Wickman, of Hanover, then in Rome, had seen and conversed with Signor Mazzolini, and had obtained from him a proposition for painting the picture. This proposition was forwarded to the University by the committee, to be laid before the Society of Alumni at their meeting in June of that year. The Society declined to accept it, but, on motion of Mr. N. H. Massie, of Charlottesville, adopted resolutions as follows:

Resolved unanimously, That the Society of Alumni earnestly recommend to its members to unite in carrying out the design of the "School of Athens" for the University.

Resolved, 2d, That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of communicating the foregoing resolution to the members of this Society, and solicit their subscriptions to effect this object;

and the chair appointed on the committee Messrs. Thomas H. Ellis, John R. Thompson, Benjamin B. Minor, John S. Caskie and N. H. Massie. The committee met in Richmond early in September, Mr. Daniel H. London, by invitation, being present to confer with them. He proposed to deliver the picture in Richmond, executed by M. Paul Balze, for the sum of \$2,500—\$1,000 to be paid in hand, \$1,000 at the expiration of twelve months, and \$500 on the delivery of the picture, the copy to be approved by Horace Vernet. The committee felt themselves restricted by the terms of their appointment, and declined the offer.

On the 9th of September they issued a circular addressed to the members of the Society, soliciting their subscriptions to effect the object in view.

In November, 1852, the committee published a notice requesting all former students of the University who might be in Richmond to meet in the hall of the House of Delegates on the evening of the 2d of December, the object of the meeting being to take into consideration the means for promoting the interest of the University and to perfect the plan, then in the hands of the committee, for procuring a copy of the "School of Athens." The Hon. William Daniel, Jr., one of the Judges of the Court of

Appeals, the Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter, one of the Senators in Congress, the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, and Alexander Rives, Esq., one of the delegates to the General Assembly, all Alumni of the University, were specially invited to be present and to address the meeting. It was held, but under adverse circumstances, and the committee were disappointed in arousing such a spirit as they had hoped to see evinced on the occasion.

Colonel Ellis, as chairman and treasurer of the committee, attended the meeting of the Society of Alumni in June, 1853, made a report of the proceedings of the committee, and submitted resolutions authorizing the committee to contract for a copy of the "School of Athens" whenever they might have in hand \$1,500, and to subscribe \$500 of the funds of the Society, to be paid to the committee forthwith in part payment of that sum.

The subject was considered and discussed in an animated manner on these several occasions, and a decision finally postponed until the ensuing annual meeting of the Society.

Mr. London was then in Europe, had again seen M. Balze, and still earnestly urged the committee not to lose the opportunity of engaging an artist who, by the consent of all who had seen his works, was competent to execute the task in a manner that would reflect the highest honor upon himself and the cause. To the great surprise of the committee, their efforts for a long time seemed unavailing, and it was not until the spring of 1854 that an opportunity was offered which seemed to bring them within reach of the object at which they aimed.

On the 21st of April of that year they entered into an agreement with Mr. William A. Pratt, of Richmond, Virginia, by which he undertook to procure for them a copy of the painting by M. Paul Balze, and the committee covenanted to pay him \$333 in cash, \$333 on completion and approval in Paris, and \$334 when deposited in its place, and to permit him to have use of the painting for exhibition for three years from the date of its arrival in the United States; but, at any time after the expiration of one year from its arrival in the United States, the committee were to have the right to demand and take the picture, upon paying \$1,500 additional.

At the date of this agreement the committee had in hand only \$138.

Mr. Powhatan Ellis, Jr., of Richmond, was

then commissioned as an agent by the committee to solicit contributions in their name, and proceed to the University for that purpose. He acted without compensation, receiving only the necessary traveling expenses. He realized the sum of \$317.

In October following Mr. Pratt entered into a further agreement with the committee, by which he became their agent for the purpose of obtaining from the Alumni, students and friends of the University subscriptions and donations. His first report of collections was made in November, 1855, and, after paying his expenses and the commission allowed him, yielded \$515. His second report, made in June, 1856, yielded \$767. On the 4th of June Mr. Pratt left New York for Paris, and on the 7th day of July received the painting into his possession.

The agreement between Mr. Pratt and the committee provided that the copy executed by M. Paul Balze was to be approved by competent judges in Paris. For this purpose the committee on their part selected the Hon. Horace Vernet, the most distinguished, perhaps, of living French painters. Judge Mason did not receive his appointment from the committee in time to act formally; but, having been invited by Mr. Pratt to view the painting and express his opinion of it before it was received by him, he did so, and communicated to Mr. Pratt the following highly favorable estimate of its excellence:

PARIS, le 7th July, 1856.

Legation des Etats Unis:

I have to-day, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Pratt, seen at the Pantheon M. Balze's copy of Raphael's great picture of the "School of Athens," which has been painted for the University of Virginia. We saw the picture to some disadvantage as it was spread on the floor of the church, and its effect will undoubtedly be much greater when it is elevated. It filled me with admiration, and I am proud that so magnificent a work of art is to be permanently placed in the Rotunda of the great Virginia University, in whose prosperity I will never cease to feel the liveliest interest. It is a copy of the great work of a great master, and will redound to the honor not only of Raphael but the less known artist who has displayed rare ability in its execution. In common with the friends of the University I feel gratified that disinterested exertion has produced such an admirable acquisition for its halls.

(Signed) J. Y. MASON.

Subsequently he wrote to the committee as follows:

At Mr. Pratt's request, I went with him to the Pantheon, and saw the picture at some disadvantage,

as it was spread upon the floor, but I confess that I was filled with delight and admiration. At the same time, I feel so incompetent to decide on the merits of art that, if I had been aware of the extent of the trust confided to me, I would have felt it due to you to have selected a substitute. If I had done so, the man whom I would have preferred above all others is Horace Vernet. And, fortunately, with a generosity characteristic of this great artist, he has expressed to Paul Balze his opinion of the picture executed for the University, in terms which cannot fail to satisfy the Alumni that M. Balze's copy of the great work of the great master is worthy of the noble University which it was intended to adorn.

Horace Vernet thus wrote to M. Balze:

(Translation.)

To M. Paul Balze, Historical Painter:

Sir.—I went on Saturday to the Church of St. Genevieve to form an estimate of the merit of the copy of the "School of Athens" by Raphael, which was then exhibited, and for the execution of which we are indebted to you. I am anew convinced that no one so well as yourself has reproduced the masterpieces of this great artist with a clearer knowledge of their perfection. In a word, sir, this last copy is an encouraging pledge for the art, in the event of the original being destroyed.

In faith of which I give you the present attestation, of which you can make whatever use you please. Yours very devoted.

HORACE VERNET.

In 1848, under the direction of M. Ingres, President of the Academy of Fine Arts, M. Paul Balze made his first copy of the "School of Athens," of which Horace Vernet said that "it was a veritable double of the original." It will be understood, therefore, that the above letter refers to the second copy made for the University of Virginia, in 1854-'55-'56, and of which M. Horace Vernet and Hon. John Y. Mason were appointed judges. Mr. Pratt carried the picture to London for the purpose of exhibiting it publicly and obtaining the opinions of the art critics of London. It was on exhibition for a fortnight at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and was visited by many highly distinguished persons, among whom were foreign ministers and their suites, and the most skillful artists and critics.

During Mr. Pratt's visit to Europe to bring home the picture, he carefully examined all the original works of the Divine Master Raphael, and assured the committee, sustained by the opinions of the dilettanti of London and Paris, that it was in every respect an accurate copy of the original, and for purposes of study it was even superior, as each part had been freshened by the great copyist, and the intentions of the painter, as well as

the present appearance of the picture, faithfully rendered.

The following letter was from our then Minister to England:

LONDON, 22d July, 1856.

Mr. Pratt was kind enough to invite me, my family and friends, to visit the great picture under his care for the University at Charlottesville, Virginia, being a copy of Raphael's "School of Athens." I went yesterday and stayed an hour, delighted with the picture itself and with Mr. Pratt's poetical description of its details. As a painting, it is impossible to speak too strongly in its praise. The judgment of Horace Vernet is conclusive. As an ornament and fitting means of instruction in Mr. Jefferson's favorite seminary, nothing could be nobler or more effective. With this fine copy of the masterpiece of the greatest Italian master, and with Houdon's marble likeness of the masterpiece of the world, I think Virginia may well be proud of her art possessions.

G. M. DALLAS.

William M. Rosette, C. R. Leslie and G. W. Thornburg, Royal Academicians, testified to its "excellency and laborious fidelity," as did also H. D. Pepper, Professor of Chemistry, and sole lessee of the Royal Polytechnic. Professor Pepper uses this language: "It appears to me little short of perfection, and I am sure will be a noble ornament for the walls of the University, devoted to the study of the peaceful arts and sciences. At the same time I have to speak with praise of Mr. Pratt's lectures, with which he has given life and existence, as it were, to the various celebrities in the 'School of Athens.'"

Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy of Arts, thus testifies:

LONDON, July 28th, 1856.

I have examined M. Balze's copy from Raphael's "School of Athens." I consider it an admirable and valuable reproduction of that celebrated work. I observe that the faded appearance of some of the blues is accurately copied, and I think that an evidence of conscientiousness on the part of M. Balze. Many of the heads, which I well remember from having copied them, are quite like the originals.

(Signed) C. L. EASTLAKE.

The "London Athenaeum" of July 26th, 1856, thus speaks:

The Polytechnic is now triumphing in a *fac simile* of Raphael's "School of Athens," painted for the University of Virginia, by M. Paul Balze. Seven hundred feet of canvas and fifty-eight life-size figures can never be a joke as a mere labor for the transcriber; but where it comes to be seven hundred feet of Raphael's work, the copier, to succeed, must be himself a genius. The copy is a good and careful one, and is more easy and pleasant to study than the original, which is smoked and gloomy. The cynic, who has flung himself on the steps, Archimedes

bending to his problem, Pythagoras intent upon his scale, the throned brothers, yet enemies, Plato and Aristotle, the grand meditative Euclid, can now all be seen to perfection. It becomes a great delight here, away from the conflicting sights of Rome, to trace out the portraits and creations, the true and false, the real and fictitious of this gigantic picture. We search for Raphael, angelically smiling; Bramante, grave and sedate; the Duke Mantua lovely and boy-like; the model child, and old Perugino, the tutor of the Urbino lad. We should have a good gallery of such copies.

The "Morning Herald," Thursday, July 24th, 1856, in an article headed, "Mr. Pratt's Pictures at the Polytechnic Institute," says:

The public are aware that a Mr. Pratt, of the United States, has been for some little time past in charge of a magnificent picture. Mr. P., the agent of the University, in whose charge the picture is, intends giving a course of five lectures illustrative of it during its exhibition in the Institute. The first of these lectures was delivered last evening, the subject being "Athenian Philosophy Illustrated in the Persons of Her Sages." Mr. Pepper, in introducing Mr. Pratt to the audience, stated that this picture owes its origin to the French commission appointed by M. Thiers, in 1838, to recommend some competent artist to make accurate copies of the masterpieces of Raphael, so that, in case of fire or other accident destroying the originals, these wonderful productions might not be entirely lost to mankind. Upon the recommendation of the commission M. Balze, an artist of some celebrity, was engaged by the French Government to undertake the task. That gentleman spent no less than twelve years in completing the task, but so successfully had he labored that he received the testimonials from Horace Vernet and other celebrated painters stating that so excellent was the execution that his pictures might pass as doubtful originals. The illustrative lecture, which was delivered in verse, displayed poetical beauties of no ordinary class, and was received with very liberal applause from the audience. The ensuing lectures embrace subjects of far more philosophical character, namely, the second to be delivered to-night: "Philosophy, Its Influence on the Spread of Christianity under the Preaching of St. Paul;" third, "Music and Poetry, as Influenced by the Greek Schools;" fourth, "Art as Exemplified in Athens;" fifth, "The Julian Age, Immortalized as the Period of Raphael's Labors."

The picture, as a work of art, is well worth a visit, and the philosophic lectures of Mr. Pratt cannot but prove an additional attraction.

The "Times," "Morning Post" and others spoke with equal emphasis, both in reference to the picture and the lectures.

On Mr. Pratt's arrival in the United States he proceeded immediately to Romney, Hampshire county, Virginia, where his family had passed the summer, and there first exhibited the picture in this country. Subsequently it was shown in Winchester, Wheeling, Warrenton, Lexington and at the Capon Springs.

From Winchester he wrote to the committee, advising them of his intention to surrender the one year's gratuitous use of the painting to which he was entitled, and to devote the proceeds of its exhibition, as well as of his collections, to defraying its cost, in order that the committee might the sooner be enabled to place it in the University. With this view he was continued as agent of the committee to solicit and receive contributions. The following letters explain:

SWEET SPRINGS, MONROE COUNTY, VA.,

August 30th, 1856.

To William A. Pratt, Esq., Okonoko, Hampshire county, Virginia:

Dear Sir.—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 4th and 23d of July and 23d of August. I congratulate you upon your safe return to the United States, and that you bear with you a painting which seems to have been so highly approved by the critical eyes of Europe. I beg you to receive now my acknowledgments for the remarkable zeal and interest you have manifested in this behalf, and to assure you that I feel under many obligations to you for carrying to a successful issue a scheme which, while from its beginning it has commanded my own most hearty approval, and has elicited some effort on the part of myself and others, without your enthusiasm would probably have languished for some years, and even then might have resulted in disappointment. If the copy of Raphael's painting of the "School of Athens," by M. Paul Balze, is justly entitled to the encomiums of it which I have seen from the pens of Horace Vernet and G. M. Dallas, then are you justly entitled to the credit of having achieved a good work in securing for the University of Virginia one of the finest of the art possessions of our country. The state of my health and my official engagements will keep me from home until the 1st of October, but I hope shortly after that date to have the pleasure of seeing you. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. ELLIS,

Chairman Committee of Alumni.

And, again, Colonel Ellis writes, under date September 19th, 1856:

Your determination to surrender one year's gratuitous use of the painting, and to devote the proceeds of the exhibition, as well as your collections, towards defraying its cost, is an evidence of disinterestedness on your part, and of increased zeal for the undertaking which you have now so nearly brought to a successful close. You have, therefore, my full consent and authority as Chairman of the Committee, acting in behalf of the Society of Alumni, to retain your character as our agent for receiving contributions under the agreement of October 23d, 1855. When you shall have realized for the committee a sufficient sum I shall be happy to see the painting deposited in its destined place, and this, I trust, you will be able to accomplish by Christmas next.

In October advances were made by the directors of the Mechanics' Institute to secure the painting as one of the features of their exhibition, and accordingly the "School of Athens" was offered for the inspection of the public in the new building at the Old Market in Virginia's capital city, Mr. Pratt delivering the explanatory lecture for five consecutive nights, the consideration being two hundred dollars. Popular indications were here, as elsewhere, in its favor, and the city press of that date abounds in its praise. Upon solicitation of the citizens of Petersburg, through Hon. Thomas Gholson, the picture was exhibited in Library Hall, of that city, and the sum of one hundred dollars paid to the Society. The Petersburg papers of that date, in graceful and fitting terms, referred to the exhibition.

The requisite amount having now been realized, Mr. Pratt, as agent, bearing the following letter, reached the University in February, 1857:

Gentlemen.—A number of the Alumni, students and friends of the University have caused to be painted by M. Paul Balze, of Paris, a copy of Raphael's painting of the "School of Athens," which, in their behalf, I present to the University. I trust that it will be your pleasure to provide a suitable place for it, and that you will see in this gift an earnest of our appreciation of a noble State institution. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. ELLIS,

Chairman Committee of the Society of Alumni.

The Board accepted the gift, appropriating \$750 to suitably prepare a place for its reception in the new Public Hall, and employed Mr. Pratt to superintend all the architectural arrangements, and finally put it in the position it now occupies as an ornament to our *Alma Mater*. Everything being completed, it was opened to the public on the afternoon of April 13th, 1857, when Major Preston, of the Virginia Military Institute, by invitation, increased the unusual interest of the occasion by an opportune and practical address. At the close of Major Preston's remarks, in response to repeated calls, Mr. Pratt came forward and described the picture. The "University Magazine" referred to his remarks, characterizing them as "teeming with the spirit of classic poetry."

The original painting was a fresco upon the walls of the Hall de Segnatura of the Roman Vatican. Raphael was employed at the suggestion of Bramanti as an artist of sufficient

celebrity to have entrusted to him the adornment of these walls by his works, and in 1508 he commenced his labors. So wonderful was the success of that genius, which, bursting the trammels of a timid routine, accomplished in foreshortening, *chioro-oscuro* and perspective, that which the united efforts of the artist would have failed to equal, that Julius II commanded the works of all other masters who had been engaged upon the Vatican to be destroyed, and gave to him alone the commission to ornament the entire palace from his own designs; but Raphael, with that devotion for which he was ever celebrated, preserved the works of his old master, Perugino. It was the custom of Raphael to procure the likeness of the philosopher to be presented from the antiques then existing in Greece and Rome, and where no memorial was to be had, he substituted the portraits of eminent men of that day. To this we are indebted in our picture for the likeness of his master, Perugino himself, and others. And when he could not thus complement, and had no authentic data, he turned the head away, as in the case of Zoroaster, but his skill is manifest in this, that the observer is not impressed by such intention, but accepts the

work as a whole, complete in all its details. Raphael reached the zenith of his fame when he finished his masterpiece, the "School of Athens." "A picture so rare, so beautiful, that one might gaze and dream and die, ere the spirit drank in the full measure of its soul-filled power." It has been the study of the artist-world for centuries, and will stand the test of critics for all time, only to appear more perfect and more faultless in each succeeding age. In Raphael we see none of the exaggerated effect of later times, or the stiff, meaningless caricature of early ages—all in nature, but nature in perfection—each position, each person, complete in itself, and equally perfect as a whole, each exhibiting his own characteristics, and expressing his own feelings, and thus accomplishing the ideal of art.

You will see from the face of the picture record of the fact that it was "executed in 1510 by Raphael, and copied in 1856 by Paul Balze." One other contribution to the history of this picture should be recorded upon the same tablet: "Presented to the University of Virginia by the Society of Alumni, through the earnest efforts of their faithful and zealous agent, William A. Pratt."

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.



THE following list of works is based upon an article by Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., in the United States Bureau of Education Circular of Information, published in 1888:

ORIGINAL SOURCES.

Memoir, Correspondence, etc., from the papers of Thomas Jefferson, edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph. 4 volumes, 8vo. Charlottesville, 1829.

The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, being his Autobiography, Correspondence, etc. Published by order of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library. From the original manuscripts in the Department of State, edited by H. A. Washington. 9 volumes, 8vo. Washington, 1853-54.

The Writings of George Washington, edited by Jared Sparks.

The Writings of James Madison.

Sundry Documents on the Subject of Public Education for the State of Virginia. Published by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. Richmond, 1817.

Proceedings and Report of the Commissioners for the University of Virginia, presented December 8, 1818. Richmond, 1818.

Early History of the University of Virginia, as contained in the Letters of Thomas Jefferson and Joseph C. Cabell, hitherto unpublished, etc. Richmond: J. W. Randolph. 1856.

Session Acts of the Assembly of the State of Virginia.

Codes of the State of Virginia.

The Annual Reports of the Board of Visitors, published by the State of Virginia.

Catalogues of the University of Virginia.

Manuscript Records of the Board of Visitors.

Manuscript Catalogue of the University Library, by Jefferson.

The University Memorial. By Rev. John Lipscomb Johnson. Baltimore: Turnbull Brothers. 1871.

The Gilmer Manuscripts.

LIVES OF JEFFERSON. STANDARD WORKS.

Rayner's Life of Thomas Jefferson. Boston, 1834.

George Tucker's Life of Thomas Jefferson, 1837.

Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia, 1852.

De Bow's Industrial Statistics of the Southern and Western States. Vol. III. "Virginia." New Orleans, 1852-55.

Henry S. Randall's Life of Thomas Jefferson, 1858.

H. W. Pierson's Jefferson at Monticello: The Private Life of Thomas Jefferson. New York: Charles Scribner. 1862.

Miss Sarah N. Randolph's Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson. Harper and Brothers, 1871.

James Parton's Life of Thomas Jefferson. Boston, 1874.

John T. Morse's Thomas Jefferson, in the American Statesman Series, 1883.

Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, under the head of "Jefferson."

Poole's Index of Periodical Literature.

PAMPHLETS, REPORTS, MAGAZINE ARTICLES, ETC.

North American Review, January, 1820. This contains an article by Edward Everett in review of Jefferson's report for the Rockfish Gap Commission.

American Quarterly Review, June, 1831. Article by Dr. Dunglison on "College Instruction and Discipline."

Nile's Register, 15; Supplement, 79. Under the heads of "Education," "Jefferson," "Virginia," various interesting allusions to the University may be found. The state of the Literary Fund is from time to time noted, *c. g.*, January 10, 1818.

Bohn's Album. This work is remarkable solely for its pictures of professors and for its views of the University.

Southern Literary Messenger, January, 1842, and April, 1856. This interesting repository of Southern literature before the War contains two articles on the University of Virginia, bearing respectively the above dates. Most remarkable side-lights are thrown upon the institution by observers belonging to those times.

Mr. Jefferson's Pet [the University of Virginia]. Harper's Magazine, May, 1872.

Catalogue of Students, with brief statement with regard to some of the most prominent,

from the foundation of the University to 1875. Baltimore: Charles Harvey & Co. 1875.

A Sketch of the History of the University of Virginia, together with a catalogue of the professors and instructors, the graduates in law and medicine, and the masters and bachelors of arts, etc., since the foundation of the institution. Charlottesville, 1880.

Historical Sketches of Virginia.—Literary Institutions of the State: University of Virginia. The Old Dominion Magazine, Richmond, Va., Vol. IV and Vol. V, beginning March 15, 1870, and ending June 15, 1871.

University of Virginia. Second Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1872.

A Sketch of the University of Virginia, 1885. Richmond, 1885.

The College Book. Edited by Charles F. Richardson and Henry A. Clark. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1878.

The College of William and Mary. By H. B. Adams. Bureau of Education, Circular of Information No. 1, 1887.

Local Examinations adopted by the University of Virginia. By Charles S. Venable. Article in the Educational Journal of Virginia, July, 1877.

Summary of Virginia. By Maj. Jed. Hotchkiss. Richmond, 1876.

Virginia Educational Journal. This is a valuable repository of articles on the educational history of Virginia.

Steiger's Cyclopædia of Education. This contains valuable contributions to the educational history of Virginia by Dr. Ruffner.

The Elective System of the University of Virginia. By Prof. James M. Garnett. Andover Review, April, 1886.

The Virginia Literary Museum and Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, etc. This was a weekly journal, edited by some of the professors, from June 17, 1829, to June 9, 1830.

The Virginia University Magazine. This periodical is edited by representatives of the two literary societies of the University, and has been in existence for many years.

Thomas Jefferson's Home, by John G. Nicolay, and The Later Years of Monticello, by Frank R. Stockton. "Century Magazine," September, 1887.

Social Life at the University of Virginia, by John B. Minor, Jr. "Lippincott's Magazine," October, 1887.

MEMORIALS, ADDRESSES, PERIODICALS, ETC.

Memorial sketches of the early professors of the University of Virginia, by Prof. Gessner Harrison, may be found in the old edition of Duyckinck's Encyclopædia.

Discourse on the Life and Character of Prof. John A. G. Davis, by Lucian Minor, 1847.

Memorial of Professor Emmet, by Prof. George Tucker, 1846.

Address before the society of the alumni, by J. R. Tucker, 1851.

Address before the society of the alumni, by James P. Holcombe, 1853.

Address before literary societies, by Commodore M. F. Maury, 1855.

Address before society of alumni, by John A. Broadus, 1856.

Address before society of the alumni, by Charles S. Venable, 1857.

Inaugural address of Prof. Stephen O. Southall, 1866.

Inaugural address of Prof. John W. Mallet, 1867.

Address before literary societies, by John S. Preston, 1868.

Address before alumni society, by John W. Stevenson, 1870.

Memorial of Prof. Gessner Harrison, by John A. Broadus, 1874.

Address before society of alumni, by Hon. John H. Kennard, of Louisiana, 1874.

Inaugural address of William M. Fontaine, professor of geology and natural history, 1878.

Address before society of alumni, by Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, 1879.

Pamphlet and appeal to the alumni and friends of the University for endowment of the Leander McCormick Observatory, 1878.

Address on opening of the Lewis Brooks Museum, by J. C. Southall, LL. D., 1876.

Historical address of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, at semi-centennial, 1875.

Semi-centennial ode, by Hon. Daniel B. Lucas, 1875.

Address before society of alumni, by H. Tutwiler, A. M., LL. D., June 29, 1882.

Address of Hon. W. C. Rives on Life and Work of W. B. Rodgers, 1883.

Address of Prof. Asaph Hall, U. S. Navy, on opening the Leander McCormick Observatory, 1885.

Historical address, by Hugh Blair Grigsby, in 1868, on the occasion of unveiling the statue of Jefferson in the library.

The Student's Hand-Book of the University of Virginia, 1887-88.

Bibliotheca Jeffersoniana: A List of Books

Written by or Relating to Thomas Jefferson, by Hamilton Bullock Tompkins. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The University of Virginia: Glimpses of its Past and Present. John S. Patton and Sallie J. Doswell. Lynchburg, 1900.

WRITINGS OF THE FACULTY.



HE following catalogue of Writings of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, by William P. Trent, was published in the United States Bureau of Education Circular of Information in 1888. For convenience, a chronological order of arrangement has been made. An asterisk (*) means that the Professor was also an Alumnus; a dagger (†) that the work was published during the author's connection with the University.

GEORGE LONG (professor of ancient languages, 1825-28):

Edited for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge—

Quarterly Journal of Education (1831-35);

Biographical Dictionary (1842-44);

The Penny Cyclopædia (1833-46);

Was general editor of the Bibliotheca Classica.

Published—

An Analysis of Herodotus;

A Classical Atlas;

Editions of Cæsar's Gallic War and Sallust;

Geographical Treatises on England, Wales, and America;

A History of France (1850);

The Decline of the Roman Republic (5 vols., 1864-74).

Translated—

Select Lives from Plutarch;

Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius;

Epictetus.

Contributed to Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionary.

THOMAS HEWETT KEY (professor of mathematics, 1825-27):

Published—

A Latin Grammar (1843-46);

Philological Essays (1868);

Language in its Origin and Development (1874).

Besides many contributions to philological journals.

A Latin Dictionary (1888); compiled from papers left by him.

CHARLES BONNYCASTLE (professor of natural philosophy and of mathematics, 1825-40):

†Published a Treatise on Inductive Geometry.

GEORGE TUCKER (professor of moral philosophy, 1825-45):

Published—

Letters on the Roanoke Navigation (1811);

Essays on the subjects of Taste, Moral and National Policy (1822);

The Valley of the Shenandoah. A novel (2 vols., 1824);

A Voyage to the Moon. A satirical romance (1827);

†The Principles of Rent, Wages, and Profits (1837);

†Life of Thomas Jefferson (2 vols., 1837);

†The Theory of Money and Banks Investigated (1839);

†The Progress of the United States in Fifty Years, 1790-1840 (1843);

History of the United States to 1841 (4 vols., 1856-58);

Political Economy for the People (1859);

Essays, Moral and Philosophical (1860).

ROBLEY DUNGLISON (professor of medicine, 1825-33):

Published about twenty volumes, among the most valuable of which are his—

†Human Physiology (1832);

†Medical Dictionary (1833);

Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

JOHN TAYLOR LOMAX (professor of law, 1826-30):

Published—

A Digest of the Law of Real Property (3 vols., 1839);

The Law of Executors and Administrators (2 vols., 1841).

*GESSNER HARRISON (professor of ancient languages, 1828-59):

Published—

†A Latin Grammar (printed for class use in 1839; published 1852);

†Greek Prepositions, etc. (1857).

JOHN A. G. DAVIS (professor of law, 1830-40):

†Published a Treatise on Criminal Law (1838).

WILLIAM B. ROGERS (professor of natural philosophy, 1835-53):

Was director of geological surveys in Virginia from 1835 to 1841, and wrote much in connection therewith; he also published—

†Strength of Materials (1848);

†Elements of Mechanical Philosophy (1852);

Geology of the Virginias (posthumous) and many scientific papers.

*JAMES L. CABELL (professor of surgery, 1837-):

Published—

†Testimony of Modern Science to the Unity of Mankind (1857);

†Syllabus of Lectures on Physiology and Surgery (1859), and the following papers: On the Treatment of Acute Pneumonia, etc. (1867); on the Architecture of the Animal Kingdom (1868); on Chronic Pneumonia in Relation to Tuberculosis (1868); on the Cell Doctrine—a Review of Clémenceau's Essay on the Genesis of the Anatomical Elements

(1868); on Thermal Baths of High Temperature (1871); on the Ventilation of School-Rooms and the Diseases Incidental to the School as such—four papers (1872); on Drainage for Health, with Special Reference to the Medical Topography of Virginia (1875); on Water Supply in Relation to Health (1876); on the Etiology of Enteric Fever (1877); on a Proposed System of International Inspections and Notification of Infectious Diseases—a paper read before the International Conference at Washington in 1880; on Rise and Progress of International Hygiene (1881); on Sanitary Conditions in Surgery (1882); Annual Reports of the National Board of Health for 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, and several reviews in Bledsoe's Southern Review and in Gaillard's Medical Journal.

HENRY HOWARD (professor of practice of medicine, 1839-67):

Published—

Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence.

J. J. SYLVESTER (professor of mathematics, 1840-41):

Has published a great number of contributions to mathematical and scientific journals and transactions of societies; Sylvester's Theorem, in Connection with "Newton's Rule" in Regard to the Number of Positive, of Negative, and of Imaginary Roots of an Equation, Philosophical Transactions (1864); London Mathematical Society Publications, Philosophical Magazine for 1866.

From 1877 to 1882 Professor Sylvester contributed 30 articles and notes to the American Journal of Mathematics, of which he was editor; also 22 articles and notes to the Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France; also to the proceedings of the Royal Society, London, a paper "On the Limits to the Order and Degree of the Fundamental Invariants of Binary Quantics" (1878); also to the Messenger of Mathematics, London, 4 papers; to the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine, 4 papers; and to the Journal für reine und angewandte Mathematik, Berlin, 6 papers.

H. ST. G. TUCKER (professor of law, 1841-45):

Published—

Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia (2 vols, 1836-37);

† Lectures on Constitutional Law (1843);

† Lectures on Natural Law and Government (1844).

ROBERT E. ROGERS (professor of chemistry, 1842-52):

Edited with his brother (Prof. James B. Rogers) Turner's Chemistry, with Additions (1846). Edited the American reprint of Lehmann's Physiological Chemistry (1855), and took part with his brothers in geological publications.

EDWARD H. COURTENAY (professor of mathematics, 1842-53):

Published—

A translation of Boucharlat's Mechanics (1836); Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus—published posthumously (1855).

M. SCHELE DE VERE (professor of modern languages, 1844-):

Published—

† Outlines of Comparative Philology (1853);

† Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature (1856);

† Studies in English (1867);

† Grammar of the Spanish Language;

† Grammar of the French Language (1867);

† The Great Empress, a novel (1869);

† Americanisms (1871);

† The English of the New World, (1873) etc., and various philological papers.

WILLIAM H. MCGUFFEY (professor of moral philosophy, 1845-73):

† Published his well-known Readers and other school-books.

*JOHN B. MINOR (professor of common law, 1845-):

† Has published his valuable Institutes (4 volumes);

† Synopsis of Criminal Law;

† History of the University of Virginia, in the Old Dominion Magazine (1869-70. Incomplete).

*J. LAWRENCE SMITH (professor of chemistry, 1852-53):

Published—

Mineralogy and Chemistry—Original Researches; also

Report of the United States Government on the Progress and Condition of Several Departments of Industrial Chemistry, and over fifty scientific papers.

*JAMES P. HOLCOMBE (professor of equity, 1854-61):

Published a work on Equity (1846);

A collection of letters of distinguished writers (1867-68).

ALBERT T. BLEDSOE (professor of mathematics, 1854-63):

Published—

A Theodicy, or Vindication of the Divine Glory (1853);

† Essay on Liberty and Slavery (1857);

Is Davis a Traitor? (1866);

Philosophy of Mathematics, etc. (1868);

Professor Bledsoe was afterwards editor of the Southern Review.

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE (professor of Greek, 1856-76):

† Latin Grammar, Primer, Reading and Exercise Books (several editions);

† Edition of Persius (1875);

Justin Martyr's Apologies, and Epistle to Diognetus; Edited with Introduction and Notes (1877);

Edition of Pindar's Olympian and Pythian Odes (1885);

† Address on Classical Study (1869);

† Legend of Venus (Southern Review, April, 1867);

† Xantippe and Socrates (Southern Review, July, 1867);

† Limits of Culture (Southern Review, October, 1867);

† Emperor Julian (Southern Review, January, 1868);

† Maximilian (Southern Review, April, 1868);

† Apollonius of Tyana (Southern Review, July, 1868);

† Lucian (Southern Review, October, 1869);

† Studies in the Attic Orators (Southern Magazine, April to September, 1873);

Personal Reminiscences of Friedrich Ritschl (American Philological Association Proc., 1877);

Address before Literary Societies of the College of New Jersey (1877);

Classics and Colleges (Princeton Review, July, 1878); University Work in America (Princeton Review, May, 1879);

Athena Parthenos (Harper's Magazine, April, 1882), etc.;

Editor of the American Journal of Philology, to which he has made many contributions.

G. F. HOLMES (professor of historical science, 1857-):

Published—

† Series of Readers;

† English Grammar;

† Pictorial English Grammar (1868);

† History of the United States (1871);

† A New History of the United States (1886);

† A Science of Society, privately printed.

Addresses—

Inaugural, at William and Mary College, The University of Mississippi, and † The University of Virginia.

Lectures—

Before the Virginia Historical Society—"The Virginia Colony";

Before the Peabody Institute, Baltimore—"The Romances of the Round Table";

Before the societies of Emory and Henry College, 1852—"Demosthenes";

Before the Virginia Teachers' Association—"The Study of English."

† Contributed to McClintock & Strong's Cyclopædia Bibl. Theol. and Eccles. Literature—

Vol. II, 1868, Comte, Auguste; Descartes;

Vol. III, 1870, Elizabeth Queen; Empiricism; Epicurus; Epicurean Philosophy; Faith and Reason; Ficinus Marcius; Fief; Feudal System; Gassendi; Grosseteste;

Vol. IV, 1872, Hamilton, Sir William; Hartley; Hume;

Vol. V, 1875, Kant; Knighthood; Leibnitz; Locke;

Vol. VII, Nostradamus;

Vol. VIII, 1879, Philosophy; Platonic Philo-

sophy; Pletho, Gemistus; Plotinus; Polignac; Positive Philosophy; Pythagoras; Realism; Vol. IX, 1880, Empire, Holy Roman; Scholasticism; Scotus, Erigena; Seneca; Socrates; Spinoza;

Vol. X, 1881, Syncellus, Georgius; Synesius.

Supplement—

Vol. I, 1885, Byzantine Historians; Cause; Causation;

Vol. II, 1887, Commena, Anna; Scepticism, Recent Phases of.

Contributed to the Southern Quarterly Review—

The North American Indians, January, 1844;

Rome and the Romans, October, 1844;

Rabelais, January, 1845;

Sue. Wandering Jew, January, 1846;

Athens and the Athenians, April, 1847;

California Gold and European Revolution, July, 1850;

Cimon and Pericles, April, 1851;

The Athenian Orators, October, 1851;

Grote's History of Greece, November, 1856;

Motley's Dutch Republic, October, 1857;

Julius Cæsar;

Hume's Philosophy;

English in the XVth Century;

The Berlin Treaty.

North British Review—

Auguste Comte and Positivism.

New York Methodist Quarterly Review—

Philosophy and Faith, April, 1851;

Faith and Science, April, 1852;

Instauratio Nova, July, 1852;

The Bacon of the XIXth Century, July, 1852;

Revival of the Black Arts, April, 1854;

The Sibylline Oracles, October, 1854;

The Positive Religion, July, 1854;

† Sir William Hamilton, January, April, 1857;

† Friar Bacon and Lord Bacon, January, April, 1858;

Southern Methodist Quarterly Review—

The Blunders of Hallam, January, 1853;

The Cæsars, July, 1853;

Sir William Hamilton, October, 1853;

Greece and its History, January, 1855;

Chastel on Charity, January, 1856;

Remains of Latin Tragedy, January, 1856;

Spencer's Social Statics, April, 1856;

Greek in the Middle Ages, August, 1856;

Gibbon's Decline and Fall, July, 1856;

Alchemy and the Alchemists, July, 1856;

Southern Literary Messenger—

Life and Times of Pericles, February, 1850;

John C. Calhoun, May, 1850;

The Nineteenth Century, August, 1851;

General Zachary Taylor, September, 1850;

Greeley on Reforms, May, 1851;

Uncle Tom's Cabin, December, 1852;

Spiritual Manifestations, July, 1853;

Universities and Colleges, August, October, and November, 1853.

De Bow's Review—

Ancient Slavery, November and December, 1855;

Increase of Gold, 1856;

Gold and Silver Mines—The Golden Age, July, 1856;

† Who Wrote Shakespeare? February, 1868; and many other contributions.

United States Law Magazine—
Cancellariae Origines, July, August, and September, 1851;
The Forum (Law Journal)—
†The Civil Law, 1873-74;
†Primitive Law, April and July, 1875.

*WM. E. PETERS (professor of Latin, 1865-):
Has published † A Syllabus of Latin Syntax.

*CHARLES S. VENABLE (professor of mathematics, 1866-):

Has published † a mathematical series in several volumes; also a report in a volume of Coast Survey reports for 1860 on observations made in July and August, 1860, as a member of the United States expedition to Labrador to observe eclipse of that year.

JOHN W. MALLET (professor of chemistry, 1872-):

Has published Physical and Chemical Conditions of the Culture of Cotton (London: Chapman & Hall, 1862); the British Association Earthquake Catalogue (conjointly with his father, R. Mallet); also about eighty scientific papers in the Philosophical Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society, the Journal of the Chemical Society of London, the Proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine, the Annalen der Chemie und der Pharmacie, the American Journal of Science (Silliman's), the American Chemical Journal, the Journal of the American Chemical Society, etc. (done in part while professor at the University).

NOAH K. DAVIS (professor of moral philosophy, 1873-):

Published—

†The Theory of Thought; a treatise on deductive logic (New York: Harper's, 1880).

Also the following papers:

†The Duality of Mind and Brain, in the Christian Philosophy Quarterly for 1882;

†Am I Free? in the Christian Philosophy Quarterly, 1885;

†Is Prayer Reasonable? in Christian Thought, July and August, 1885;

†The Moral Aspects of Vivisection, in North American Review, March, 1885;

†The Negro in the South, in the Forum for April, 1886;

†Religious Exercises in State Schools, in the Forum for February, 1887.

*THOMAS R. PRICE (professor of Greek, 1876-82):

Published—

A New Heresy; review of Mr. Froude's views on education, in the Southern Magazine, 1870;

The Place of the Mother Tongue in Education, 1874;

†The Method of Philology; inaugural address, 1876;

†The Study of English as an Introduction to the Study of Latin and Greek, 1877;

†Methods of Language Teaching as applied to English; a course of lectures delivered before the Summer Normal School of Virginia, and published as a pamphlet, 1880;

The Construction and Types of Shakespeare's Verse-forms (*in press*); and contributions to the American Journal of Philology and other journals.

*WM. M. FONTAINE (professor of natural history and geology, 1879-):

Published—

Resources of West Virginia, octavo; prepared in conjunction with M. F. Maury, Jr., and published by the State of West Virginia;

The Upper Carboniferous or Permian Flora of Southwest Pennsylvania and West Virginia, octavo; prepared in conjunction with I. C. White, and published by the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania;

The Older Mesozoic Flora of Virginia, quarto; published by United States Geological Survey as Monograph VI;

The Potomac Flora of Virginia, quarto; in press.

Also the following articles in the American Journal of Science:

Notes on the West Virginia Asphaltum Deposit;

On Some Points in the Geology of the Blue Ridge of Virginia;

On the Primordial Strata of Virginia;

Notes on the Vespertine Strata of Virginia and West Virginia;

The Conglomerate Series of West Virginia;

Notes on the Mesozoic of Virginia, etc. (done in part while professor at the University).

ORMOND STONE (professor of astronomy, 1882-):

†Editor of Annals of Mathematics, 1883-87, published at the University of Virginia.

Has contributed a number of scientific papers in astronomical journals and reports (part of this work done at the University).

JOHN H. WHEELER (professor of Greek, 1882-87):

De Alcestidis et Hippolyti Euripedearum Interpolationibus (Inaugural Dissertation, Bonn, 1879);

Report of Rheinisches Museum (Philological Journal, 1881-82);

Review of Klinkenberg's De Euripdeorum Prologorum Arte (Philological Journal, 1882); also contributed to the Nation, etc.

*JAMES M. GARNETT (professor of English, 1882-):

Has published † A Translation of Beowulf (1882, 2d edition, 1885). Has contributed to the Southern Review, the Andover Review, the American Journal of Philology, Proceedings of the National Educational Association, Transactions of the Modern Language Association of America, etc. (done in part while professor at the University).

*WILLIAM M. THORNTON (professor of engineering, 1883-):

Assistant editor *Annals of Mathematics*.

*FRANCIS P. DUNNINGTON (professor of analytical and agricultural chemistry, 1885-):

†Has contributed various papers to the *American Journal of Chemistry*.

*WILLIAM B. TOWLES (professor of anatomy and materia medica, 1886-):

Published—

†Syllabus of Notes on Anatomy;

†Syllabus of Notes on Osteology;

†Syllabus of Notes on Materia Medica.

*WILLIAM C. DABNEY (professor of practice of medicine, etc., 1886-):

Published—

(1) *The Value of Chemistry to the Medical Practitioner*—a small book, to which was awarded the Boylston prize of Harvard, in 1873;

(2) Over thirty papers on different medical topics in—

The American Journal of Medical Sciences,

The Medical News,

The Virginia Medical Journal,

The Maryland Medical Journal,

The North Carolina Medical Journal,

The Transactions of the American Medical Association,

The Transactions of the Medical Society of Virginia,

The Transactions of the North Carolina Medical Society.

*JOHN A. BROADUS (assistant in ancient languages, 1851-53):

Published—

Preparation and Delivery of Sermons;

Lectures on the History of Preaching;

Commentary on Matthew;

Book of Sermons and Addresses.

*EDWARD S. JOYNES (assistant in ancient languages, 1853-59):

Has published several text-books on the modern languages, and papers in philological journals.

*EDWARD B. SMITH (assistant in mathematics, 1855-57):

Text-book of Plane Trigonometry.

*JAMES G. CLARK (assistant in mathematics, 1857-58):

Text-book of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

*GAETANO LANZA, JR. (assistant in mathematics, 1869-71):

Has published a work on *Applied Mechanics*, 1883, and scientific papers.

The following supplemental catalogue was published in the "*Alumni Bulletin*" February,

1899, and has been added to by Mr. John S. Patton:

NOAH K. DAVIS.

1. Article on "Infinity" in "*The Methodist Review*" for Sept.-Oct., 1894, Nashville, Tenn.
2. Four Articles on "Things Told by Luke Only", in "*The Teacher*" for March, April, May, June, 1896, Nashville, Tenn.
3. "Synopsis of the Life of Jesus of Nazareth" for the use of Bible Classes at the University of Virginia, 1894.
4. "*Juda's Jewels, a Study in the Hebrew Lyrics*", 8 vo. pp. 350,—pub. by Barbee & Smith, Nashville, Tenn.—1895.
5. Special Edition of "*Juda's Jewels*", pp. 211.—1896.
6. "*Elements of Psychology*", 8 vo., pp. 346, pub. by Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston, Mass.—1892.
7. "*Elements of Deductive Logic*", 12 mo., pp. 208, pub. by Harper and Brothers, N. Y. City.—1893.
8. "*Elements of Inductive Logic*", 12 mo., pp. 204, pub. by Harper and Brothers, N. Y. City.—1895.
9. "*Elements of Ethics*", 8 vo., pp. 300 (on eve of publication).
10. Reinicker Lecture on "The Church of the Coming Century", to the Theological Seminary in the Diocese of Virginia, and pub. in *Protestant Episcopal Review* for Feb., 1899.
11. Paper on "The Psychology of Conversion", read before The Baptist Congress at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1897. and pub. in "Proceedings."
12. "Elementary Ethics."
13. "The Story of the Nazarene."
14. "Exegetical Articles" in the *Homiletic Monthly*.

DR. J. W. MALLETT.

British Association Catalogue of Earthquakes—Transactions of British Association for Advancement of Science, 1852.

Official Reports on fine chemicals, including coal-tar colours, and on production of sugar—Bureau of Awards, Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

Memoir on a revision of the atomic weight of aluminum—Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, 1881.

Report to U. S. National Board of Health on methods of determining organic matter in potable water, 1882.

Memoir on a revision of the atomic weight of gold—Philos. Trans., Roy. Soc. of Lond., 1889.

Syllabus of a course of lectures on General Chemistry—Univ. of Virginia, 1890.

Stas Memorial Lecture—prepared by request of the Chemical Society of London—published in Transactions of the Society, 1892.

Report to U. S. Department of Agriculture on methods for distinguishing the nitrogen of the proteids from that of the simpler amides and amino-acids, 1898.

Report to U. S. Department of Agriculture on the relations to metabolism of the flesh bases, kreatin and kreatinin, 1899.

Also sundry other papers, on the atomic weight of lithium, the density of solid mercury, the fusion of metallic arsenic under pressure, tellurethyl as an organic radicle, the gases occluded in meteoric iron, silver in volcanic ash from S. American volcanoes, various mineral analyses, etc., etc., in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, and of the

British Association, the Journal of the Chemical Society (London), the Chemical News (London), the Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie, the Journal of the American Chemical Society, the American Chemical Journal, the American Journal of Science, etc.

MILTON W. HUMPHREYS.

1. How was C pronounced in Latin? Virginia Journal of Education (June, 1870).
2. Negative Commands in Greek. Va. Journ. Ed. (about 1870).
3. European Correspondence: a series of letters published in the Lexington Gazette, 1872-4, in volume the equivalent of some 300 octavo pages.
4. De Accentus Momento in Versu Heroico. Lipsiae, 1874. (Doctor-dissertation.)
5. Negative Commands in Greek. Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1876. Translated into modern Greek and published in Athens, 1877.
6. On Certain Influences of Accent in Latin Iambic Trimeters. Trans. Am. Phil. Assoc., 1876.
7. On the Influence of Accent in Latin Dactylic Hexameters. Trans. Am. Phil. Assoc., 1878.
8. On Elision, especially in Greek. Trans. Am. Phil. Assoc., 1878.
9. On the Nature of Cæsura. Trans. Am. Phil. Assoc., 1879.
10. On Certain Effects of Elision. Trans. Am. Phil. Assoc., 1879.
11. A Contribution to Infantile Linguistic. Trans. Am. Phil. Assoc., 1880.
12. Metrical Feet and Rhythmical Bars. Trans. Am. Phil. Assoc., 1892.
13. Conservatism in Textual Criticism: address as President of the American Philological Association. Abstract in the Proceedings of Am. Phil. Assoc., 1883.
14. Notes on Greek Grammar. Proceedings Am. Phil. Assoc., 1892.
15. Report of Rheinisches Museum. American Journal of Philology, I. 1.
16. Reports of Revue de Philologie, 1877-98. (Abstracts, with occasional comments.) Am. Journ. Phil., I-XVIII.
17. Reports of Philologus, 1884-90. Am. Journ. Phil., V-X.
18. Review of "A Study of the Hexameter of Virgil" and "A Study of the Principal Latin Rhythms other than the Hexameter," by J. W. Clough. Am. Journ. Phil., I. 1.
19. The Fourth Play in the Tetralogy (with critical notes on a newly discovered fragment of Euripides). Am. Journ. Phil., I. 2.
20. Varia (on Greek Subjects). Am. Journ. Phil., I. 4.
21. Varia (on Greek Subjects). Am. Journ. Phil., II. 2.
22. Review of Der Saturnische Vers als rhythmisch erwiesen, by Otto Keller. Am. Journ. Phil., VII. 1.
23. The Agon of the Old Attic Comedy. Am. Journ. Phil., VIII. 2.
24. Varia (on Greek and Latin Subjects). Am. Journ. Phil., VIII. 3.
25. Review of Zielinski's Gliederung der altattischen Komödie. Am. Journ. Phil., IX. 3. (In some respects an original article.)
26. Review of Tisdall's Theory of the Origin and Development of the Heroic Hexameter. Am. Journ. Phil., X. 2.
27. Review of the Critical Apparatus of Jebb's Antigone of Sophocles. Am. Journ. Phil., XI. 4.
28. Review of Williams' Selections from Lucian. Philologische Wochenschrift (Berlin), III. 2. (This review is written in German and signed "Heimfried").
29. Observations sur Thucydide I. II. Mélanges Graux (a memorial volume in honor of the late Charles Graux), pp. 711-717.
30. Annual Abstracts (in French) of all (classical) philological articles published in America from 1877 to 1888. Revue des Revues, appended to Revue de Philologie, Paris.
31. Review of Manatt's Xenophon's Hellenica. Classical Review (London), III. 3.
32. Review of Allen's Greek Versification in Inscriptions. Class. Rev., III. 6.
33. On some uses of the Aorist Participle. Class. Rev., v. 1.
34. Notes on Greek Grammar. Class. Rev., V. 9.
35. Review of Dissertations Philologæ Vindobonenses, Vol. III. (four dissertations). Class. Rev., VI. 8.
36. Notes on Greek Grammar. Class. Rev., XI. 3.
37. Notes on Confederate Artillery Instruction and Service. I. On pointing. Journal of the U. S. Artillery, II. 4.
38. Notes on Confederate Artillery Service. II. On relative position of guns in battle. Journ. U. S. Artillery, IV. 4.
39. Notes on Confederate Artillery Service. III. Miscellaneous. Journ. U. S. Artillery, V. 1.
40. Review of Wilford's Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter. Southern Presbyterian Review, July, 1881.
41. The Clouds of Aristophanes, on the basis of Kock's edition. Ginn & Co., Boston, 1885.
42. The Antigone of Sophocles, with Introduction and Notes. Harper & Bros., New York, 1891.

F. P. DUNNINGTON.

1877. Antimony Ores from Arkansas; Proceeding A. A. A. Science 1877, page 181.
- Ferrous Sulphide from Cast Iron; Proceeding A. A. A. Science 1877, page 185.
1878. Two contributions; Proc. Amer. Chem. Soc., Vol. 2, page 140.
1879. Ashes of Certain Weeds; Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc., Vol. 2, page 24.
1881. Lecture on Weeds; Albemarle Co. Agric. Society.
1881. Eight letters to Farmers; published in a dozen Va. County papers.
- Microлите; Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. 3, page 130.
1882. Three Contributions; Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. 4, page 138.
1883. Two Contributions; Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. 4, pages 155, 476.
1884. 17 Articles—Notes of Students' Work; London Chemical News, Nos. 1301-2.
- Three papers; Proc. A. A. A. S., 1884, page 224.
1885. Two papers; Proc. A. A. A. S., 1885, page 131.
1886. 6 articles—Notes of Student Work; Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. 8, page 426.
- Contribution; Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. 8, page 76.

1888. 9 Articles—Notes of Student Work; Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. 10, page 36.
Formation of Manganese deposits; Amer. Jour. of Science, Vol. 36, No. 9.
Contribution; Jour. Anal. Chem., Vol. 2, page 390.
1889. 8 Articles—Notes of Student Work; Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. 11, page 30.
Paper on Bi-Carb. Soda; Va. Pharmaceutical Society, 1889.
1891. Distribution of Titanic Acid upon the Earth; Amer. Jour. of Science, Vol. 42, No. 12.
2 papers; Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc., Vol. 13, No. 7.
1892. Contribution; Jour. of Anal. Chem., Vol. 6, No. 11.
Contribution; Popular Science News; Vol. 26, page 150.
Contribution; Amer. Analyst, Vol. 8, page 312.
- 9 Articles—Notes of Student Work; Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. 14, page 620.
1894. 2 Articles—Notes of Student Work; Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. 16, page 464.
1895. Contribution; Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc., Vol. 17, page 781.
Contribution; Popular Science, Nov. 95, page 175.
1897. 6 Articles—Notes of Student Work; Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. 19, page 227.

DR. W. C. DABNEY.

1. The value of Chemistry to the Medical Profession; Boylston Prize Essay (Harvard), 1873.
2. Nitrite or Amyl as an antidote to Chloroform. Trans. Med. Soc. of Va., 1873.
3. Extirpation of Kidneys for renal calculus. Va. Clin. Record, 1874.
4. Development of Connective Tissue. Trans. Med. Soc. of Va., 1874.
5. Report on Advances in Anatomy and Physiology. Trans. Med. Soc. of Va., 1875.
6. Annual Address to Public and Profession. Trans. Med. Soc. of Va., 1875.
7. Physiological and Pathological effects of excessive soil moisture. Va. Med. Monthly, 1875.
8. Choleate of Soda in Biliary lithiasis. Amer. J. Med. Sci., 1876.
9. Contribution to the Study of Epithelial new formation. Va. Med. Monthly, 1876.
10. Disturbances of Nutrition Consecutive to Nerve Lesions. Va. Med. Monthly, 1877.
11. Nature and treatment of fever. Va. Med. Monthly, 1878-9.
12. The topical uses of Ergot. Am. J. of Med. Sci. 1879.
13. Sutural re-union of divided nerves. Trans. Med. Soc. of Va., 1879.
14. Hysteria. Va. Med. Monthly, 1877.
15. Nature and treatment of pneumonia. Trans. Am. Med. Ass'n, 1881.
16. Peritonitis due to diphtheria. Am. J. Med. Sci. 1882.
17. Empyema. Am. J. Med. Sci., 1883.
18. The practical bearing of recent advances in cerebral localization and cerebral thermometry. Trans. Med. Soc. of Va., 1880.
19. The Cardial Complications of diphtheria. Va. Med. Monthly, 1891.
20. Significance and treatment of cardial pain. Trans. Med. So. West Va., 1889.

21. Physiological action and therapeutic uses of the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs Water. Gaillard's Med. J., 1890.
22. The appearance of nervous symptoms in the early stages of diphtheria. Med. News, Phila., 1892.
23. Angina Pectoris. International clinics. Phila., 1892.
24. Contribution to the Study of hepatic abscess. Trans. Assoc. Am. Phys., 1892.
25. Nature of Shock and allied conditions. Med. News, 1892.
26. Valvular disease of heart. Va. Med. Monthly, 1893.
27. Characteristics of Pneumonia following grippe. N. C. Med. J., 1893.
28. Complications of Chronic Nephritis. J. Am. Med. Assoc., 1893.
29. Symptoms and treatment of different forms of Nephritis. Int. Med. Mag., 1893.
30. Puerperal Septicæmia. N. C. Med. J., 1887.
31. Nitro-glycerine in Epilepsy. N. Y. Med. Rec., 1886.
32. Placenta Prævia. Practice. 1888.
33. Physiological action and therapeutic uses of anti-pyrine. Gaillard's Med. J. (N. Y.), 1886.
34. Atypical forms of typhoid fever. Trans. Med. Soc. of Va., 1888.
35. Chronic forms of Nephritis. Trans. Med. Soc. of Va., 1891.
36. Outbreak of typhoid fever presenting unusual symptoms. Trans. Pan. Am. Med. Cong., 1893.
37. The aims and methods of Medical Education. Trans. Pan. Am. Med. Cong., 1893.
38. Chapter on "Maternal Impressions," in Keating's Cyclop. of Diseases of Children, Vol. I. 1889.
39. Outbreak resembling Dengue. Med. News, 1888.
40. Contribution to the Study of Cerebral localization. Maryland Med. J., 1884.
41. An outbreak of measles; Analysis of 100 cases. Archives of Pediatrics, 1889.
42. Puerperal Eclampsia. Va. Med. Monthly, 1887.
43. State regulations of the Practice of Medicine. Med. Mag. Phila., 1885.
44. The use of bi-chloride of mercury to prevent diphtheria. Med. News, 1894.
Over 100 translations from the French and German.

PROF. JAMES M. PAGE.

1. On Primitive Groups in Space of Four Dimensions. (American Journal of Mathematics.)
2. Infinitesimal Transformations. (1.) (Annals of Math., Univ. of Va.)
3. Infinitesimal Transformations. (2.) (Annals of Math., Univ. of Va.)
4. Primitive Groups. (Annals of Math., Univ. of Va.)
5. On Integrating Factors. (American Journal of Math.)
6. Differential Equations. (Macmillan & Co.), London.

PROF. RALEIGH C. MINOR.

- Conflict of Laws. Published by Little, Brown & Co., 1901.
- Abstract of Greenleaf on Evidence. Published by Anderson Bros., 1894.
- Law of Tax Titles in Virginia. Published by Anderson Bros., 1900.

Articles in Law Magazines.

Paper before American Bar Association, Section of
Legal Education

PROF. THOMAS FITZ-HUGH.

The Philosophy of the Humanities. The University
of Chicago Press. 1897.

Outlines of a System of Classical Pedagogy. Maye
& Müller: Berlin, 1900.

A Questionable Tradition in Latin Historical Syn-
tax. Proceedings of American Philological As-
sociation, 1897, Vol. XXVIII.

The Prooemium to the Aeneid. Proceedings o
Amer. Philol. Assoc., 1903. Vol. XXXIV.

JEFFERSON AS THE FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY.



HE following is the full text of an address: "The University of Virginia: Jefferson Its Father, and His Political Philosophy," delivered by James C. Carter, LL.

D., upon the occasion of the dedication of the new buildings of the University, June 14, 1898:

The lives of institutions, like those of human beings, have their vicissitudes. This University, in whose honor we are gathered together to-day, has not been an exception. It had a long struggle even for existence. Joy and triumph followed when, eighty years ago, its first corner-stone was laid with pomp and ceremony in the presence of a distinguished company which included three illustrious men who had filled the office of President of the United States. A long succeeding period of growth, prosperity and happiness was rudely interrupted by the desolating storm of war—war raging with fury around its own temples, and driving even its own peaceful children into the grim work of destruction and slaughter. But even war, which spares almost nothing, yet spared the walls with their precious contents. The heart of the soldier will still melt before the sad pleading of the Muse:

"Lift not thy spear against the Muses' bower:
The great Emathian conqueror bid spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tow'r
Went to the ground; and the repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the pow'r
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare."

The dawn of peace found the University weak and exhausted, but not disheartened. The people of Virginia who had learned to cherish it, its sons who looked back to it with fond affection, the warm-hearted and open-handed friends of learning in distant places came forward with liberal help. The Muses returned and re-peopled their haunts, and a new era of prosperity, stimulated by the new national life, began its course.

But another stroke of adversity awaited it,—this time, not from the hostile passions of man, but from the rage of the elements, less savage indeed, but not less unsparing. Its very walls were laid in ruins and their precious treasures wasted. But if any evidence were needed to show the extent to which the Uni-

versity had increased in power, in grandeur, in usefulness, and in esteem of the people of Virginia, and the friends everywhere of the higher education, it would be found in the undaunted spirit with which this disaster was faced. There was an immediate resolve that it should rise from its ashes in yet fairer proportions, more worthy of the spirit in which it was originally founded, better equipped for the great work to which it was originally dedicated, and a more glorious monument to the great name forever associated with it.

This great purpose has now been accomplished, and we are gathered together to-day to celebrate its completion. The scene before me and around is the best evidence of the interest of the occasion. The sons of the University from near and far have returned to the bosom of their Fair Mother to rejoice together over her happiness. Representatives of other seats of learning are here to offer their congratulations. The diplomatic representative of the great empire at the antipodes—an empire in which learning has for ages been held in honor—lends to the occasion the dignity of his presence. The venerable Commonwealth is here in the person of the Chief Magistrate and principal officers of state to manifest her own interest in an institution which her bounty has cherished and which has given back in return the support upon which alone a free Commonwealth can rest.

It is the custom on such occasions to make provision for deliberate utterance of the thoughts which they are calculated to excite, and the authorities of the University have thought it suitable to invite to this office, not, I have been made to feel, an entire stranger, but a friend from a distance, whose opportunities have not been such as to permit a close observation of the history and fortunes of the institution. Profoundly sensible of the honor thus conferred upon me, I cannot help feeling how inadequate I am to its due performance. I cannot speak of the University of Virginia with all the affection which the graduate cherishes for his Alma Mater, nor with the full pride which the Virginian alone can feel; but to those who regard this institution as their own, who have control over its destinies, or have been reared within its walls, a view of it, as it appears to outside observers, may not be unwelcome, or wholly uninterest-

ing. We are sometimes enabled to correct our own conceptions of ourselves, and qualify ourselves in some degree for the better performance of our duties, by learning what is thought of us and what is expected of us by others.

Let me then occupy your thoughts for a brief hour with a sketch, very rude and imperfect, of the origin of the University and of its principal features as they appear to the world at large, to which I may add some allusion to its illustrious founder, and to the political philosophy the teaching of which he so ardently desired to promote.

Its origin offers a strong contrast with the beginnings of our principal seats of learning which preceded it. Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton began as mere schools for humble colonies, with no prevision of the great destinies which awaited them. Their majestic proportions have been developed and shaped, during long periods of time, by many different hands and many varying influences. But the University of Virginia sprang into life, in full panoply, from the conception of a single man, like Minerva from the brain of Jove. The aim of its founder was not to supply merely local and immediate wants, but to make provision for the growth, maintenance and glory of the new civilization and the new empire with which his visions were filled. No sketch can even be outlined of the origin and character of this institution which does not take in as a principal element the figure of this illustrious man.

The leading feature in the mind and character of Thomas Jefferson was a firm and undoubting belief in the worth and dignity of human nature, and in the capacity of man for self government. This was at once the conclusion of his reason and the passion of his soul. Whence it came to him it is difficult to discover; it was not from the sense of subjection and oppression felt by an inferior class in society towards those above it, for he belonged to the class of well to do, if not wealthy, Virginia land-holders; not from the venerable college of William and Mary, in which he was bred, for his opinions were not the cherished sentiments of that institution; not from his early and familiar acquaintance, to which he has acknowledged his great indebtedness, with Dr. Small, the President of that College, George Wythe and Gov. Fauquier, for their tendencies were towards very conservative views; not even from the fiery

eloquence of Patrick Henry, to which he had often listened with admiration,—that may have fanned the flame in his bosom, but indignation at the Stamp Act would scarcely have nerved him to his early effort in the House of Burgesses to facilitate the manumission of slaves. It seems to have been inborn; but whether inborn or communicated, it ruled his life; it burst from him like the peal of an anthem when he came to pen the immortal Declaration; his long residence in Europe only confirmed it; the excesses of the French Revolution had no effect to abate it, and it breathes through every line of his public utterances from his seat as President of the United States; it was the foundation of his virtues and the source of his errors; and not only the source of these, but the cause of the false imputation to him of errors he never committed; his friendships and his enmities were alike due to it; he distrusted all who were not in full sympathy with it, and they distrusted him. Taught by bitter experience that the principles of true democracy are often as distasteful to the multitude as they are to the possessors of wealth and privilege, that the masses of men, fascinated by the splendors and force of concentrated power, may easily be persuaded, sometimes, to surrender in exchange for them the sense of individual freedom, even this did not dishearten him, and after filling, for eight years, the highest office in the gift of his countrymen with undeviating fidelity to the principles of popular government, he retired to the rest and repose of his beloved Monticello, carrying thither convictions of the worth and dignity of human nature, and ideals of government by the people, as distinct and fresh as those which animated him in the morning of his life.

Men have forever been prone to cast either a doubt or a sneer upon the apparently beneficent deeds of those whose principles they reject and whose influence they fear. A large part, at least, of the acts of Mr. Jefferson's official life still remain, and will, perhaps, forever remain, the subject of dispute; but he himself has happily singled out, to be engraven upon his tomb, three particular achievements with which he wished his name to be associated, by friend or stranger, in all future time. The latest generation of his countrymen will not question the justice of his claim, nor withhold any part of the full tribute of honor and glory which belongs to

the "author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and to the Father of the University of Virginia."*

Mr. Jefferson at his retirement was sixty-six years of age. His intellectual faculties were unimpaired, his bodily strength was well preserved, and he was still conscious of the possession of a large capacity for usefulness to his countrymen and to mankind. His ambition for public office, never very deeply cherished, had been fully satisfied, and he was inwardly resolved never again to seek it. He had cherished through life a passion for the acquisition of knowledge, and was one of the best educated men, if not the best educated man, of his country and time, and he could have filled the remainder of his days with a serene and tranquil enjoyment of the pleasures of literature and science; but such a life was not possible for him, nor was any life possible for him the strength of which was not devoted to the advancement of the liberty and happiness of men. He had in early manhood formed a scheme of public education, which, from time to time, had pressed itself on his attention throughout even the busiest years of his public life. It was part of his political philosophy. Lover of liberty as he was, firmly as he believed that popular government was the only form of public authority consistent with the highest happiness of men, he yet did not believe that any nation or community could permanently retain this blessing without the benefit of the lessons of truth, and the discipline of virtue to be derived only from the intellectual and moral education of the whole people.

His general scheme appears to have embraced three branches; (1) the division of the whole state into districts, or wards, and the establishment in each of a primary school in which the rudiments of knowledge should be taught to all; (2) the establishment of a sufficient number of higher academies or colleges, in which those exhibiting in the primary schools superior intellectual endowments might acquire, *gratis*, a further and higher education; and (3) a State University, in which each science should "be taught in the highest degree it has yet attained."†

The length of time during which, and the intensity with which Mr. Jefferson had devoted himself to this great object, is well

manifested by an extract from a letter written by him in 1818, some ten years after his retirement from the presidency. "A system," says he, "of general instruction which shall reach every description of our citizens, from the highest to the poorest, *as it was the earliest, so it will be the latest, of all the public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest.*"*

The two branches of his scheme relating respectively to the primary schools and the higher academies encountered obstacles which it was impossible for him to surmount, and they are not those features which chiefly concern us to-day; but I cannot resist the temptation to read before this audience his statement of the objects of primary education contained in the celebrated report prepared by him for the Commission appointed by the Governor of Virginia under an act of the General Assembly and which met in 1818 at the unpresuming tavern at Rockfish Gap in the Blue Ridge. There have been held since that day, in many parts of the United States, conventions and conferences of teachers, educators and friends and patrons of learning more numerous attended, favored with more abundant information, and with other advantages for the consideration and discussion of educational questions; but none, certainly, more distinguished for the dignity and ability of its members. Besides senators and judges, there were among those who assembled on that occasion, James Monroe, then President of the United States, and his two predecessors, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. And, certainly, we may look in vain for any public statement before that time or since, of the objects of public education so concise, so comprehensive and so just as that contained in the report of this Commission written by Jefferson. He thus defined the objects of *primary* education:

"1. To give to every citizen the information he needs for the transaction of his own business.

"2. To enable him to calculate for himself, and to express and preserve his ideas, his contracts and accounts in writing.

"3. To improve, by reading, his morals and faculties.

"4. To understand his duties to his neighbors and country, and to discharge with competence the functions confided to him by either.

* From the inscription on his tomb.

† Jefferson's Works; vol. I, p. 47.

* Correspondence of Jefferson and Cabell; p. 106.

"5. To know his rights; to exercise with order and justice those he retains; to choose with discretion the fiduciary of those he delegates; and to notice their conduct with diligence, with candor and judgment.

"6. And, in general, to observe with intelligence and faithfulness all the social relations under which he shall be placed."*

This statement of the objects of primary education will never be improved. It ought to be written in letters of gold and hung in every primary school throughout the land, and be known by heart by every teacher and child therein. It is, indeed, more than a statement of the elements of rudimentary education. It is an enumeration of the duties of every good citizen under a popular government.

The apparent impossibility, at the time he began his effort, of impressing upon the Commonwealth his sense of the necessity of a universal provision for primary education, moved Mr. Jefferson to turn his attention to the third branch of his scheme, that which embraced a State University. This, although not, in his democratic view, the part of his plan which promised results of the widest utility, was the one which offered to him the most congenial field of effort, and held out to his hopes a better promise of success.

His conception in its main elements had been in his mind from early manhood. He had never dismissed it from his thoughts. He cherished it during the gloomy years of the Revolution. He improved it during his long sojourn in France. He recurred to it again and again in the midst of the perplexities which distracted him during both his presidential terms, and he brought it gradually to a completion after his retirement. He sought every aid which he could derive from independent study, from unceasing correspondence with men of learning familiar with university education and from personal intercourse with those interested in his project whom he could attract to his own hospitable roof.

I have no time to recount the successive steps by which his plan proceeded towards its realization; its partial embodiment in the Albemarle Academy, its fuller development in the Central College, under which name the corner-stone of the future University was laid, and its final establishment in fact and in name by the passage through the General Assembly, on the 25th day of January, 1819, of the bill

uniting the Central College and the University of Virginia.

It would be no disparagement of the glory to which Mr. Jefferson is entitled for this great achievement to say that he could never have accomplished the work without the aid of others. The assent of the Legislature was needed, and for this a favoring public sentiment was necessary; but it was here that Mr. Jefferson's task began. For forty years he had been laboring in every form in which public sentiment could be reached, through the press, and by correspondence and personal influence with leading public men, to create, and he finally created, a conviction of the importance and necessity of the work. But, however conspicuous the place which may be assigned to him, there was one coadjutor whose devoted labor and effective aid can never be forgotten. The right arm upon which he relied in later years, and without which it may well be doubted whether this audience would be gathered together to-day, was Joseph C. Cabell. The *alumni* and friends of the University of Virginia may be trusted to take care that that name shall not perish from the grateful memory of men.

The whole work, however, was as yet by no means accomplished. I have just said that the University had become established in fact and in name; but the fact was only the legislative *fiat*, and the name as yet but a name. The conception of a University embraces noble buildings which contain its libraries, its collections, its halls of instruction, and which, in most instances prior to this time, had been the contributions of successive generations. Of these there were as yet none; and in nothing does this institution more clearly appear as the creation of Mr. Jefferson's mind than in its material structures and their situation.

In respect to the situation, the presence of a selfish interest may be recognized and excused. Among the motives which stimulated his zeal was undoubtedly a desire, of which we have more than one example among democratic statesmen, to spend the years of retirement in the congenial neighborhood of a great institution of learning and science; and it was the longing of his heart that the University should have her permanent seat, "her arms and her chariot," in the neighborhood of his own Monticello. To this end he employed every resource of argument, and when this failed, of art, to persuade the body of which he was himself a member, of the superior

* U. S. Bureau of Education, Circular No. 1, p. 33.

claims of this locality. They were obliged to admit that healthiness and centrality ought to be the predominating considerations; but, admitting this, they could hardly resist the argument afforded by Mr. Jefferson's "imposing array of octogenarians" then still living in this region; and, as to centrality, he was ready with a demonstration that on whatever theory the lines might be run "they would be found to pass close to Charlottesville."*

The form, the architecture, and the arrangement of the material structures seem to have been altogether his own; and here he did not allow the simplicity and frugality of his political philosophy to lead him astray. His vision was of a university which would appeal to the sentiments, and thus attract to itself the most famous teachers, with crowds of scholars. He knew the Muses could not be enticed to take up their abodes in mean and squalid habitations. He wrote to his efficient helper, Cabell: "The great object of our aim from the beginning has been to make the establishment the most eminent in the United States in order to draw to it the youth of every State, but especially of the South and West. We have proposed, therefore, to call to it characters of the first order of science from Europe, as well as our own country, and not only by the salaries and the comforts of their situation, but by the distinguished scale of its structure and preparation, and the promise of future eminence which these would hold up, to induce them to commit their reputation to its future fortunes. Had we built a barn for a college and log huts for accommodations, should we ever have had the assurance to propose to an European professor of character to come to it?"† He sought, therefore, to reproduce on the American frontier a vision of the architecture and art of Greece and Rome. He seems to have been his own architect, and almost his own builder. It would be strange, indeed, if the results had altogether escaped criticism, or if personal vanity had not, to some extent, usurped the place of knowledge; but it is no mean tribute to the merit of the original design that it has been, after the lapse of three-quarters of a century, reproduced and perpetuated in the principal restoration which we dedicate to-day.

On the 7th of March, 1825, the University was thrown open for the reception of students,

and its actual career began. It must have been a day of unspeakable satisfaction to Mr. Jefferson. A long life filled with public service and public cares had been at last crowned by what he regarded as its most useful achievement, at the very moment when he had reached the boundary which limits human endeavor; but if he was capable of no further effort, there was no further effort which he was called upon to make. It was the very point at which, as he had many times declared, he could with happiness pronounce his "*nunc dimittis*," and the moment was not long deferred. On the 4th day of July of the succeeding year, just half a century after the American Colonies had rung out to the world in his own immortal language their declaration of nationality, he closed his career on earth.

This is not the time, had I the ability, to make any attempt to assign the place to which the illustrious man is entitled on the roll of philanthropists. Coming as he did upon the theatre of conspicuous life at a period when the fundamental principles of government were the subjects of universal discussion, subjects upon which freemen are at all times inclined to array themselves on one or the other of two opposing sides,—one dreading the effects of popular ignorance, the other fearing the selfishness of the enlightened,—one looking back to the supposed wisdom and virtue of the past, and the other looking forward with confidence to the possibilities and promise of the future,—plunging, as he did, into these conflicts with all the earnestness of long cherished and positive convictions, he could hardly fail to encounter hostilities which would stop at no methods by which his principles or his character could be discredited. By some irony of fate the great apostle of democracy was made to suffer in his own person all the injustice which democratic societies can perpetrate. The great defender of the liberty of speech and the press was rewarded by an outpouring from the press and the pulpit of calumny and detraction unparalleled before or since; and the foremost champion of popular principles, faithful to them in every act of his life, retired from the high office of President under a load of unpopularity.

But,

"Time! the corrector where our judgments err,
* * * * *
Time, the avenger!"

* U. S. Bureau of Education, Circular No. 1, 1888, p. 37.

† Correspondence of Jefferson and Cabell; p. 260.

has dispelled the clouds of detraction and the mists of prejudice and revealed in clearer light the true image of the statesman and the patriot. Looking at the denunciation poured out upon him by his contemporaries and the applause with which posterity has hailed his name, we are moved to think with the great English orator "that obloquy is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory," and that "it was not only in the Roman customs, but it is in the nature and constitution of things that calumny and abuse are essential parts of a triumph." He had, indeed, few of the qualities which make the great military chieftain, the conqueror, or the dictator, but what figure in the gallery of American renown can point to such a catalogue of pacific achievement?—the abolition in his native State of the laws of primogeniture and entail—the Virginia Statute of religious freedom—the Declaration of Independence—the kind and peaceful removal of the Indian tribes to the west of the Mississippi—the near extinction of the national debt—the acquisition of Louisiana—the University of Virginia—where are the crimes or the vices which dim the lustre of these deeds? Those whose ideal of the duty and destiny of the Republic is that of a conquering nation ready at any moment for the grim business of war, eager to avenge an insult real or supposed, greedy of military and naval renown, inclined to erect its own will into law, and enforce it against all opposition, to strike first and reason afterwards—these will find little to admire in the career of Mr. Jefferson. He knew too well the lessons of history. He knew what visions of empire had dazzled the ambition of Rome, while Rome was yet free,—

*"Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."*

And he knew also the terrible penalty to Rome and the world which an indulgence of those visions cost. He had lived in the midst of the interesting scenes which ushered in the emancipation of France, and had afterwards shuddered to see how ruthlessly the passion for extended empire and military glory would trample upon true liberty. He was a pacific ruler. War, except in self-defence, and as a last alternative, he held in detestation, as the enemy both of civilization and liberty. His patriotism expanded into philanthropy, and permitted no other ambitions respecting foreign nations than those of cultivating the

peaceful relations of trade and commerce with the whole family of man.

Whatever abatement we may be required or disposed to make from his credit as a practical statesman, the sum of his achievements was hardly equaled by any of his contemporaries, save one alone, and the general features of his political philosophy still remain as the nominal creed at least of the great body of his countrymen.

But what, if any, was the particular conception of university education which he enshrined within these walls? Is it still cherished here, and will it be a worthy guide in training the intellect and directing the aspirations of the future generations who are to flock hither? These are questions which more immediately concern us on this occasion.

I suppose most men who have given great attention to the subject of education have not thought it appropriate to inquire for what it was useful; they would deem it useful in itself, as being the development of the faculties of man, or, if required to assign an ulterior object to which it should be held subservient, they would point to nothing less general, or less absolute, than human happiness.

This, however, was not Mr. Jefferson's view. Lover as he was of the sciences, and of all learning for their own sake, happy as he had always been made while cultivating them, he yet would never have expended so many years of his life in founding this institution, if he had had no hopes other than those of establishing a university on the ordinary model, even though there were a promise of rivaling the fame of Oxford or Bologna. With him, university education was important as being a part of general education, and this was important because necessary to the development and preservation of that civil and political liberty which he deemed essential to the progress and happiness of man.

His idea of university education was, therefore, a part of his political philosophy. He believed that there was a system of government founded upon the principles of human nature under which the largest liberty and happiness were attainable, but only upon the condition of a wide—a universal—diffusion of popular education, and that such education embraced the cultivation in the highest degree of those selected minds exhibiting the highest order of genius. It was by means of a systematic cultivation of the best natural geniuses in the land that he hoped to carry all

the sciences to the highest degree of cultivation, and among them especially, the science of free government.

The animating principle of his political philosophy was a jealousy of all governmental power in whomsoever vested. Such power is, of necessity, to be exercised by some over others. It may be wrongfully usurped, or voluntarily entrusted, but, in either case, is liable to be abused; and, in Jefferson's view, the best guaranty against abuse consisted in preventing usurpation and withholding delegation. He knew, indeed, that government to a certain extent was necessary, and, therefore, that it was necessary to delegate and entrust power; but this he would do with stingy parsimony, measuring the amounts doled out by the rule of rigid necessity. This was the ground of his animosity towards any concentration of power in the hands of one, or a few; because concentrated power is a common form and fruit of usurped or delegated power. Nor did his democracy assume that socialistic form which would merge the liberty of the individual in the equality of the masses. It was the natural, original freedom of man which he sought to preserve. He was the apostle of individualism. He lost no opportunity of inculcating his favorite principle, and a question as to whether primary schools should be supported and managed by counties, or each by the particular district in which it was situated, led him into a very concise and excellent statement of his whole theory: "No, my friend," said he, "the way to have good and safe government is not to trust it all to one; but to divide it among the many, distributing to every one exactly the functions he is competent to. Let the National government be entrusted with the defence of the nation, and its foreign and federal relations; the State government with the civil rights, laws, police and administration of what concerns the State generally; the counties with the local concerns of the counties and each ward direct the interests within itself. It is by dividing and subdividing these republics, from the great national one down through all its subordinations, until it ends in the administration of every man's farm and affairs by himself; by placing under every one what his own eye may superintend, that all will be done for the best. What has destroyed liberty and the rights of man in every government which has ever existed under the sun? The generalizing and concentrating all cares and powers

into one body, no matter whether of the autocrats of Russia or France, or of the aristocrats of a Venetian Senate. And I do believe that if the Almighty has not decreed that man shall never be free (and it is blasphemy to believe it) the secret will be found in the making himself the depositary of the powers respecting himself so far as he is competent to them, and delegating only what is beyond his competency by a synthetical process to higher and higher orders of functionaries, so as to trust fewer and fewer powers, in proportion as the trustees become more and more oligarchical."*

At the present day we are so familiar with these ideas that it is difficult to imagine that they were ever novel; but in Mr. Jefferson's time it was far otherwise. Not all of those who espoused the side of the colonies against Great Britain and joined in the struggle for independence were believers in popular government, and many even of those who supported the new constitution had but feeble faith in democratic principles. Many even preferred monarchical government, and many more what they called a strong government, that is, a government strong enough to maintain itself even against the popular will.

And it is difficult also to understand the partisan hostility and bitterness engendered by these conflicting views. Each side seemed to believe that the other was bent upon the destruction of everything valuable in society. Jefferson and Marshall, two great Virginians, incomparably the first political geniuses in the land, utterly distrusted each other.

Nor could men be much blamed for withholding assent from the political ideas of Jefferson. There was but little in the teachings of history to support them. They were based in large degree upon *a priori* conceptions. He was obliged to admit that all previous attempts at popular government had been failures; but this was, in his view, because of special disfavoring conditions; the long habit of submitting to despotic authority had enervated the people, or the true principle of popular government had been violated by delegating and concentrating too much power in the hands of a few. He saw in the conditions exhibited by the American colonies the first real opportunity for establishing liberty. For a century these colonies had been exempt from the dominion of feudalism, from sectarian domination, and from nearly every form of

* Correspondence of Jefferson and Cabell; p. 54.

severe governmental oppression. Here was a virgin soil, an abundance of land, no degrading poverty, a brave and intelligent people which had just vindicated its title to independence after a long struggle with the mightiest of European powers. He could not help thinking that "unless the Almighty had decreed that man should never be free (and it would be blasphemy to believe this)" that the golden opportunity was now offered; that here the free spirit of mankind should "put its last fetters off;" that here should be established no bastard, degenerate freedom, no government affecting to be popular, but really resting upon monarchical or aristocratic contrivances; but a freedom in which every man should be master of his own destiny, in which there should be no usurpation of power, and no delegation of power, unless its natural possessor was unfitted to exercise it, and consequently no concentration of power, beyond what rigid necessity required—no great standing armies—no powerful navies carrying the flag in triumph over every sea,—no interference with liberty of opinion or speech—no interference with liberty of action, so long as the public peace and order were not broken—this was Jefferson's vision of republican freedom.

It would be a gross injustice to impute to him hostility to government itself, or any indulgence of mere license. Government was in his view the first and most important of human necessities; but instead of regarding it, as some seemed to do, as being in itself the source of good, and therefore presumably beneficent wherever its power was felt, he looked upon it as beneficial only so far as it was necessary to prevent one man from encroaching upon the liberty and rights of another, and as carrying with it great possibilities of mischief and wrong, whenever its interference was pushed beyond its just limits.

Such was Mr. Jefferson's conception of liberty and government which he intended should be accepted by this University, and be therein defended and propagated. It was only through the universal adoption of this idea that it seemed to him possible for the newly created nation to reach the glorious destiny which the future had in store for it; and hence the importance he attached to it, and the unquestioning assent which he demanded for it. By nature the most tolerant of men,

upon this point he was dogmatic, even to bigotry. A thorough believer in the inherent power of truth to triumph ultimately over error, he was yet unwilling to subject his favorite dogma to the temporary hazards of a contest. In one of his communications just before the University was thrown open to students, he expressed to one of his fellows upon the Board of Visitors his anxieties in this direction. Said he: "In most public seminaries text-books are prescribed to each of the several schools as the *norma docendi* in that school; and this is generally done by authority of the trustees. I should not propose this generally in our University, because I believe none of us are so much at the heights of science in the several branches as to undertake this; and, therefore, that it will better be left to the professors, until occasion of interference shall be given. But there is one branch in which we are the best judges, in which heresies may be taught of so interesting a character to our own State, and to the United States, as to make it a duty in us to lay down the principles which shall be taught. It is that of government. Mr. Gilmer being withdrawn, we know not who his successor may be. He may be a Richmond lawyer, or one of that school of *quondam* federalism, now consolidation. It is our duty to guard against the dissemination of such principles among our youth, and the diffusion of that poison, by a previous prescription of the texts to be followed in their discourses."*

Of the fidelity heretofore of this University to the political theory thus entrusted to it, no doubt will be entertained. Its own convictions have concurred with the sentiments of grateful admiration for its father. Successive generations of the sons of the South have become deeply imbued with it by lessons received upon this spot, and have greatly aided in making it the unchallenged popular faith throughout the largest part of the land.

Shall this fidelity be continued into the indefinite future? Shall Jefferson's theory of Liberty be forever cherished around his tomb? Has the experience of a century vindicated its pretensions as the only sure foundation of popular government, or stamped upon it the discredit of an illusive impracticability? These are not uninteresting questions, and they deserve a few remaining words.

* Correspondence of Jefferson and Cabell; p. 339.

If an intelligent observer removed from any participation in our political strifes were to survey the history of our country for a century with the view of ascertaining how far events had justified the teachings of Mr. Jefferson and his followers, he would find difficulty in reaching at first, at least, a favorable verdict. He would impute, perhaps not unjustly, to what peaceful policy the national humiliations which preceded and accompanied the War of 1812 with Great Britain. He would see one of the supposed conclusions of that political philosophy as originally drawn and carefully expressed by the great apostle himself in the celebrated Kentucky resolutions of 1898, and afterwards restated and vindicated by another illustrious son of the South, made the justification for a bold and deliberate attempt to nullify, throughout the territory of a State, a law of the United States. He would see this conclusion at a still later period made the ground for a widespread defiance of the entire national authority, and the main support of a civil strife which deluged the land with fraternal blood.

Further reflection, however, would probably dispel in part, if not altogether, the unfavorable impression. Mr. Jefferson's political system was, no doubt, based upon the assumption of peace. He held in abhorrence large standing armies and powerful navies, and a nation unprovided with these will sometimes find itself subjected to humiliation, as we were in the era of 1812, either by submitting to injury from a consciousness of unreadiness to make good a defiance, or by being suddenly overwhelmed by an inferior hostile force. But are nations unprepared for war the only ones likely to be subjected to humiliations? Was England never humiliated, or France, or Germany? And what can be a greater humiliation than that of an unjust aggression upon the rights of others and the peace of the world so likely to be committed by those who think themselves armed with resistless power? And had we always been armed on the land and on the sea in proportion to our power, should we have gained and held the glory hitherto accorded to us by civilized mankind of being the promoters everywhere of international law, and the advocates of peace and justice among nations? And, even in respect to power itself, were we called

upon to exhibit our strength in a just cause, could we under a more consolidated government assemble the overwhelming forces which the emulation of rival States will now willingly place at the service of the nation?

For the theoretical doctrine which supported the claims of nullification and secession, Mr. Jefferson must, indeed, be held largely accountable; but this was never any essential part of his philosophy of free government, if indeed it be consistent with it. It concerned only the interpretation and effect of the particular constitutional instrument by which the colonies united themselves together.

I must employ a few words here to make this more plain. In the great political division which took place soon after the adoption of the constitution, men arrayed themselves on the one side or the other according as they favored the advanced doctrines of popular government, or, distrusting the capacity of the people, inclined towards the principles and methods of a constitutional monarchy. The impulse of the movement which culminated in the French Revolution, reaching these shores, stirred the sympathies and passions of both parties, the one espousing the cause of democratic France and the other of monarchical England. The Federal party, alarmed for the public welfare, and fearful lest the license of the French revolutionists should be repeated on this side of the water, sought to strengthen authority by those acts of repressive Federal power, since generally condemned, called the Alien and Sedition laws. The constitutional validity of these was attacked by Jefferson, and his argument was formulated in the celebrated Kentucky resolutions, in which he affirmed the right of each State, under the Constitution, to determine for itself the validity of any Federal enactment. The main question was not whether under a Federal government formed to secure the ends which ours had in view, it would be wise to delegate to the general government the exclusive right to determine the extent of its own powers, but whether in point of fact such a delegation was contained in our own constitution. Upon this point it would be true to say that Mr. Jefferson and his followers had their own way, until the appearance on the scene, at a later period, of those great protagonists in constitutional debate, Webster and Calhoun. In what condition the struggle

between these renowned champions left the dispute I will not undertake to say,—

“Non nostrum tantas componere lites;”

but I may hazard the opinion that if the question had been made, not in 1861, but in 1788, immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, whether the Union as formed by that instrument could lawfully treat the secession of a State as a rebellion and suppress it by force, few of those who have participated in framing that instrument would have answered in the affirmative.

Nor has that question been in any manner settled by the result of that civil strife which has effected such a profound revolution in the political and social world of America. I cannot admit the efficacy of force to settle any question of historic or scientific truth. Truth is eternal and immutable, and the warfare of those who seek to suppress it will forever be in vain. The question which the result of that strife did settle, as has been eloquently and powerfully shown by a distinguished statesman and jurist of the South—shown, too, in pronouncing a glowing eulogy upon his great teacher and master, Calhoun—was, not whether our Constitution actually created a consolidated nation—nations cannot be created by agreement—but whether the Federal Union, composed originally of colonies the people of which had been subjects of the same sovereign, and which had never occupied the attitude of independent States before the world, embracing, also, new States created out of territory which was the common property of all, could—after they had been knit together into a nation during the life of nearly a century by the thousand processes which time and nature employ to cement and consolidate a people—by trade, by commerce, by railways, by social and business alliances, by common perils and sufferings in war, by the blessings, hopes and aspirations of peace,—could, after all this, at the will and pleasure of one of its parts, be instantly and peacefully resolved, not into its original elements, but into supposed constituent parts, most of which had had no participation in its original formation. That was a question which from its nature could be settled only by trial, and the trial has indeed forever settled that, and—strange thing in human history—neither side would wish the decision to be reversed. Nor should it be forgotten that, whatever the con-

sequences, in the form of disunion or secession, the doctrine of Mr. Jefferson, as propounded in the Kentucky resolutions, might possibly involve, no such project was ever suggested, or in any manner countenanced, by him. Whatever discredit may be attached to any suggestions, in his day, of disunion or secession belongs altogether to his political opponents.

Are there any other respects in which it may be plausibly suggested that the political philosophy of Mr. Jefferson has been discredited by the teachings of experience? Does the General Government now need a larger delegation of power? Are there any functions hitherto performed by the States which should be relegated to the central authority? Do we need a large standing army? Must we confront the gigantic naval armaments of the European nations with a corresponding array? Must we mingle in the ambitions of the great powers of the world? Must we extend the area of our territorial dominion? Must we look on and behold with unconcern the partitioning of Africa among the European powers, and the dismemberment of China? Must we assert before the world the might and majesty of seventy millions of the most energetic and productive people on the globe? Shall we form alliances with kindred peoples, or remain in calm and forbidding isolation among the nations? All these questions to which, if proposed in Mr. Jefferson's time, his teaching would have returned an answer in the negative, are likely to press themselves, if they are not already pressing themselves, upon the public attention.

Time, of course, does not permit me to indulge in any consideration of either of them; but I venture to express my conviction that unless the answer the American people make to them shall be consistent with those principles of which Mr. Jefferson has hitherto been regarded as the champion, there will be an end of true popular government among men. There is—there can be—but one true basis of liberty, and that lies in constantly cherishing the *dispersion* rather than the concentration of power. The individual loses something of his liberty the moment he clothes another with any power over himself. Nothing can justify the surrender except the promise that by making it he better secures the liberty he retains. But with every new sur-

render of power there comes a peril. Power entrusted will sometimes be abused, and the temptation to abuse increases with the extent of the delegation. Liberty is safe when, and only when, for each delegation of power which is demanded a necessity is shown.

No; the fundamental political philosophy of Mr. Jefferson has not been discredited by time or experience. It never will be discredited while men retain a real love and a true comprehension of civil liberty. And never more than at the present time has there been a necessity for studying and teaching within the walls of universities the true principles of republican liberty and the practical art of applying them to human affairs. Recreant, indeed, would this University be to the fame of its founder, to the purposes for which it was established, and to its own obligations to present and to future times, if it failed to continue to maintain, not in the spirit of dogmatism, but of devotion to truth, those great principles upon which free popular government stands.

If anything were needed to impress upon patriotic minds the supreme importance of cultivating anew these principles and implanting in all hearts the determination to maintain them, it would be supplied by the extraordinary spectacle which our country exhibits at the present moment. We have voluntarily chosen to break the peace of the world and engage in a war which already imposes a heavy burden upon the industry and resources of the nation, and which may become enlarged into gigantic proportions—a war undertaken not to repel aggression, but to check the disorders and relieve the oppressions to which a neighboring people have been subjected. It is, indeed, true that nations have their duties not only to themselves, but to the world; and these must be performed at whatever hazard. If we have not the virtue to perform them without sacrificing our own freedom, we have no right to be a republic. We believe, and have solemnly avowed, that we have taken this perilous step under the influence of those humane motives which civilization and humanity enjoin us to obey. For the sincerity of that avowal we must abide the judgment of civilized nations, and this will largely depend upon the consistency with that declaration which our future conduct shall exhibit. Even now the passion for national glory, growing by what it feeds upon, stimulated by the deeds of naval skill and daring on dis-

tant seas—deeds which reflect undying lustre on the American name and excite the admiration of the world—is indulging new visions of territorial aggrandizement.

But have a care, Americans! These national duties which call upon us to raise an avenging arm arise only in those rare alternatives when all else has proved to be ineffectual, and when we have good reason to know that such avenging arm will be effectual. Have a care that among your ruling motives no place shall be allowed to the mere love of military and naval renown. The pathway marked out for the republic by its fathers was one of peaceful achievement. Its mission is peace. A free nation can rightfully have no other aspiration. But there are temptations which come with the possession of power. Men take pride in being the citizens of powerful nations, and enjoy the consciousness of strength. These temptations are to be resisted, for we may be sure that for any undue indulgence in them the price will be exacted with the certainty of fate; and this price is grinding taxation, the oppression of the poorer classes, the multiplication of the official corps, the intensifying of the struggle for the possession of governmental patronage and consequent spread of corruption, the increasing power of political bosses and chieftains, the decay of public and civic virtue, and the resulting danger of resorts to revolution. Let not our future confirm the sad lament of the misanthropic poet, that history has but one page which reads,

"First Freedom, and then Glory—when that fails,
Wealth, vice, corruption,—barbarism at last."

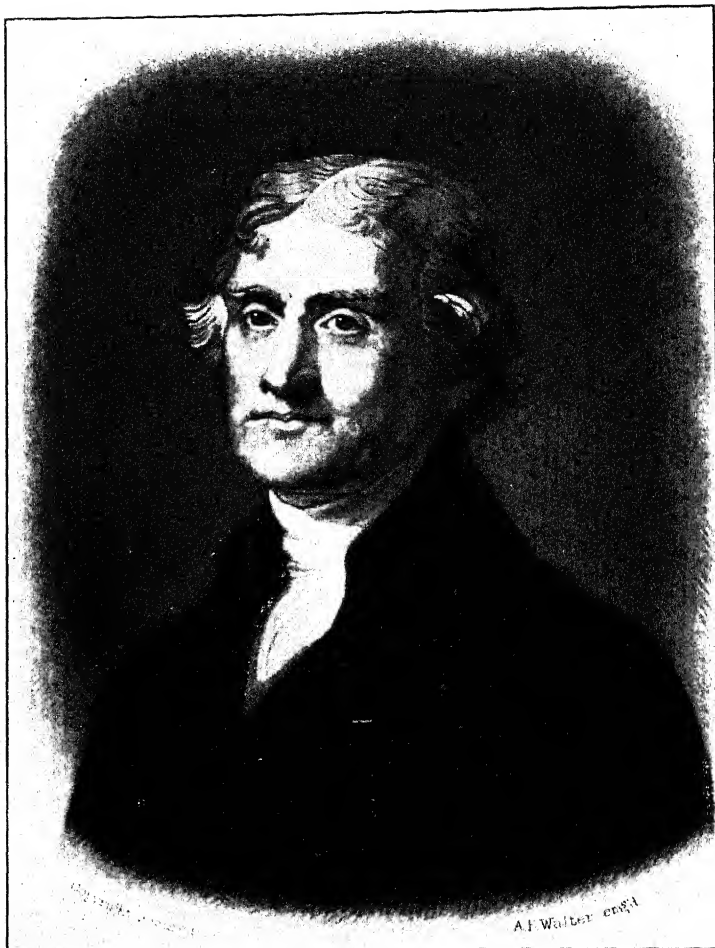
Here, then, of all places, let the true principles of liberty and free government, as expounded by Jefferson, be forever studied and taught. Let the youth of the land who are to resort hither here learn the true objects of national ambition and the methods by which they are to be reached. Let them study here the new problems arising from the prodigious growth of the nation and its rapid material consolidation. Let them be taught the true principles of legislation, and by what methods liberty is best reconciled with order and with law; and above all let them learn to prefer for their country that renown among the nations which comes from the constant display of the love of peace and justice.

And the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia,—to what nobler object can she extend

her favor and support than the building up upon this historic spot of a great university which shall be at once the home of the Sciences and the Arts and the nursery of political freedom? Outshining all her sister colonies in the splendor of her contribution to the galaxy of great names which adorns our Revo-

lutionary history, how can she better perpetuate that glory than by sending forth from her own soil a new line of patriot statesmen? No jealousies will attend her efforts to this great end, and her sister States would greet with delight her re-ascending star once more blazing in the zenith of its own proper firmament.

Founders, Visitors and Benefactors.



Th Jefferson

FOUNDERS, VISITORS AND BENEFACTORS.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, 1743-1826**Father of the University of Virginia.**

The fame of Thomas Jefferson might well rest upon either one of two momentous facts—that he was the Father of the University of Virginia, and the most conspicuous apostle of pure Democracy in America. The history of his connection with the great educational institution with which his name is indissolubly connected is given in Dr. James M. Garnett's narrative of the founding of the University, on preceding pages of this work, and in that of Professor Schele De Vere, taken from his Semi-Centennial Catalogue volume, published in 1878. With the subject of immediate interest so thoroughly covered, the task of the present writer lies along general biographical lines.

Thomas Jefferson was a native Virginian, born in Shadwell, Albemarle county, April 2, 1743, (old style) son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. The Jeffersons of Virginia were of Welsh descent, and the first American member sat in the Provincial Assembly of 1619. Peter Jefferson owned a large wheat and tobacco farm, which he tilled with the labor of thirty slaves. He was a skilled surveyor; of scholarly tastes; a justice of the peace; vestryman of his parish; and a member of the Colonial Legislature. In politics he was a British Whig.

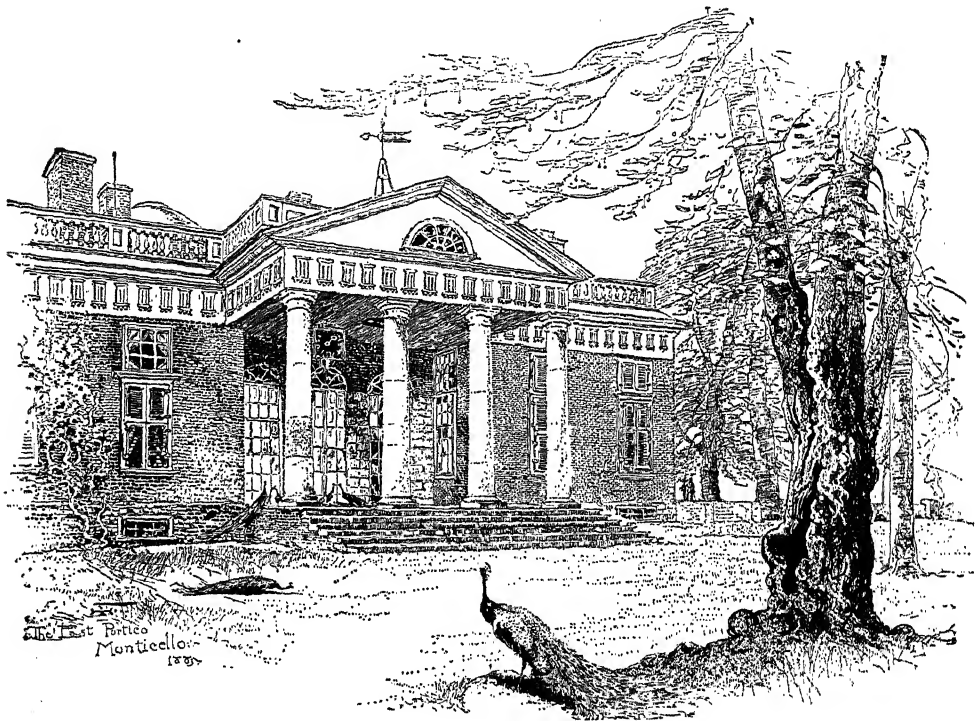
Thomas, the third of his ten children, at the age of fourteen was left fatherless and heir to the patrimonial estate, which afforded an income (about \$2,000 a year) sufficient to gratify all youthful tastes. He was, however, of studious disposition, and when seventeen, in obedience to a death-bed injunction of his father, entered the College of William and Mary, and with ample preparation. In that institution young Jefferson's development was chiefly influenced by Dr. William Small, Professor of Mathematics, with whom he formed a connection of much intimacy. He became an eager, hardworking student, at one time

devoting fifteen hours a day to his books. From Francis Fauquier, the Lieutenant Governor of the State, at whose house he was a regular visitor during the college course, he learned his first lessons in the social and political conditions of England. Upon graduation Jefferson, at the early age of nineteen, entered upon the study of law, impelled to that pursuit both by the difficulties confronting his father's estate, and by the influence of George Wythe, a gifted young lawyer whom he had met at Fauquier's brilliant gatherings. Jefferson possessed an excellent knowledge of the natural sciences and the higher mathematics, and was so proficient in the languages that Mr. Wythe, then at the head of the Virginia bar, pronounced him the best Latin and Greek scholar in the State. Under Wythe's guidance he rapidly acquired a knowledge of law, in his study placing the utmost reliance upon the works of Lord Coke, which he afterward declared had equipped the American lawyers for resisting England's oppression. He was admitted to the bar when twenty-four years old. He was then, as described by a contemporary, six feet two inches in height, of slender form, perfectly erect, with angular features, a very ruddy complexion, a femininely delicate skin, deepset hazel eyes and sandy hair. He was companionable in the highest degree, sanguine in his views of life, charitable and sympathetic, and he preserved these qualities throughout his life. He was a daring rider, a graceful dancer, and an excellent performer upon the violin. In his profession he displayed abilities which would have doubtless won for him high distinction had he been permitted to devote himself entirely to it. He entered upon his profession with enthusiasm. He was accurate and painstaking, and, as ever, a diligent worker and student, having the erudition and dignity attached to the profession. For eight years he continued in a successful practice, being employed at the last in nearly five hundred cases a year. During this

period he was instrumental in causing the collection of Virginia laws known as the "Statutes at Large."

Jefferson's public service may be said to have commenced in May, 1769, when he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, in which Washington also had a seat at that time. His first prominence outside of Virginia came with the publication of his Draught of Instructions to the Virginia Delegation in the Congress of 1774. The

was re-elected to the next Congress, and as chairman of the famous committee to prepare a draught of the Declaration of Independence he was asked to write the document. After various revisions, entailing many suppressions and additions, the Declaration was debated for three days, and soon after its passage Jefferson resigned his seat, and returned to Virginia. He was at once elected to the State Legislature. Of his work in reorganizing the State to meet the requirements of the



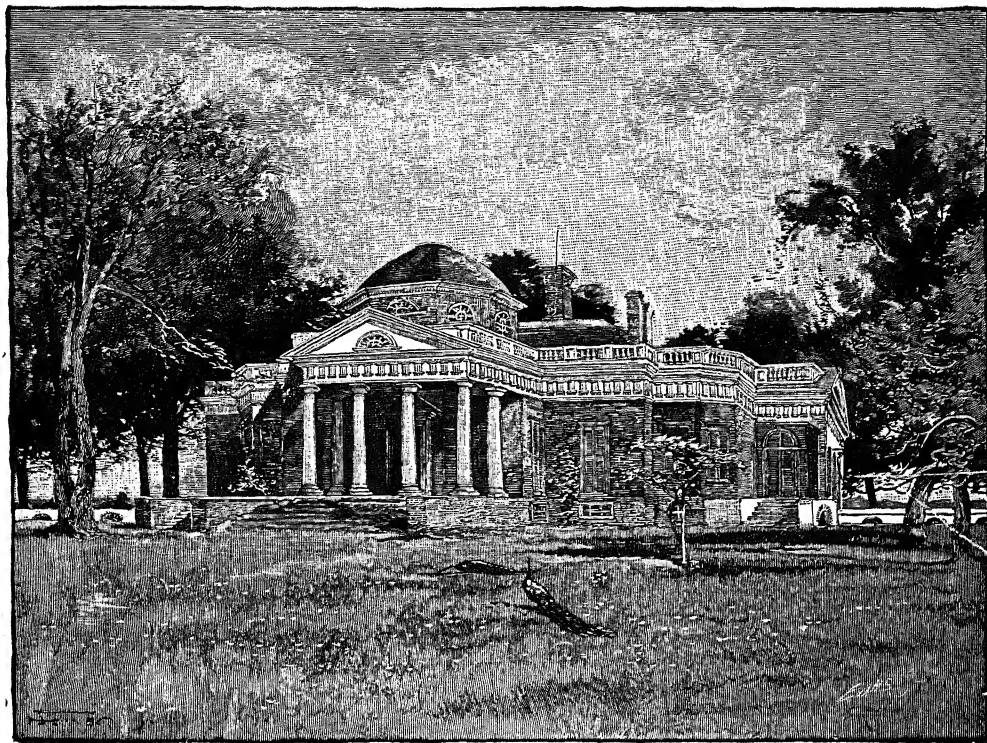
Monticello. East front.

views of this remarkable document, strongly radical, were the sober convictions of an earnest spirit and, as a result of them, Jefferson's name was promptly placed among the list of proscribed patriots. In the Revolutionary movements of 1771 and 1775, Virginia kept pace with the other Colonies, and foremost among her patriots Jefferson was an ever active worker. Elected to Congress in June, 1775, he took his seat in Philadelphia on the very day of the news from Bunker Hill. He

Declaration, but little can be said here. He abolished the connection between Church and State by a series of legislative acts culminating in the Act for Establishing Religious Freedom; he instituted the courts of laws, and removed the capital to Richmond. In January, 1779, the Legislature elected Jefferson to the chair of Governor of Virginia, to succeed Patrick Henry. The two years of his governorship were fraught with trials and dangers; the demands of the war upon an impoverished

community could scarcely be fulfilled; Richmond was actually taken by the traitor Arnold; even Jefferson's country home at Monticello was invaded by a cavalry troop; and his house at Elk Hill was occupied by Cornwallis, who destroyed crops, barns and stock before leaving, and took away many slaves. Jefferson was offered a third term, but declined. In May, 1784, Congress appointed

Jefferson's views were still too radically republican to suit the prevailing American temper, his experience with the first burst of the French Revolution having had some effect, and such clashes as the Jefferson-Hamilton conflict were inevitable. After nearly four years as Secretary of State, he was, at his own solicitation, released from office, in January, 1794. Jefferson came to the Vice-Presidency



Monticello. West front.

him, in association with Franklin and Adams, Plenipotentiary to France, and in the year following he received a commission for three years as sole Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of France. Upon his return on leave of absence, in 1789, he found that Washington had named him for Secretary of State in the newly established government, and, though the office had but small allurements as compared with his French appointment, he accepted and entered upon his duties at a salary of \$3,500.

in 1796, as a result of having won the second largest electoral vote for the Presidency, sixty-eight as against John Adams's seventy-one, the law then providing that arrangement. While in that office, he wrote his "Manual of Parliamentary Practice." The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, also written at this time, remain as one of the most valuable treatments of the subject of free government.

Thomas Jefferson became President of the United States in 1800, after an exciting con-

test in which Burr, the rival Republican candidate, (who became Vice-President) tied with him the electoral vote, thus throwing the election into the House of Representatives. In the matter of removals from office, Jefferson adhered to the principle that difference of political views did not constitute sufficient reason for removal. He abolished every trace of royal customs or usages, and sought in every possible way to establish thoroughly republican institutions. The purchase of Louisiana from France for the nominal sum of fifteen millions of dollars was the most notable act of his administration. His second term found the country again beset by threatening wars. The first of the troubles leading to the War of 1812 were temporarily relieved by holding England to partial reparation; the proximity of the Spanish possessions was beginning to produce difficulties; the young Republic was struggling to maintain its international rights.

Jefferson retired to private life March 4, 1809, having completed nearly forty-four years of unremitting service to the nation. Surrounded by children and grandchildren, he spent the remaining years at his home in Monticello. There he devised the plans for the educational system of Virginia for which his name is so justly famous; there he conceived the dearest plan of his heart—the founding of the University of Virginia—and with the aid of his friend, Joseph C. Cabell, a member of the Virginia Senate, secured the support of the Legislature.

Daniel Webster visited Monticello in 1824, two years before the death of Mr. Jefferson, and has left on record a minute description of the author of the Declaration of Independence as he then appeared in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Webster says: "His head, which is not peculiar in its shape, is set rather forward on his shoulders, and his neck being long, there is, when he is walking or conversing, a habitual protrusion of it. It is still well covered with hair, which, having been once red, and now turning gray, is of an indistinct sandy color. His eyes are small, very light, and

now neither brilliant nor striking. His chin is rather long but not pointed. His nose small, regular in its outline, and the nostrils a little elevated. His mouth is well formed, and still filled with teeth: it is strongly compressed, bearing an expression of contentment and benevolence. His complexion, formerly light and freckled, now bears the marks of age and cutaneous affection. His limbs are uncommonly long; his hands and feet very large, and his wrists of an extraordinary size. His walk is not precise and military, but easy and swinging. He stoops a little, not so much from age as from natural formation. When sitting he appears short, partly from a rather lounging habit of sitting and partly from the disproportionate length of his limbs."

Mr. Jefferson's habits in the last years of his life were very regular. According to Webster, Mr. Jefferson arose in the morning as soon as he could see the hands of the clock, which stood directly opposite his bed. Forthwith he examined his thermometer, as he kept a regular meteorological diary. He employed himself chiefly in writing until the breakfast hour, which was nine o'clock. After breakfast he went to his library and stayed there until dinner time, except that in fair weather he would ride on horseback from seven to fourteen miles. He dined at four o'clock, returned to the drawing room at six, when coffee was served, and spent the rest of the evening until nine o'clock in conversation with his family and visitors. At the hour of nine he always promptly retired. Punctuality in this matter had been so long practiced by him that it was essential to his health and comfort.

Thomas Jefferson died July 4, 1826, too soon to see in effective operation his scheme of public schools, but living to be known in truth and honored for his three great accomplishments. By an impressive coincidence, John Adams, Mr. Jefferson's predecessor in the Presidency, died on the same day—the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, an event imperishably associated with the names of both, with the

fortunes of a nation, and with the destiny of humanity.

Over the grave of Mr. Jefferson, in the little burying ground near his home, to the left as one leaves the stately mansion in his descent to the valley, was reared a monument bearing the inscription, "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

More than a half century later, Congress reared over the grave of the illustrious man a more stately shaft, upon which was chiseled the inscription borne upon the original monu-

ment of the printer, the Jefferson Club of St. Louis are perfecting arrangements for another tribute to the memory of Mr. Jefferson, one which will further gain the gratitude of the friends of the University of Virginia and of Virginians generally. It is the purpose of the Club to erect a Jefferson Monument in some park or other prominent public place in St. Louis, and to unveil it on the opening day of the approaching World's Fair in that city. It will be peculiarly fitting that such a tribute to the author of the Louisiana cession should be first displayed to the public on the centennial anniversary of that acquisition, and in the city in which the celebration of that event is to



Jefferson's Monument at Columbia, Missouri.

mental stone. The old monument was removed to Columbia, Missouri, and set up in a conspicuous spot on the campus of the University of the State of Missouri. In the year 1901 the Jefferson Club of St. Louis, Missouri, made a reverential visit to Monticello, bringing with them a beautiful memorial shaft of red Missouri granite, which they planted upon the grounds hallowed by the name of the great exemplar whose name they bore. The addresses delivered upon this interesting occasion, by representative citizens of the States of Missouri and of Virginia, were of a high order in both sentiment and diction.

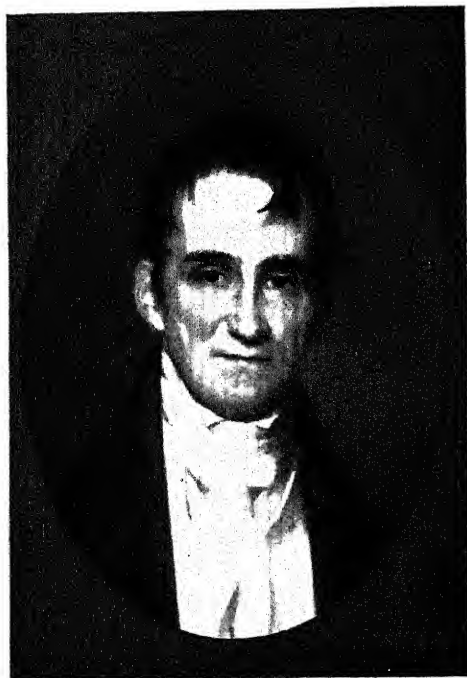
As this work is passing through the hands

take place. The monument to the great statesman who penned the Declaration of Independence, and who doubled the area of the United States by the addition of a territory now carved into a dozen States and two Territories, and which are the abode of seventeen million people, will not only attract the eye of the nation at the time of its unveiling, but will be a spot for reverent visitation for all time to come. While the body projecting the Jefferson Monument is a Democratic organization, there is no feeling of partisanship in its action, but that patriotic spirit which regards the fame of a great typical American who wrought for the whole people and for all time.

CABELL, Joseph C., 1778-1856

A Founder; Rector, 1834-1836; 1845-1856.

To Joseph Carrington Cabell, after Mr. Jefferson, the University of Virginia is doubtless more indebted than to any other one person. In the elaborate article of Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., then Associate Professor of History in the Johns Hopkins University, on "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia," and published by the United States Bureau of Education in 1888, the author fully sets forth this idea, and says: "Individuals



Joseph C. Cabell.

are, indeed, the highest expression of human thought and social action; but there is always a background of support without which the deeds of a Washington are incomprehensible, and thus it was with Jefferson's University creation. Without the aid of Cabell, it is perfectly clear that Jefferson would have been helpless, and back of Cabell were the Virginia Legislature and the common people."

Mr. Cabell was born December 26th, 1778, and belonged to the well known Cabell family

of Virginia, so distinguished for the number of its brilliant men, and whose reputation he himself did so much to maintain. He was educated by private tutors at home, and at the age of seventeen entered William and Mary College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was educated for the bar, but was never a practitioner of the law. In 1802 he went to Europe, where he spent four years, returning on the 1st of June, 1806. On the 1st of January, 1807, he married in Williamsburg, Virginia, Miss Mary Walker Carter, the daughter of George Carter, Esq., of Lancaster, Virginia, and his wife Lelia, who was the daughter of Peyton Skipwith, Esq. He inherited from his father the Slaty Branch (afterward known as the Laneville) estate, a mile or so below Warminster, and soon after his marriage he purchased from Mr. Robert Rives the Edgewood property, the well known and hospitable Cabell home of Nelson county, Virginia.

Upon the formation of the new county of Nelson, which was named in honor of General Thomas Nelson, the Revolutionary patriot, Mr. Cabell was (in 1808) one of its first Justices, and this is thought to have been the first public office held by him. He served his State, either as a member of the House of Delegates or of the Senate, for about thirty years—of the House in 1808-9 and 1809-10, and again from 1831 to 1835, from Nelson county, and of the Senate from 1810 to 1829, inclusive. During the latter period he was of inestimable value in aiding in the founding of the University of Virginia, and has been called Mr. Jefferson's right hand man. From 1819, the year of the founding of the institution, until 1856, he was a member of the Board of Visitors, and at two periods of that time was Rector of the Board, his last term of service as such Rector extending from 1845 to 1856, the year of his death.

Mr. Cabell was frequently solicited to become a candidate for Congress, and was offered honorable positions in the diplomatic service abroad, and is said to have been in-

vited to a seat in the Cabinet by his friend President Monroe, if not by President Madison. In all such cases he declined, basing his declination upon his settled purpose to devote himself entirely to the service of his native State.

He was one of the original incorporators of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, chartered March 16, 1832, and he was the first President, and served as such until February or March, 1846; he, however, maintained an active interest in the affairs of the Company throughout his life. He became a life member of the Virginia Historical Society in 1848.

In debate Mr. Cabell was said to have been most able and persuasive. He was a frequent speaker in the State Senate, and one who knew him well and was a most capable judge said of him: "I have heard many of the most distinguished orators in the United States, but very few who for copious, easy, instructive and agreeable elocution excelled him." His reports as President of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company and as Rector of the University of Virginia have been deemed of the most admirable style. It is asserted that Judge Allen, President of the Court of Appeals, said that his paper on "The Defence of the Water Line," which was an argument in favor of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, was one of the ablest arguments he ever read on any subject. The legislative journals contain his work, and his "voluminous and lucid reports with reference to the University and the Canal" are still preserved. He enjoyed the friendship of the most eminent men of his time, and his opinions were regarded most highly wherever they were obtainable upon any subject. Like his brother, Governor Cabell, he was an intimate friend of William Wirt, and is frequently mentioned in his correspondence.

After his retirement from public affairs, Mr. Cabell devoted himself during the remainder of his life to the management of his large estates, but never ceased to keep in touch

with the institutions and public works with which he had been so long and usefully identified. He fell into his final illness early in the year 1856. February 4th of that year, Mr. Mayo Cabell, of Union Hill, wrote in his diary: "The Rev. Thomas F. Martin, of the Episcopal Church, administered the sacrament to Joseph C. Cabell, Sr., of Edgewood. He is in a most feeble state, but perfectly resigned, and in full faith in the Saviour of men." Death came the next day, February 5th, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and Mr. Mayo Cabell notes: "Full of years and full of honors. He has left a spotless name that will be revered and remembered by all of his surviving relatives and friends."

On the 8th of February, 1856, Governor Henry A. Wise submitted to the Legislature of Virginia a special message announcing that "Joseph C. Cabell, late Rector of the University of Virginia, is no more," and of him said: "One with Mr. Jefferson in founding the University, a pioneer in the State improvements, a gentleman, a scholar, a devoted patriot and Virginian, a venerable, good man, departing from a high public place which he filled with ability and fidelity, I commend his example while living, and submit that his memory is deserving of the honor I pay him now that he is dead."

MADISON, James, 1751-1836

A Founder, and Rector, 1826-1834.

James Madison, LL.D., fourth President of the United States, was born in Port Conway, Virginia, March 16, 1751, son of James and Nellie (Conway) Madison. His descent was from John Madison, the earliest American representative in the male line, who took a patent for land near the North River, on Chesapeake Bay, in 1653.

James Madison was the youngest of twelve children. His early education was received in a school conducted by Donald Robertson, and under the tutelage of the Rev. Thomas Martin, the local clergyman, who prepared him

for college. He was graduated at Princeton in the class of 1771, and remained one year after graduation, pursuing studies in Hebrew. At a later date (1787) Princeton conferred upon him her Doctor of Laws degree. Madison was an assiduous student, and at an extremely early age was well versed in several scholarly branches, notably Ancient and Modern History and Constitutional Law, in which his knowledge is said to have been unequaled in America. His unusual mental attainments, together with a quick perception and a well balanced grasp of important public questions, soon brought him into the affairs of public life, and in 1774, young as he was, (twenty-three), he was appointed to the Committee of Safety of Orange County, Virginia. Two years later, he was elected a delegate to the State Convention which met in Williamsburg. Upon this body devolved the performance of two momentous tasks: the instruction of the Virginia delegation to the Congress which passed the Declaration of Independence, and the draughting of a Constitution for the State. In the latter work Madison served on the special committee appointed for the purpose. Under the new Constitution he was elected to the first Virginia Legislature, but failed of re-election because of his refusal to purchase votes; nevertheless, the Legislature elected him a member of the Governor's Council, and in 1780 he went as a delegate to the Continental Congress. Here he was appointed to several important committees concerned with such questions as the negotiations with Spain and the Impost Law. In 1784 Madison again took his seat in the Virginia Legislature, and he now commenced the first of his measures leading to the strengthening of the Federal power. Here he also successfully opposed the levying of a State tax for the support of religious institutions, and the requirement of religious tests upon civil office-holders. His Religious Freedom Act has been widely read in several languages. The long standing dispute between Virginia and Maryland, in regard to the navigation of the Potomac, had

now come to a point where the appointment of commissioners to solve the problem became necessary. The Potomac Company, with George Washington as President, was formed, and its proposals involved the building of canals and roads, and demanded the cooperation of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania in establishing laws for interstate traffic through the water-ways. With the appearance before the Virginia Legislature of this question relating to such extensive territory, Mr. Madison was quick to see the favorable occasion for taking a step of great national importance, and for which he had long waited. Accordingly, he drew up a resolution showing the advisability of settling the present traffic question and all questions of trade by empowering the Federal Government with control of the entire commercial system of the United States. At the first Convention, which was assembled at Annapolis, Maryland, September 11, 1786, but five States were represented, and but little was accomplished; but Mr. Madison, who had been one of the Commissioners, now wholly determined to effect the needed Federal reform, argued the cause before Congress, and thus secured the proposal of the Philadelphia Convention of May, 1787. Mr. Madison's "Virginia Plan," as presented to the Convention, was the nucleus of the American Constitution; it first laid bare the evils of the existing Articles of Confederation, and then set forth those constructive principles which constituted the birth of the Federal power. To this masterly stroke of statecraft, perhaps the greatest of its kind in history, the country owes the creation of a Federal Executive, a Federal Judiciary, and a National Legislature representing population in place of States, that peculiar adjustment of the relations between State and Nation whereby the State moves within the greater circle of Federal control without losing its individual power. The country had been saved from the danger of a loose alliance of States by combining all into a Federal unit. Of Mr. Madison's successful efforts to secure the ratification of

the Constitution in Virginia and throughout the country, the most notable was his authorship, in association with Alexander Hamilton, of the well-known treatise on political science, "The Federalist."

In October, 1788, Mr. Madison was elected to the first session of the United States House of Representatives, and retained his seat there for eight years, an active participant in all the problems confronting the country during that period. Of his twelve proposed amendments to the Constitution, ten were adopted in 1791. In 1799 he was again elected to the Virginia Assembly, and two years later he became Secretary of State in President Jefferson's Cabinet. At the expiration of the latter's second term, Mr. Madison was elected by the Republicans to the Presidency of the United States, defeating the Federalist candidate, Pinckney, by a large majority of electoral votes. His career as President showed that he had reached the zenith of achievement and power before attaining the highest office. His scope of action was within the bounds of peace, and in war he was obviously out of his sphere. His second term, to which he was elected on the condition of standing for the war policy, ended in 1817, and he retired to private life in his home at Montpelier, Virginia. There he was for nearly twenty years engaged in the management of his splendid estate. He was during this period, and to the time of his death, deeply interested in literature and political movements, and was constantly consulted by statesmen on all constitutional questions, and regarded as an oracle upon such subjects.

In the events leading to the establishing of the University of Virginia, Mr. Madison played an active part, so earnestly devoting himself to promoting the interests of the early Central College, of which he was a Commissioner, that his name may justly be enrolled among those of the founders of the institution. He succeeded Mr. Jefferson as Rector in 1826, and served until 1834. He died at his home in Montpelier, June 28, 1836.

TYLER, John, 1747-1813

A Founder.

John Tyler, eighth Governor of Virginia, was born in James City county, Virginia, February 24, 1747. His father, of the same name, was Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

After study of academic subjects at the college of William and Mary, the future Governor applied himself to the study of law, chiefly under the guidance of two notable patriots: George Wythe and Robert Carter Nichols. Under such stimulating influence, and further inspired by the patriotic eloquence of such orators as Patrick Henry, the young lawyer soon became imbued with the most bitter antagonism against the English authority, and in the preliminary events of the Revolution he was called into the public service, first as a member of the Committee of Safety of Charles City county. He was also a captain of the militia in that county, but abandoned the army service in 1776, when he was elected a Judge of the Admiralty Court.

Two years later he entered the Legislature of Virginia, where he rendered conspicuously active service for eight years, occupying the highest positions in that body, as chairman of the Committee of Justice and of other important committees, and as Speaker of the House of Delegates. Throughout the Revolution, his career in the Legislature was characterized by unswerving courage and an intelligent understanding of the needs of the State in its various institutions, and his efforts were subsequently directed to the difficult questions of duty and trade relations with England. Mr. Tyler was re-elected to the Admiralty Court in 1786, and by virtue of that election became Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. While in the Legislature, he had been the member chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of those preliminary resolutions which led directly to the Annapolis Convention, and hence to the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, where the Constitution of the United States had its origin. It was, therefore, natural that

he should be chosen for Vice President of the now famous Virginia Convention of 1788, where the Constitution received the formal ratification of the State. It is significant of Governor Tyler's foresight that he vigorously opposed the article permitting the slave trade. He was elected a Judge of the General Court of Virginia in 1788, upon the discontinuance of the State Admiralty Court in that year, and continued in that office until 1808. Numerous offices were tendered him, but he retained his position on the Bench for twenty years, until elected Governor of Virginia. In this high office one of the most notable features of his administration was his intelligent labor in behalf of a thorough educational system for the State, and for his efforts in promoting the Literary Fund he may truly be said to have been among the founders of the University of Virginia. In 1811 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of Virginia, and was still the incumbent of that office when he died, January 6, 1813.

He was married to Mary Armistead, and their son, John Tyler, became Governor of Virginia and President of the United States.

MONROE, James, 1758-1831

Member of Board of Visitors 1826-1831.

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758, son of Spence and Eliza (Jones) Monroe. His ancestry, probably of Scotch origin, dates back in this country to 1650, when the first American family of the line settled in Virginia. His study at the College of William and Mary was brought to a sudden end by the outbreak of the Revolution, and young Monroe, who had been reared in a locality of most ardent patriotism, at once volunteered for military service. As lieutenant in the Third Virginia Regiment, which was commanded by Colonel Hugh Mercer, he joined the army in 1776, and engaged in the important battles of that year, Harlem, White Plains, and Trenton, in the last named

engagement receiving a wound while leading an advance detachment. During the next year he served as aide on the staff of the Earl of Stirling, ranking as major, and was present at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Later he formed an acquaintance (which afterward ripened into intimate friendship) with Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, and through his influence attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. Monroe's public life commenced with his election to the Virginia Assembly, in 1782, where he was soon appointed to the Executive Council. In the following year he was elected to the Fourth Continental Congress, and by virtue of the rule then in force he continued to represent Virginia during a term of three years. In this time he proved himself an active and earnest worker, taking prominent part in many important questions, notably those of the government of western possessions; the dispute over the boundary between New York and Massachusetts; and the regulation of commerce by the Congress. In the last of these questions Mr. Monroe was associated with Madison and others in promoting those measures which were the direct cause of the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 and of its important product, the Federal Constitution.

At the end of his Congressional term he returned to his home in Fredericksburg, Virginia, intending to practice law, but he was soon called into the public service as Delegate for the second time, to the State Assembly, and in 1788 was sent to the famous Virginia Convention, where the question of ratification of the Federal Constitution was so warmly debated. He took the side of opposition, in company with Patrick Henry, his chief objections being the possible danger of conflict between the Federal and State power, and his fear of the authority of the President becoming absolute. He finally approved ratification, however, on the condition of future amendments being introduced.

Mr. Monroe was chosen by the Virginia

Legislature to serve in the United States Senate in 1790, his appointment being made to fill the place made vacant by the death of William Grayson. In politics he had always been opposed to the Federalist party, and in the Senate he took a decisive stand against the Washington administration, engaging in especially bitter contention with Hamilton, and objecting in severest criticism to every measure taken by the Federalists to put into systematic operation the new form of government. It was, therefore, surprising at first sight that he should be named for the French Ministry in 1794; but the truth doubtless was that Washington wished to conciliate the two political parties by sending Jay to England, and Monroe, the Anti-Federalist Republican, to France. Reaching Paris just at the time of the storm of excitement following Robespierre's fall, Mr. Monroe seemed to be carried away by the stirring influences of the day, and in his first speech so far surpassed the bounds of his authority in extending cordiality to the new power that he was reprimanded by the Secretary of State at home. At the end of two years his conduct had not been such as to restore the confidence of the Administration, and in a letter of August 22, 1796, he was notified that Charles C. Pinckney had been appointed to succeed to the office. Mr. Monroe now set to work in the preparation of an exhaustive work of five hundred pages, containing many official letters, papers and documents of instruction, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive." This work was published in Philadelphia in 1797, and served to feed the flames of party feeling, which had already been the cause of considerable public excitement. The "View" was a most powerful engine for the Anti-Federalists, and its author became at once a conspicuous figure in the party. In State politics he won the vote for the Governorship in 1799, continuing in that office for three years, and, after the inauguration of his friend, Thomas Jefferson, as President, he was (in 1802) restored to the French Ministry.

In Paris he participated in the negotiations which resulted in the purchase of the great region then known as Louisiana, a measure which doubled the territory of the United States. After an unsuccessful attempt at the Spanish court to effect the cession of Florida to the United States, Mr. Monroe was accredited to the English court, where he sought reparation for the injuries to American commerce. Here again he failed, and, though a treaty was concluded, it was so lacking in the essentials required that Jefferson refused to present it to the Senate. Again the Foreign Minister returned in disfavor; again he wrote an elaborate defence of his conduct; and again he found popular favor, being for the third time sent to the Virginia Assembly, and elected for the second time Governor of Virginia, in 1811. He was called to the Cabinet of President Madison to act as Secretary of State in 1811, and continued a member of that body for six years, in 1814-1815 serving also as Secretary of War.

In 1816 Mr. Monroe's name appeared on the Republican ticket as Presidential nominee, together with that of Daniel D. Tompkins for Vice-President, and so complete was the victory that the Federalist candidates received but thirty-four electoral votes as against Monroe's one hundred and eighty-three. With the disintegration of the Federal party, and a general spirit of welfare and peace prevailing throughout the country, the first Monroe administration opened "the era of good feeling." Of the important events of this period, the addition of the Florida territory, and the Missouri Compromise were the most significant. Mr. Monroe was re-elected at the end of his first term, and his second term became justly famous for one act of profound importance in the future life of the nation—the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine. After the termination of the eight years of his service, he lived at his country seat, Oak Hall, Loudoun county, Virginia, and in New York City, his most notable activity during the remaining years of his life being in promoting the inter-

ests of the University of Virginia as Regent and as a member of the Board of Visitors, and in taking part in the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829.

Mr. Monroe was married, in 1786, to a daughter of Lawrence Kortright, of New York City, and by her had two daughters: Eliza (Monroe) Hay, and Maria (Monroe) Gouverneur. He died in New York City, July 4, 1831, the third President to die on the nation's birthday.

TYLER, John, 1790-1862

A Founder.

John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, was born in Greenway, Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, son of Governor John and Mary (Armistead) Tyler. His boyhood education was received in a school conducted by a Mr. McMurdo, who seems to have adopted despotic methods in ruling his young charges. It is related of him that once, upon complaining to the elder Tyler, after being locked up in the school house by a rebellion of which young Tyler was the ring leader, he received the response, "*Sic semper tyrannis!*"

John Tyler graduated at William and Mary College in 1807, while in college being a notably brilliant student of Ancient History, and receiving good training in the Fine Arts and Music. He later identified himself with the interests of his *alma mater*, protesting against the removal of the college to Richmond, and serving at different times as Rector and Chancellor of the institution.

After graduation, Mr. Tyler studied law and was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1809. He was not destined to remain in private professional life, however, for at the age of twenty-one he was first elected to the State Legislature, of which he was continuously a member from 1811 to 1816. Here he took the initial steps in his crusade against the United States Bank. In 1816 he was elected to Congress, to fill a vacancy in the national

House of Representatives, where he continued to represent Virginia until 1821, then declining re-election. In Congress he soon came out as a strict constructionist. The question of greatest importance at that time was upon the admission of Missouri to the Union, and, in the debate upon the matter, Mr. Tyler not only contended that the restriction of the extension of slavery was injudicious, but even that Congress had no Constitutional authority to establish rules for the control of slavery. When the vote was taken upon the Missouri Compromise Bill, Mr. Tyler's vote was thrown with the nays, which were almost entirely from the South. His further notable action as a Congressman was his opposition to a protective tariff, to which he was steadily averse. His retirement to private life in 1821, when he declined re-election to Congress, was in order to restore failing health, but he was suffered to remain out of public service only a short time, being again elected to the Virginia Legislature in 1823.

In 1825 the Legislature elected Mr. Tyler as Governor of the State, and in the following year passed a unanimous vote for his reelection. About this time commenced new divisions of party lines. Mr. Tyler had maintained allegiance to the State Sovereignty Democrats, and now, aided by the defection of certain National Republicans, he was elected to the United States Senate in 1827. During Jackson's first term, the Nullification Act of South Carolina was the cause of serious dispute and of a division of the Democrats, and Mr. Tyler, while disapproving of the action of the State as unwise and unconstitutional, nevertheless stood opposed to the President's proclamation threatening armed enforcement of the law within the State. In the second Jackson administration arose the vexed question of the United States Bank, and again Mr. Tyler's convictions forced him to take sides against the Jackson policy. From this dispute originated the Whig party, composed of Jackson's opponents, who chose to consider the President a

kind of despot, naming themselves Whigs after the custom of the anti-King party in England. It was at the hands of this party that Tyler was later elected to the Vice-Presidency. In the contest over the Bank, Mr. Tyler vigorously opposed the institution as an "original sin against the Constitution," taking the ground that Congress had not had authority to create such a corporation, but he was still more bitterly averse to Jackson's arbitrary actions, of which the climax was his order to the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1833, to remove the deposits. In this action Mr. Tyler saw the safety of the constitutional government assailed, and in the resulting schism in the Democratic party he allied himself with the State-Rights Whigs, a party of opposition, formed chiefly from the Southern States. This wing of the Democrats now nominated Hugh S. White, of Tennessee, for President, and Mr. Tyler for Vice-President, but the followers of Jackson, in spite of the disruption in the party, carried through their candidates, Van Buren and Johnson, to success. Mr. Tyler resigned his seat in Congress in February, 1836, after voting against the Benton resolution to cancel the vote of censure upon the President, thus again showing open hostility to the Jackson party, and refusing to obey the instructions of the Virginia Legislature.

In January, 1838, Mr. Tyler was chosen President of the Virginia Colonization Society, on the occasion of its seventh anniversary; and in the spring of that year he was again elected to the Virginia Legislature. The Presidential campaign of 1839 was one of great popular demonstration. The financial crisis of 1837 had brought about the cry for reinstatement of the United States Bank, and a general disapproval of President Van Buren, who opposed such a measure. No platform of issues was declared at the Whig convention at Harrisburg, where General William H. Harrison and Mr. Tyler were nominated for the highest offices; and, with the popular slogan of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," the

candidates were elected in a clamor which, for the time, concealed Mr. Clay's purpose to use the new administration for the restoration of the Bank and other National-Republican doctrines.

After the death of General Harrison, Mr. Tyler, in succeeding to the Presidency, showed at once that the administration could not be so used; and, while he had been allied with the Whigs because of his hostility to Jackson, he had no intention of supporting their present views, which were the exact reverse of his convictions throughout his public career. The result was inevitable—two years of war between the Whig majority in Congress and the veto power of the President. Two Acts were passed through Congress providing for the establishment of a National Bank, but Mr. Tyler refused to waver from his former position, having, as he said, his "back to the wall." He vetoed both bills, and so great was the indignation when the second message of veto was received (September 9, 1841), that two days later every member of the Cabinet resigned except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. Mr. Tyler again exercised the right of veto in the next session of Congress, when a bill was passed providing for a tariff for revenue with a clause for distributing the surplus. This action was again the cause of great indignation, John Quincy Adams closing a speech with a mention of impeachment of the President. The victory came to the President, however, with the removal of the objectionable distribution clause. The further important features of Mr. Tyler's administration were the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary question, and others; by the Ashburton Treaty with England in 1842; the Oregon controversy; and the question of the annexation of Texas; neither of the last named being settled until after the expiration of Mr. Tyler's term of office. At a convention held in Baltimore in May, 1844, he was nominated for a second term, but, at the re-

quest of the main organization of the Democratic party, he withdrew his name.

At the close of his administration Mr. Tyler retired to an estate which he had purchased on the bank of the James river, near Greenway. This estate he had named Sherwood Forest, and there he spent the remaining years of his life. He continued to take part in the public questions which were becoming of constantly greater moment. As a means of adjusting the difficulties caused by the secession of South Carolina, he proposed a Peace Convention, and was elected its President. Upon the failure of that body to effect its purpose, he became a member of the State Convention, where he advocated the passing of the Ordinance of Secession, consistently holding to his former belief that secession was unwise, but that State Sovereignty must prevail. In May, 1861, Mr. Tyler became a member of the Provisional Congress of the Southern Confederacy, and was elected to the permanent Congress in the following autumn. Before taking his seat there, he died in Richmond, January 18, 1862.

As a member of the Virginia Legislature, and as Governor of the State, Mr. Tyler was actively interested in those movements in behalf of public education of which the establishing of the University of Virginia was a direct result.

NICHOLAS, Wilson Cary, 1757-1820

A Founder.

Wilson Cary Nicholas was born in Hanover, Virginia, probably in 1757, son of Robert Carter Nicholas, a prominent lawyer and statesman of Virginia, Judge of the High Court of Chancery, Treasurer of the Colony, and member of the important State Conventions of that time.

Like his father, Wilson Cary Nicholas graduated at William and Mary College, and became a prominent figure in the public affairs of Virginia. He attained high rank in the American army during the Revolution,

and was selected by Washington to serve on the latter's life-guard, of which he continued in command until its disbanding in 1783.

He was a member of the famous Virginia Convention of 1788, when the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and two years later was sent by the Democrats to the United States Senate. After four years in the Senate, he resigned, December 17, 1804, and, returning to Virginia, became Collector of the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth. In 1807 he was elected to Congress, and served there until November, 1809. From 1814 to 1817 he was Governor of Virginia, and it was in that office that he served the cause of education in Virginia. As Governor of the State he was, under an Act of the Legislature, President of the Board of Directors of the Literary Fund, thus becoming officially identified with the founding of the school system of which Jefferson and Cabell were the originators. Governor Nicholas was intimately associated with Jefferson at this time, seeking the ex-President's counsel in all questions of education. His report of a plan embracing primary schools, academies, and the University, which is discussed at length in the historical section of this volume, was one of the most important steps in the founding of the University of Virginia.

Governor Nicholas died in Milton, Virginia, October 10, 1820.

COOPER, Thomas, 1759-1840

A Founder.

Thomas Cooper was born in London, England, October 22, 1759. He was educated at Oxford, and became a student of great versatility, acquiring an extensive knowledge of Medicine, the Natural Sciences, and Law. He was admitted to the bar, and for a time followed a circuit practice. Becoming involved in the political troubles of the time, he was sent to France by the Democratic clubs as a delegate to the French Democratic or-

ganization. There he became an ardent sympathizer with the Girondists of the Revolution, and upon his return to England created extreme hostility by his advocacy of that party. He was denounced in the House of Commons by Edmund Burke, and in reply he brought out a violent pamphlet which was the cause of great sensation. Soon after, he came with his friend, Dr. Joseph Priestley, to the United States. Here his extreme views upon questions of government were again the cause of misfortune. As a member of the Democratic party he attacked the administration of John Adams in a virulent article printed in the *Reading (Pennsylvania) "Advertiser"* of October 26, 1799, and upon being tried for libel under the Sedition Act was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and fined four hundred dollars.

Dr. Cooper had settled in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he soon built up a law practice, later being appointed Judge, but his arbitrary conduct led to his deposition by his own supporters, with whom he had become unpopular. From 1811, for three years, he occupied the Chair of Chemistry in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and in 1816 he was appointed to the same position in the University of Pennsylvania. He was called to the College of South Carolina in 1820, and remained there until 1834 as President of the institution and Professor of Chemistry and Political Economy. When Jefferson was projecting his plans for the University of Virginia, he entered into correspondence with Dr. Cooper, seeking his opinion upon various questions, and the value of Cooper's suggestions is evident from the fact that Jefferson later brought about his election as the first Professor of Central College, having the appointment confirmed for the University. He was not allowed to serve, however, because of his religious views. He was a man of remarkable scope of learning, renowned for his knowledge of such varied subjects as Law, Medicine, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Politics and Political Economy. Jefferson, in writing to

Cabell, said of him: "He is one of the ablest men in America, and that in several branches of science. * * * The best pieces on political economy which have been written in this country were by Cooper."

In politics Dr. Cooper was a Democrat, standing for the doctrine of State-rights in its extreme form; in religion a free thinker, and allied with the Unitarian denomination; in philosophy a materialist. He died in Columbia, South Carolina, May 11, 1840, and left an important bibliography of which notable works are: "*Letters on the Slave-Trade*," London, 1787; "*Tracts, Ethical, Theological, and Political*," 1790; "*Information Concerning America*," 1790; "*Account of the Trial of Thomas Cooper, of Northumberland*," Philadelphia, 1800; "*The Bankrupt Law in America Compared with that of England*," 1801; "*An English Version of the Institutes of Justinian*," 1812; "*Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence*," 1819; "*Elements of Political Economy*," Charleston, 1826.

RANDOLPH, Thomas Mann, 1768-1828

A Founder.

Thomas Mann Randolph, a Governor of Virginia, was born in Tuckahoe, Virginia, October 1, 1768, son of Thomas Mann and Anne (Cary) Randolph.

At the age of seventeen he was sent to Edinburgh University, where he evinced great interest and ability in scientific studies, and was especially influenced by Sir John Leslie, who returned with him to America as tutor. While at the University, Randolph founded a Scientific Society to which Thomas Jefferson, a life-long friend of the elder Randolph, was elected an honorary member. His early life was spent in the quiet pursuits of a scholar, cultivating the friendship of eminent students, among whom was the Abbé Coreia, the botanist. In 1803 he was elected to Congress, and for four years occupied a seat in the House of Representatives. At the out-

break of the War of 1812, he entered the army service, becoming an artillery lieutenant in January of the first year of the war. Later he was promoted to the rank of captain in the Twentieth Infantry Regiment, with which he marched into Canada. He resigned from the service in 1814 because of a dispute with General Armstrong, then Secretary of War.

Thomas Mann Randolph was elected Governor of Virginia in 1819, and continued in that office until 1821. He was one of the Board of fifteen Trustees of Albemarle Academy, the forerunner of the Central College and hence of the University of Virginia. He was married February 23, 1790, to Martha, daughter of Thomas Jefferson. Governor Randolph died in Monticello, Virginia, June 20, 1828.

BARBOUR, James, 1775-1842

A Founder.

James Barbour was born in Orange County, Virginia, June 10, 1775, son of Colonel Thomas Barbour. At a very early age he was appointed to the office of local Deputy Sheriff, and while discharging the duties of that office he acquired sufficient learning in law to admit him to the bar. He was but nineteen years old when admitted to practice, and but twenty-one when he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. He continued as a member of that body from 1796 until 1812, and was at one time Speaker of the House.

In 1812 he was elected Governor of Virginia. Elected to the United States Senate in 1815, he was several times appointed chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1825 John Quincy Adams invited him to a place in his Cabinet as Secretary of War. Governor Barbour became Minister to England in 1829, but at the expiration of his first year was recalled by President Jackson, probably on account of his open hostility to the Democratic party. In 1809, while Speaker of the Virginia House, he draughted

a bill providing that the State appropriate certain revenues to the encouragement of learning, and that an account be opened designated "The Literary Fund." The enactment of this measure may be considered the germ from which sprung the later growth of the Virginia Educational System, and to this same Literary Fund the University of Virginia owes its existence. It was doubtless with full realization of the importance of the bill that Governor Barbour, in claiming its authorship, declared that his ambition was to have his tombstone bear the inscription: "Here lies the Father of The Literary Fund."

BRECKENRIDGE, James, 1763-1846

Member of Board of Visitors, 1819-1833.

James Breckenridge was born near the town of Fincastle, Botetourt County, Virginia, March 7, 1763. His grandfather, a Scotch Covenanter, came to America as a refugee at the time of the restoration of the Stuarts.

After graduating at the College of William and Mary in 1785, James Breckenridge spent two years in law study, and was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1787. He settled in Fincastle for the practice of his profession, and continued there until his death. He was frequently a member of the Virginia General Assembly, where he was the recognized leader of the Federalists. From 1809 until 1817 he occupied a seat in Congress, representing the Botetourt District of Virginia.

As a member of the Board of Visitors, Mr. Breckenridge served the University of Virginia from 1819 to 1833. He died in Fincastle, August 9, 1846.

COCKE, John Hartwell, 1780-1866

Member of Board of Visitors, 1819-1852.

John Hartwell Cocke, who for a third of a century was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, was a native of the State, born in Surry County, on

the 19th of September, 1780. His literary education was obtained in the College of William and Mary, in which he was graduated with the class of 1798. Joining the American forces during the second war with England, at the time of the operations on the Chickahominy, in defense of the city of Richmond, Virginia, in 1812 and 1813, he was the General in command of the Virginia troops at Camp Carter and Camp Holly. He was not only active in military affairs, but was also prominent as a promoter of the temperance cause, and his efforts were effective and far-reaching in that connection. He held the office of Vice-President of the American Temperance Society, and was recognized as one of the distinguished leaders in the movement in the country. He was also the Vice-President of the American Colonization Society, and his labors were largely directed along lines of direct benefit to his fellow-men.

Mr. Cocke became a member of the original Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, and held a position in that body for thirty-three years, from 1819 until 1852. He took great pride in the University as one of the institutions of the State, and his influence was a factor in its development and substantial growth. He died in Fluvanna county, Virginia, July 1, 1866.

JOHNSON, Chapman, 1779-1849

Member of Board of Visitors, 1819-1845.

Chapman Johnson was born in Louisa County, Virginia, March 12, 1779. His collegiate education was received at the College of William and Mary, where he graduated in 1802. Under St. George Tucker he followed law study until admitted to the Virginia bar, and then established a practice in Staunton, Virginia, where he soon became well known for his legal ability, and for striking eloquence as an orator. His practice was after 1824 conducted in Richmond, and there became one of the most extensive in the State. Mr. Johnson enlisted for military service in the War

of 1812, as captain of a volunteer company, becoming later an aide on the staff of General James Breckinridge. In public life he held two important positions that of member of the Virginia Senate from 1815 to 1831, and as a member of the Virginia Convention of 1829.

He was one of the Board of Visitors of the University from 1819 to 1845. He died in Richmond, July 12, 1849.

TAYLOR, Robert Barrand, 1774-1834

Member of Board of Visitors, 1819-1822.

Robert Barrand Taylor was born in Norfolk, Virginia, March 24, 1774, and was graduated at the College of William and Mary, in 1793. After a period of law study he entered the bar of Virginia, and followed practice in Norfolk, winning a wide reputation as an eminent lawyer. During the last four years of his life he held the office of Judge of the General Court of Virginia.

In the public affairs of the State, Judge Taylor was for many years a prominent and active worker. He took part in the defense of Norfolk during the War of 1812 as Brigadier General of the State Militia, and as a result of his conspicuous service was offered the same rank in the United States Army, but declined to serve. He was a member of the famous Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829. He was also at an earlier date a member of the Virginia Assembly.

Judge Taylor was one of the members of the first Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, serving from 1819 to 1822. He died in Norfolk, April 13, 1834.

RIVES, William Cabell, 1793-1868

Member of Board of Visitors, 1828-1829; 1834-1849.

William Cabell Rives was born in Nelson County, Virginia, May 4, 1793. He was educated at the College of William and Mary, and at Hampden-Sidney College, afterwards

studying law and politics under the guidance of Thomas Jefferson. During the War of 1812 he served with the State Militia in the defense of Virginia.

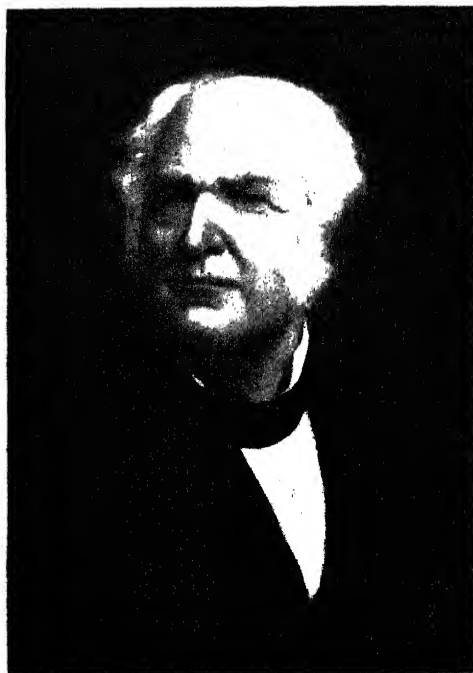
His first public appointment was as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1816, and in the following year he went to the Legislature, where he remained for two years. In 1819 he was elected by the Democrats as Representative to Congress, and served the State there for three successive terms. President Jackson appointed Mr. Rives as Minister to France in 1829. In that office he continued until 1832, his most notable act being the negotiation of the treaty whereby France paid indemnity for past injuries to American commerce. Mr. Rives was again Minister to France for four years from 1849. Upon his return to the United States, in 1832, he was elected to the National Senate, and resigned in 1834, after refusing to vote in support of the measure to censure President Jackson's withdrawal of deposits from the United States Bank. He was re-elected, however, in the following year, and continued in office until 1845, upholding his former position by voting in favor of the Benton resolution of 1837 to cancel the censure measure. In 1861 he went as one of five commissioners to the so-called Peace Congress in Washington, and after Virginia had seceded, a step which he had always opposed, he devoted his efforts to the Southern cause, becoming a member of the first and second Provisional Congresses of the Confederacy.

Mr. Rives served the University of Virginia as a member of the Board of Visitors from 1828 to 1829, and from 1834 to 1849. His mental gifts and cultured taste found expression in numerous literary productions, of which the more important are: "Life and Character of John Hampden," Richmond, 1845; "Ethics of Christianity," 1855; and "History of the Life and Times of James Madison," the author's intimate relations with Mr. Madison, and his access to various private papers, rendering an especial element of

interest to the last named work. Mr. Rives died at his country-seat, Castle Hill, near Charlottesville, April 25, 1868.

RANDOLPH, Thomas Jefferson, 1792-1875
 Member of Board of Visitors, 1829-1853; 1857-1864.

Thomas Jefferson Randolph was born in Monticello, Albemarle County, Virginia, September 12, 1792, son of Governor Thomas



Thomas Jefferson Randolph.

Mann Randolph, Governor of Virginia from 1819 to 1821, of whose life an account appears elsewhere in this volume. His mother, Martha (Jefferson) Randolph, was a daughter of Thomas Jefferson.

In early life Mr. Randolph was educated in schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of Charlottesville, Virginia. One of the first acts of his business life was to discharge a debt of \$40,000 remaining against his grandfather Jefferson's estate. Another work per-

formed in loyal regard for the memory of Jefferson was his preparation, as literary executor, of the large four-volume "Biography, Life and Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson," which was published in Boston, in 1829. An eminent financier, and possessing the qualities of resource and sound judgment, he was for many years a leading influence in the public life of Virginia. As a member of the Legislature, he effected, among other measures, the passage of a bill for the adjustment of the tax question, whereby the finances of the State were materially strengthened. His knowledge of finance was also expressed in a pamphlet entitled "Sixty Years' Reminiscences of the Currency of the United States," of which each member of the Legislature received a copy. In the Convention of 1851-1852, when the Virginia Constitution was revised, he was an active member. After the secession of the Southern States, Mr. Randolph gave his support to the Confederacy, and, after the war, he was equally zealous in the movements to restore the well-being of his native State. His last appearance in public office was as chairman of the Democratic National Convention which was convened in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1872.

For seven years he was Rector of the University of Virginia, and for thirty-one years a member of its Board of Visitors. He died in Edgehill, Virginia, October 8, 1875.

MASON, James Murray, 1798-1871

Member of Board of Visitors, 1833-1855.

James Murray Mason was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, November 3, 1798, son of John and Anna Maria (Murray) Mason.

He graduated in the Academic Department at the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, and then studied law at the College of William and Mary. Admitted to the Virginia bar, he established a practice in Winchester, from which he was called, in 1826, to take a seat in the Virginia House of Delegates. Here he was continuously in the service of the State

for six years, in the meantime acting as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1829, and in 1832 was chosen for a Presidential Elector on the ticket of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. In 1837 Mr. Mason was elected to Congress by the Democrats, and served two years, declining re-election in order to resume law practice. In the United States Senate, to which he was elected by the Virginia Legislature in 1847, Mr. Mason, though not a notably brilliant statesman, became conspicuous for his ardent devotion to the Democratic principles of State Sovereignty, and for his vehement opposition to the anti-slavery promoters. He will be remembered as the author of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, the famous measure which more than anything else added to the ranks of the anti-slavery advocates. Mr. Mason remained in the Senate until 1861, having been for ten years chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in that year he was appointed, in company with John Slidell, Confederate Commissioner to Europe. The capture of the Commissioners by a Federal warship, their detention in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and their subsequent release at the demand of the English government, constitute another historic event in Mr. Mason's career. From 1862 until the close of the war he continued to represent, in coöperation with Mr. Slidell, the cause of the Confederacy before the European courts, and then for three years he lived in Canada, returning to Virginia in 1868.

He was from 1833 to 1855 a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. Mr. Mason died near Alexandria, Virginia, April 28, 1871.

HUNTER, Robert Mercer Taliaferro, 1809-1887

Member of Board of Visitors, 1845-1852.

Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter was born in Essex County, Virginia, April 21, 1809. After academic study in the University of Virginia, he entered the Law School of Win-

chester, Virginia, and was admitted to practice in 1830.

His professional career was of short duration, for in 1833 he was chosen to the Virginia Legislature, and from that time until his death devoted his efforts to the duties of public office. He was a member of both branches of Congress, being elected to the House in 1836, 1838, and 1844, occupying the Speaker's chair in 1839, and to the Senate in 1846. Mr. Hunter continued in office



Robert M. T. Hunter.

as United States Senator for fourteen years, from 1847 to 1861, and during that period his aggressive participation in all of the serious questions confronting the country brought him conspicuously into public notice. His political views were those of a State-Sovereignty Democrat, and as such he vigorously opposed Federal interference with slave trade in the States and Territories. He advocated the extension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific and the justice of the Fugitive Slave Law; and, as chairman of the Finance

Committee, rendered an exhaustive report showing the advisability of reducing the value of the silver coins, in order to facilitate shipment to foreign countries. His policy favored a low tariff, and he was the author of the Tariff Act of 1857, by which duties were materially lowered.

At the Democratic Convention of 1860, held in Charleston, South Carolina, for the nomination of the Presidential candidate, Mr. Hunter's name was proposed and voted upon in competition with that of Stephen A. Douglas. His prominence as a statesman had now become fully established, and in the secession movements of the Southern States he was at once called into action in important functions. At one time he was thought of as the best man for the Presidency of the Confederacy, and later was elected a member of the Provisional Congress; was for a time Secretary of State; and, in opposition to the administration of Jefferson Davis, was chosen for the Senate. In 1865 he was one of the Commissioners who met President Lincoln and William H. Seward, Secretary of State, upon a vessel in Hampton Roads, in the futile attempt to negotiate peace. He continued in the Confederate Congress until the end of the war, speaking in opposition to the bill freeing negroes who should perform military duty, but finally casting his vote for that measure at the instruction of the Virginia Legislature. He became Treasurer of Virginia in 1877.

From 1845 to 1852 Mr. Hunter was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. He died at his country home in Essex County, Virginia, July 18, 1887.

STEVENSON, Andrew, 1784-1857

Member of Board of Visitors, 1845-1857.

Andrew Stevenson was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1784. At an early age he was admitted to law practice in his native State, and reached an eminent position in his profession.

He was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates when but twenty years old, and continued to be re-elected to successive sessions of that body. Here he soon displayed a brilliant statesmanship and eloquent oratory which led to his being chosen for the Speaker's chair. In 1823 he was elected to Congress, after four years becoming Speaker of the House of Representatives, and so continuing until his resignation, in 1834. From 1836 to 1841 Mr. Stevenson acted as Minister to England, and upon the termination of that service he devoted himself to the interests of the University of Virginia, where he was Rector and a member of the Board of Visitors from 1845 to 1857. He died at his country seat, Blenheim, in Albemarle County, Virginia, January 25, 1857.

MASON, John Young, 1799-1859

Member of Board of Visitors, 1852-1853.

John Young Mason was born in Greensville County, Virginia, April 18, 1799. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1816, and afterwards prepared himself for the law in Litchfield, Connecticut. Admitted to the Virginia bar in 1819, he entered upon what later proved to be a very successful practice, in Southampton County. His important public career commenced with his election to the Virginia Legislature, and from that time he was almost continually in the public service until his death. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1829, and of the National House of Representatives from 1831 to 1837, serving as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs during a portion of his Congressional period. Mr. Mason was later Judge of the United States District Court, and of the Virginia Circuit Court. He held the position of Secretary of the Navy in President Jackson's Cabinet in 1844, and the same in President Polk's in 1846, having been in the intervening year Attorney-General of the United States.

In 1849 he resumed practice in Richmond,

and was President of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850. Mr. Mason's final office was that of Minister to France, to which he was appointed in 1853, by President Franklin Pierce. He was re-appointed by President James Buchanan, and while engaged in the duties of that office he died, in Paris, October 3, 1859.

Mr. Mason was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University in 1852-1853.

WISE, Henry Alexander, 1806-1876

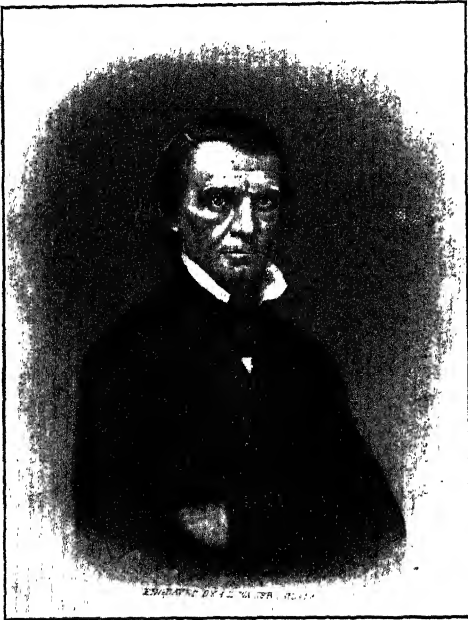
Member of Board of Visitors, 1852-1855.

Henry Alexander Wise, a Governor of Virginia, was born in Drummondstown, Accomac County, Virginia, December 3, 1806. He graduated in 1825 at Washington College, the institution in Washington, Pennsylvania, which at a later date was combined with Jefferson College under the name Washington and Jefferson College. After graduation he studied law, was admitted to the bar in Winchester, Virginia, in 1828, and settled in Nashville, Tennessee, returning to his native State and County after two years.

He was elected to Congress in 1833 by the Democratic supporters of Jackson, but during his term of service he joined the opponents of Jackson after the development of the President's policy in regard to the United States Bank. He was re-elected twice, his last term ending in 1839. In 1844 he was appointed Minister to Brazil, and from May of that year until October, 1847, he lived in Rio Janeiro.

Even while retired in private life, Governor Wise engaged actively in the public issues of the time, in the campaigns of 1848 and 1852 lending his earnest support to the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1855, after an exciting contest in which he was vigorously opposed by the "Know-Nothings," whom he finally defeated by declaring that they were really Abolitionists in disguise. It was during his Governorship that John Brown effected his historic raid of Harper's Ferry and

died in expiation of that mad project. In 1861 Governor Wise was a member of the Virginia Convention, and, as one of the Committee on Federal Relations, he rendered a report suggesting the use of compromise measures to bring about a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the North and South; but after the secession of Virginia he promptly enlisted his service for military duty, and was commissioned a Brigadier General in the



Henry A. Wise

Confederate Army. His brigade was engaged at Kanawha Valley, Gauley Bridge, Roanoke Island, North Carolina, and in other important battles.

Governor Wise resumed the practice of his profession in Richmond after the close of the war, and died in that city, September 12, 1876. He was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia from 1852 to 1855.

**STUART, Alexander Hugh Holmes, 1807-
Rector, and Member of Board of Visitors,
1876-1882.**

Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart was born in Staunton, Virginia, April 2, 1807, son of Archibald Stuart, member of the Virginia Convention which ratified the United States Constitution in 1788; President of the Virginia Senate; and Judge of the General Court of Virginia.

Alexander Stuart was at first a student in the College of William and Mary, but after one year he entered upon a course of law at the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1828. He was at once admitted to the bar in his native place, where he began practice. At the beginning of his notable political career he came out in advocacy of Henry Clay, and was a member of the Young Men's Convention convened in Washington, in 1832, in support of Clay. Four years later he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, where he served two terms, declining re-election in 1839. From 1841 to 1843 Mr. Stuart occupied a seat in Congress, and there became famous for his active participation in debate. On the Clay ticket of 1844 and on the Taylor ticket of 1848 he was a Presidential Elector, and from 1850 to 1853 he served in President Fillmore's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior. After acting as Delegate to the National Convention of 1856, which nominated Fillmore for President, he again entered the political life of Virginia as a member of the State Senate, continuing in that body from 1857 to 1861, and then participating in the Virginia Convention of 1861. Mr. Stuart had always been allied with the Old-Line Whigs, and as such he steadily opposed the secession of Virginia, and, after the Appomattox surrender, he was one of the foremost men in the South in the work of reconstruction and of the adjustment of peaceful relations between the North and the South. He was the first to propose, and with the aid of Grant, was most active in promoting, those measures which resulted in removing Virginia from military rule.

To the University of Virginia he gave devoted service for many years, being Rector from 1876 to 1882, and from 1884 to 1886, and a member of the Board of Visitors from 1876 to 1882.

BROOKS, Lewis, 1793-1877

Benefactor.

Lewis Brooks was born in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1793, and was educated in the common schools in the vicinity of his home. At an early age he commenced a business career which was fruitful of large returns, his operations in the manufacture of woolen cloth and, at a later period, in mercantile pursuits, proving highly successful. He first became a resident of Rochester, New York, in 1822, and upon his retirement from active business in 1837 he retained that city as his home.

Mr. Brooks was, during a large part of his life, a most generous contributor to charitable and educational needs, his benefactions frequently being made anonymously. In 1875 the University of Virginia received from him the gift of sixty-eight thousand dollars to be used in erecting a building for a Museum of Natural History and Geology and in providing the necessary equipment. The Museum was completed in the following year, after the further sum of six thousand dollars had been given by Mr. Brooks's brothers, the Rev. Samuel and Garcy Brooks, and others. Among other notable benefactions of Mr. Brooks were the gifts of ten thousand dollars to the Rochester City Hospital; ten thousand dollars to St. Mary's Hospital of Rochester; and five thousand dollars each to the Industrial School and the Female Charitable Society of Rochester. Mr. Brooks died at his home in Rochester, New York, August 9, 1877.

RANDALL, John Witt, 1813-1892

Benefactor.

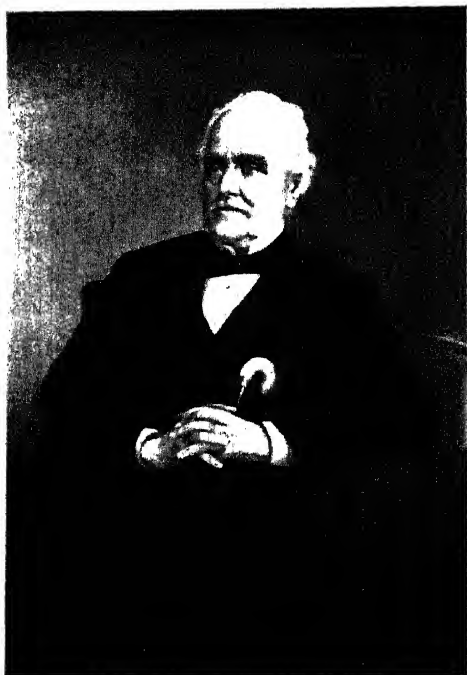
John Witt Randall, M. D., was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 6, 1813, son

of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Wells) Randall. His mother was a granddaughter of Samuel Adams, the patriot of the American Revolution.

After attending the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard, graduating as Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1834. He received the Master's degree in course, and that of Doctor of Medicine upon graduation from the Harvard Medical School in 1839. Dr. Randall's tastes early developed in a scientific direction, entomology being a branch to which he especially devoted himself. For three-quarters of a century he was a prominent figure in American scientific circles, his acquisitions as a naturalist being widely famous. Soon after graduation he received an appointment as Professor of Zoölogy in the Department of Invertebrate Animals in the South Sea (Wilkes's) Exploring Expedition, a government enterprise, but wearisome delays and personal jealousies so hindered the setting out of the expedition that Dr. Randall saw fit to resign his office. He afterward passed his life quietly in retirement, devoting a considerable part of his time to the collection of engravings, acquiring one of the most valuable collections in America. This he donated to Harvard. He began six volumes of his writings, of which but one had been completed and published at the time of his death. He was a frequent contributor to scientific magazines, and published a large number of scientific monographs. Upon the death of his wife, Belinda A. Randall, in 1898, the University of Virginia received from his estate the sum of twenty thousand dollars with which the Randall Dormitory was erected in 1899. Harvard was also one of the beneficiaries of Dr. Randall's estate, receiving thirty thousand dollars to establish the John Witt Randall fund, of which the income is to be used for the care and preservation of the engravings donated during his lifetime, and for the general purposes of the Department of Fine Arts. Dr. Randall died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 25, 1892.

CORCORAN, William Wilson, 1798-1888**Benefactor.**

William Wilson Corcoran was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798, son of Thomas and Hannah (Lemmon) Corcoran. His father was a native of Limerick, Ireland, who came to America in 1783 and settled in Georgetown, where he was Magistrate and Postmaster, and held other positions and was a Trustee of the Georgetown College.



William W. Corcoran

Mr. Corcoran was educated in private schools and at Georgetown College, his attention being particularly directed to mathematical and classical studies. At the age of seventeen he commenced his commercial career in association with his two older brothers, who were engaged in an extensive dry goods and wholesale auction and commission business. In a time of great financial distress, 1823, this firm was compelled to fail,

and to make a compromise with a part of the creditors on a basis of fifty cents on the dollar. It is a notable fact that Mr. Corcoran, at a later date, discharged the debts of this concern at the full figure. From 1822 to 1836 his attention was occupied with the management of large real estate interests in the District of Columbia held by the United States Bank and the Bank of Columbia, and in 1837 he opened a general banking and brokerage business in Washington. After three years, George W. Riggs was admitted to partnership, and the firm of Corcoran & Riggs rapidly acquired a business of enormous proportions, accepting during times of war, a large proportion of the government loans. At one period in the Mexican War when the concern had negotiated government loans to the extent of twelve million dollars, a falling market reduced the value below the original rate at which the loan had been taken. This would have dismayed a less courageous financier (indeed, Mr. Riggs had already withdrawn from partnership); but Mr. Corcoran at once sailed for London, and there enlisted the support of the most influential of the English banking houses. This transaction augmented the success of the already wealthy house, and in 1854, when he retired, Mr. Corcoran's property was estimated in millions.

Of his memorable benefactions to the public welfare, the most notable is certainly the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, erected and endowed at a large expense. He was also the founder of Oak Hill Cemetery, of Georgetown, and the Louise Home for Needy Gentlewomen; while his gifts to various colleges and universities, churches and theological seminaries, and to various charitable institutions abundantly testify to his spirit of genuine philanthropy. He is said to have spent in this way over five million dollars. To the University of Virginia he gave, between the years 1870 and 1876, sums of money amounting to six thousand dollars, of which one thousand was devoted to the needs of the Chemical Department, and five thous-

and dollars to the uses of the University Library.

Mr. Corcoran was married in 1835 to Louise Amory Morris, daughter of Commodore Charles Morris. He died in Washington, February 24, 1888.

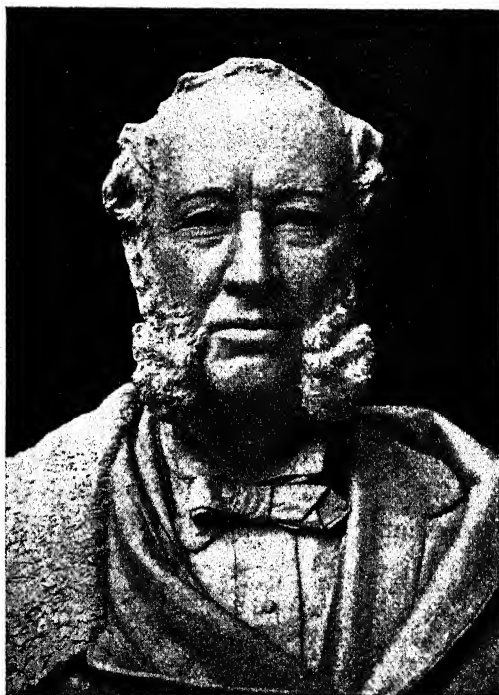
VANDERBILT, William Henry, 1821-1885

Benefactor.

William Henry Vanderbilt was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 8, 1821, son of Cornelius Vanderbilt. He was educated at the Columbia Grammar School, which he left at the age of seventeen to enter the ship-chandlery business, and in the following year, 1839, he began financial training under the well-known banker, Daniel Drew. Forced by failing health to retire to a small farm at New Dorp, Staten Island, in 1842, he improved and enlarged it chiefly through his own exertions. Subsequently appointed receiver of the Staten Island Railroad, he managed the affairs of that enterprise in such an able manner as to gain the good opinion of his father, who up to this time is said to have had little or no confidence in his son's ability as a financier. The genius thus developed was exceedingly advantageous to the elder Vanderbilt, who placed his son in charge of his accumulating railroad interests. Taking the Vice-Presidency of the Harlem and Hudson River corporations, and shortly afterward that of the New York Central Railroad, he managed those enterprises with the same prudence and sagacity which had brought to a prosperous condition the affairs of the insolvent Staten Island Company. Personally attending to the finances of the various lines under his control, he not only exercised a watchful care over their general interests, but by a well conceived plan of conciliation and compromise succeeded in avoiding the threatened disasters of a rate war and a labor strike. In 1883 he resigned the Presidencies of the New York Central & Hudson River, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michi-

gan Central companies, and visited Europe for rest and recreation.

In 1881, after the University of Virginia had received from Leander J. McCormick, of Chicago, the large refracting telescope, manufactured by Alvan Clark & Sons, and estimated to be worth fifty thousand dollars, there arose the immediate need of an Astronomical Observatory; and to the institution of this branch of the University Mr. Vanderbilt was a liberal contributor. He gave



Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

twenty-five thousand dollars of the seventy-five thousand which was needed, the remainder being contributed by the Alumni. Thus the Observatory Building was erected on Mt. Jefferson, with suitable workrooms and a residence for the Professor, and the Directorship of the Observatory was permanently endowed.

Mr. Vanderbilt also increased the endowment of Vanderbilt University, which had been founded by his father, Cornelius Van-

derbilt, with an additional fund of two hundred thousand dollars; gave one hundred thousand dollars for a Theological School to be connected with the same institution, and ten thousand dollars for its library; donated the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons for the purpose of erecting new buildings; distributed one hundred thousand dollars among the employees of the New York Central Railroad after their refusal to strike in 1877; gave fifty thousand dollars to the Church of St. Bartholomew of New York City, and paid one hundred and three thousand dollars for the removal of the Obelisk from Egypt to New York, and its erection in Central Park. His generous treatment of General Grant at the time of the latter's financial difficulty, was commended and admired throughout the nation. His will ordered the distribution of one million dollars for benevolent purposes, and included gifts to the Vanderbilt University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Young Men's Christian Association, the missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and St. Luke's Hospital. He also made provision for the building and maintenance of a Moravian Church, and a family mausoleum at New Dorp.

William H. Vanderbilt died in New York City, December 8, 1885.

McCORMICK, Leander J., 1819-

Benefactor.

Leander J. McCormick was born February 8, 1819, in Walnut Grove, Rockbridge County, Virginia. His parents were Robert and Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick, and his ancestors rendered military service during the Revolutionary war and the second war with Great Britain in 1812.

Mr. McCormick acquired a practical education in the local schools. His father was a man of unusual inventive genius and love for mechanics, gifts which the son inherited in marked degree, and the two were associated

in manufacturing enterprises from a time when young McCormick was little more than a lad. In 1846 Leander held a one-third interest in seventy-five reaping machines made by the father. In 1847 Leander located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged with his brother, Cyrus H. McCormick, in building one hundred reaping machines. In the following year Leander removed to Chicago, Illinois, which was thenceforth the scene of his useful and busy effort, in association with his brothers, William S. and Cyrus H. Mc-



Leander J. McCormick.

Cormick, and their business relationship was maintained until 1879, when the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company was formed, and Leander retired from active participation in its affairs. During all these years, Leander J. McCormick was the principal manager of the manufacturing department, and he watched every operation with the utmost care. In 1858 his first invention was patented—the better placing of the rake on the reaper, and the introduction of a driver's seat—improve-

ments which the United States Commissioner of Patents pronounced "the crowning glory of the machine." He made various other innovations in subsequent years. The McCormick factories were burned down during the great Chicago fire of 1871, and the firm was so seriously crippled that it seemed impossible to replace them. However, the works were finally re-established, and fortune crowned the efforts of the brothers.

Mr. McCormick is held in grateful recollection by the friends of the University of Virginia for his superb gift of a telescope and the Observatory which bears his name. The instrument he had contracted for before the fire which swept away so much of his fortune. The telescope was then the largest refractor in the world, and was made by the celebrated Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts.

Mr. McCormick was married, in 1845, to Miss Henrietta Maria, daughter of John Hamilton, of Rockbridge County, Virginia.

FAYERWEATHER, Daniel B., 1822-1890

Benefactor.

Daniel B. Fayerweather was born March 12, 1822, and died in New York City, November 15, 1890. He was a son of Lucius Fayerweather, who was a descendant in the fourth generation from John Fayerweather, of North Stratford, Connecticut, who lost his life in the campaign against Fort Ticonderoga, in 1775. Samuel, a son of John Fayerweather, served throughout the Revolutionary War.

Daniel B. Fayerweather was educated in the Newtown (Connecticut) Academy. He learned the trade of shoemaking, and this led him into a career of conspicuous usefulness. For a time he was associated with Captain Luzon W. Clark, of Trumbull, Connecticut, in shoe manufacturing, and the firm built up a profitable business in the South. While in New York City purchasing material, Mr. Fayerweather made the acquaintance of Hoyt

Brothers, leather manufacturers, with whom he became connected, first as an employee and then as a partner. In 1884 he became a member of the firm of Fayerweather & Ladew, which became one of the largest leather manufacturers in the United States, operating tanneries in Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and holding an enormous trade. Mr. Fayerweather was a shrewd financier, and made profitable investments in a score of railways. He was munificent in the use of his great wealth. By his



Daniel B. Fayerweather.

will he left \$3,725,000 to thirty-five colleges, and \$560,000 to eleven hospitals, besides providing that, after the payment of these and other specified bequests, the residue of his estate should be distributed among educational and charitable institutions. The University of Virginia commemorates him in the beautiful Fayerweather Gymnasium, built and equipped out of the means which came from the honored philanthropist.

Mr. Fayerweather married Lucy, a daugh-

ter of William B. Joyce, of Trumbull, Connecticut. She died July 16, 1892, in Rutland, Vermont.

ROUSS, Charles B., 1836-1902

Benefactor.

Charles B. Rouss, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, February 11, 1836, son of Peter Hoke and Belinda (Baltzell) Rouss. He was of Austrian ancestry, a descendant of George



Charles Broadway Rouss.

Rouss, who was of the Common Council of Kronstadt, in 1500, and from whom came descendants who were prominent in the public affairs of the Empire. Peter Hoke Rouss, father of Charles B. Rouss, was a farmer, who in 1841 removed from Maryland to Berkeley County, Virginia, where he purchased in the Shenandoah Valley, twelve miles from Winchester, an estate to which he gave the name of Runnymede.

When ten years of age, Charles B. Rouss entered the Winchester Academy, which he left at the age of fifteen to take employment as clerk in a store in the village. In three years he had saved the sum of \$500, and with this capital he began in business on his own account, which he conducted with such success that in another three years he was proprietor of the largest store in the place. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in the Twelfth Virginia Regiment, and performed the full duty of a soldier until the surrender at Appomattox. He then engaged in a mercantile business in New York City, but failed by reason of the operations of the then general credit system. He set to work to retrieve his broken fortunes, and opened another establishment, adopting a strict cash system. He also began the publication of the "Auction Trade Journal," which soon made his name familiar in mercantile circles throughout the country. He prospered from the outset, and erected a million dollar store building which was thenceforward the seat of his operations until his death.

Mr. Rouss was a fine specimen of the true Southerner who, facing defeat and disaster with indomitable courage, not only re-established himself, but also gave himself to the rehabilitation of the section with which his early fortunes had been cast, and which he ever held in loyal affection. He passed his vacations at Winchester, Virginia, and was each year an honored participant in the Agricultural Fair, on "Rouss Day," so named in his honor for his generous benefactions to that and other local institutions. Among his gifts was one of \$30,000 for the establishment of the city water works, and \$10,000 for the improvement and adornment of the grounds of the Mount Hebron Cemetery Association. Two of his larger benefactions were of vast importance—the magnificent Rouss Physical Laboratory which he provided for the University of Virginia, and the splendid Confederate Memorial Hall at Richmond, Virginia, with its priceless collection of records and

relics illustrating the Civil War period. In affectionate memory of his comrades of "The Lost Cause," he erected at Mount Hope Cemetery, near New York City, a monument to the dead of the Confederate Veteran Camp of that city. To New York City he presented a masterly replica of Bartholdi's statues of

Washington and Lafayette, the originals of which are in a park in Paris, France.

Mr. Rouss married, in 1859, Miss Maggie Keenan, daughter of James Keenan, of Winchester, Virginia, and of this marriage were born two sons and a daughter. Mr. Rouss died in New York City, March 3, 1902.

Officers and Alumni.

OFFICERS AND ALUMNI.

EMMET, John Patton, 1796-1842**Professor of Natural History, afterwards Chemistry and Materia Medica, 1825-1842.**

John Patton Emmet, M. D., was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 8, 1796, son of Thomas Addis Emmet, the distinguished Irish patriot who was an active leader in the famous rebellion of 1798, and who after an imprisonment in Fort George, Scotland, was released by the English authorities on July 4th, 1802. He remained in France until the autumn of 1804, when he came to the United States with his family, settling in New York City, where he soon attained eminence as a lawyer, and was elected Attorney General of the State in 1812.

His son, John Patton Emmet, was seven years old at his coming to the country, and was educated at a private school in Flatbush, Long Island. He became a student at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1814. Shortly after, he was detailed as Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics, which position he held until his resignation early in 1817, in consequence of ill health. He passed one year in Naples, and upon his return to New York in 1819, with improved health, he began the study of Medicine under one of the most accomplished medical practitioners and teachers of Chemistry of his day, —Dr. William J. Macneven, an Irishman by birth, who had come to the United States in company with his friend and compatriot in the Irish difficulties, the elder Emmet, father of John Patton Emmet.

In 1822 John Patton Emmet received his medical degree from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, then under the Presidency of the eminent Dr. Samuel Bard. He practiced his profession in Charleston, South Carolina, from 1822 to 1825, and while so engaged gained a well merited celebrity as a popular lecturer on Chemistry, phrasing his utterances in plain intelligible language, and introducing numerous novel illustrations. These lectures attracted the attention of the founders of the University of Virginia, and

when the first Professors of that institution were appointed, in 1825, Dr. Emmet was called to the chair of Chemistry, and his warrant, written and signed by Thomas Jefferson, "Father of the University," and its first Rector, is yet preserved. Dr. Emmet served in his Professorship until 1842, and for a number of years during this period he delivered a regular course of lectures upon *Materia Medica* as well as on Chemistry. He was a man



John P. Emmet.
From a Painting by Ford.

of broad scope of talent and greatly admired as a lecturer because of the simplicity and lucidity of his style; a skilled draughtsman; a sculptor of no mean ability; and a musician as well as composer. He was skilful in the composition of English verse and was a careful writer, chiefly upon chemical and kindred topics, and the more notable of his papers are contained in "Silliman's Journal." These include "Iodide of Potassium as a Test for Ar-

senic," 1830; "Solidification of Gypsum," 1833; and "Formic Acid," 1837. To these are to be added others touching upon a line of investigation in which he was among the earliest and ablest—"A Description of a New Mode of Producing Electro-Magnetic Currents," 1833, and "An Inquiry Into the Probable Cause of Electro-Magnetic Currents," 1835. His last investigations, which occupied several years, were devoted to an exhaustive series of experiments and to the composition of a treatise in which he refused his assent to the Newtonian theory of refraction, and this work has never been published. Dr. Emmet attained a profound knowledge of Latin and Greek; he spoke fluently French and Italian, and had some knowledge of German. He was by nature a skilful mechanic, and possessed an unusual inventive turn of mind.

Dr. Emmet was married, in 1827, to Miss Mary Byrd Tucker, a native of Bermuda. He died in New York City, August 12, 1842, while on leave of absence from the University of Virginia, granted in the hope of restoring his health, which had never been vigorous. The family name is preserved in that of a son, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York City, who has three sons, the eldest of whom, Dr. John Duncan Emmet, received the greater portion of his academical education at the University of Virginia, as well as his degree in medicine.

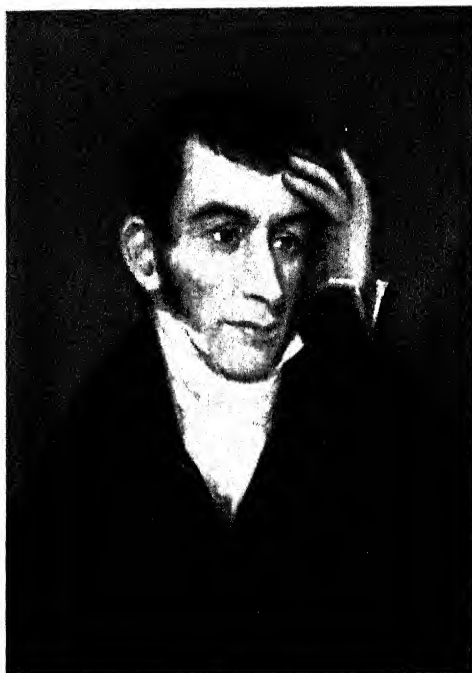
BONNYCASTLE, Charles, 1792-1840

Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, 1825-1840.

Charles Bonnycastle was born in Woolwich, England, in 1792, son of John Bonnycastle. The father was a professor in the Royal Military Academy, and was a noted mathematician. Charles Bonnycastle was educated in the institution named, and in his early manhood was associated with his father as an instructor there. He was an eminent scholar in Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, and aided his father in the preparation of certain

mathematical text-books, and also wrote articles for various encyclopedias and periodicals.

In 1825 Charles Bonnycastle was recommended to Francis Walker Gilmer as a suitable person for the chair of Natural Philosophy at the University of Virginia, and that year he came from England, with Professors Key and Duglison, to enter upon the duties of that position. In 1827, upon the retirement of Professor Key from the Professorship of Mathematics, Professor Bonnycastle was



Charles Bonnycastle.

transferred to that chair, and he continued to occupy it until his death, October 31, 1840. He inherited the paternal talent for mathematics, and this, with the training which he received under his father, afforded him an equipment which had a decided influence upon the methods of instruction in the institution to which he came. He introduced the use of the ratio method of the trigonometrical functions, first used in the English Universities in 1830. This was one of the many facts showing how thoroughly the University of Virginia

kept abreast of the times, far in advance of other American colleges, and almost equal with the educational institutions of Europe, and it found recognition in a later utterance of Professor Venable, while acting as Chairman of the Faculty, when he pronounced the examinations set by Professor Bonnycastle as "for years ahead of any mathematical instruction given to any college in the United States."

Among his various articles and papers on scientific topics, Professor Bonnycastle published: "Inductive Geometry," Philadelphia, 1832; "Algebra," New York, and "Mensuration," Philadelphia.

DUNGLISON, Robley, 1798-1869

Professor of Medicine, 1825-1833.

The name of Robley Dunglison, M. D., LL. D., is familiar to every student of medicine, as a teacher and author of surpassing ability. In addition to his vast professional acquirements, he was a man of scholarly feelings and general culture, and left an enduring influence.

He was born in Keswick, Cumberland, England, January 4, 1798. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in London in 1819, and again, after further study, at the University of Erlangen, Germany, in 1823. He settled in London in the practice of his profession, engaging in medical writing as editor of the "London Medical Repository" and of the "Medical Intelligencer," but after two years he was summoned to America by Thomas Jefferson to take the Professorship of Medicine in the University of Virginia, in which he also became the first Secretary of the Faculty, and its second Chairman. He remained until 1833, when he removed to the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, the incumbent of the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, which, in turn, he resigned in 1836 to become Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Here he continued until his death, more than thirty years later, during a great

part of the time being Dean of the Faculty. Under his management the institution made notable progress, and probably then received the impetus which resulted in its later success. He was an eminent scholar in several branches of learning; a benevolent, public-spirited character; and an active supporter of charitable institutions. Much of his time was spent in the service of the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind, of which he was Vice-President, and he will long be remembered for his efforts in pro-



Robley Dunglison.

moting the printing of books in embossed letters for the use of the blind. He was President of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia, and Vice-President of the American Philosophical Society. In 1825 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine as a mark of honor from Yale, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Laws elsewhere.

Besides translating and editing a large number of works in foreign languages, he published many original works which have been widely popular. His bibliography includes:

"Commentaries on Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels in Children," London, 1824; "Introduction to the Study of Grecian and Roman Geography," in association with George Long, Charlottesville, 1829; "Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature," Boston, 1833, fifteenth edition, 1858; "Elements of Hygiene," Philadelphia, 1835; second edition entitled "Human Health," 1844; "General Therapeutics," 1836; sixth edition, 1857; "The Medical Student, or Aids to the Study of Medicine," Philadelphia, 1837; "New Remedies," 1839; "The Practice of Medicine," 1842.

His most monumental work, however, was his "Human Physiology," of which is extant copies of the third edition, Philadelphia, 1838, and which first appeared in 1832. This work held a most important position in the history of American medical science. It was first published before the author had left the University of Virginia, being designed as a textbook for his students. It was dedicated to ex-President Madison, who was Rector of the institution during a portion of Professor Dunglison's service. It elicited fervent approbation from foreign as well as American professional and scientific journals.

Dr. Dunglison died in Philadelphia, April 1, 1869.

LOMAX, John Tayloe, 1781-1862

Professor of Law, 1826-1830.

John Tayloe Lomax, LL. D., while connected with the Faculty of the University of Virginia for but a short time, displayed high abilities as a Professor of Law. As a jurist and author he contributed substantially to the development of jurisprudence in Virginia, and his influence extended throughout the United States.

He was born in Port Tobago, Caroline county, Virginia, January 19, 1781. He completed his literary education at St. John's College, in Annapolis, Maryland, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the early age of sixteen. He studied

for his profession in the same institution, and after his admission to the bar entered upon practice in Port Royal, Virginia. He removed in 1805 to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he remained for four years, then removing to Menokin, in Richmond county. After a period of nine years he again located in Fredericksburg, where he was busily engaged in practice until 1826, when he was called to the Chair of Law in the University of Virginia, the first appointment to that Professorship.

In 1830 he was appointed by unanimous vote of the Legislature of Virginia to a position on the bench of the Circuit Court, and at once resigned his Professorship in the University to enter upon his judicial duties. He was re-elected by vote of the people of the circuit in 1851, notwithstanding the fact that, under a provision of the Constitution adopted that year, he was disqualified by reason of age, having exceeded the prescribed age limit of seventy years. His service upon the bench had been so conspicuously useful, however, and his powers showing no impairment, his retention was so generally demanded that the constitutional inhibition was removed at the concerted request of the practitioners at the bar. He completed his full term of six years, acquitting himself with great ability, and then, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, retired to private life. He died in Fredericksburg, October 10, 1862.

Judge Lomax was a well known writer upon legal subjects, and his works were regarded with great favor, being frequently quoted as authority in court proceedings. His most important work, and one to the preparation of which his leisure hours were devoted for several years, was his "Digest of the Laws Respecting Real Property," generally adopted and in use throughout the United States. This work appeared in three volumes, published in Philadelphia in 1839, and a second edition, revised and enlarged, was brought out in Richmond, in 1856. Judge Lomax also published a "Treatise on the Law of Executors and Ad-

ministrators," generally in use in the United States, two volumes, in 1841, and a second edition was published at Richmond, in 1856.

PATTERSON, Robert Maskell, 1787-1854
Professor of Natural Philosophy, 1828-1835.

Robert Maskell Patterson, M. D., through his varied scientific attainments and industrious research, left an enduring impression not only upon the educational institutions with which he was connected, but upon the thought of the country.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1787, son of Robert Patterson, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania for a period of thirty-one years ending in 1813, and Vice-Provost of the same institution from 1810 to 1813. The lives of the two, father and son, were strangely similar. Like his son, the elder Patterson became Director of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and, also like him, he was among the most active in the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. He died in 1824.

Robert Maskell Patterson graduated from the Academic Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the Master's degree in course, in 1804, at the age of seventeen, and he completed his studies in the Medical Department of the same institution in 1808. He was, however, more inclined to the Natural Sciences than to Medicine, and he devoted two years to a study of the former named branches in Paris, France, thence going to London, England, where he took instruction in Chemistry under the renowned Sir Humphrey Davy. Returning home, in 1814 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, in which his father was a Professor at the time. He was also made Vice-Provost, and he continued to occupy the two positions until 1828, and he was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1836 until his death.

In 1828 Professor Patterson resigned his chair in the University of Pennsylvania to accept the proffered position of Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia, in succession to Professor Charles Bonnycastle, the first incumbent. He rendered conspicuously useful service for a period of seven years, when (in 1835) he resigned, greatly to the regret of his Faculty colleagues and the students, to accept the appointment of Director of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, a position which he occupied until 1853.

Professor Patterson was admitted to membership in the American Philosophical Society in 1809, when only twenty-two years old, and his was the distinction of being the youngest man to be so honored. His activity in that body was continued for many years, and he was among the most industrious of its members, his writings and addresses constituting valuable additions to the lore of the Society. He was chosen to deliver the oration at the Centennial Celebration of 1843, and he became President of the Society in 1845. He was also among the founders of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, and of the Musical Fund Society of that city, and he acted as President of the latter from 1838 to 1853. His published works, in addition to articles and papers contributed to the "Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society," and other periodicals, were: "Early History of the American Philosophical Society," Philadelphia, 1843, and an "Address Before the Franklin Institute," 1843.

Dr. Patterson died in Philadelphia, September 5, 1854.

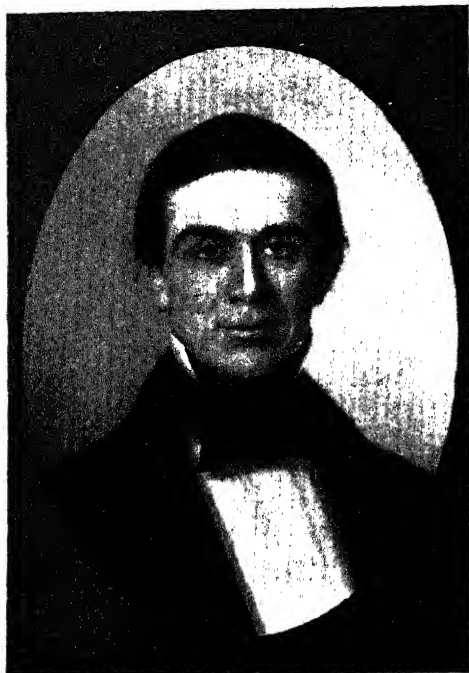
HARRISON, Gessner, 1807-1862

Professor of Ancient Languages, 1828-1859.

Professor Gessner Harrison is reverently remembered for his having exerted a most potent influence upon the University of Virginia, and, through its students and the litterateurs of the South, upon the life and thought

of that entire section. A man of surpassing literary ability and purest tastes, his work stands for all time, and only for good.

He was born in Harrisonburg, Virginia, June 26, 1807, and was one of the very first students to enter the newly founded University of Virginia. He came to prepare himself for a medical career, and he was one of the first students regularly graduated from the school, with two others receiving his medical degree in 1828. At the same time he was one



Gessner Harrison.

of three graduates in Greek, having pursued his language studies under Professor George Long. Before young Harrison had time to make a beginning in the practice of the profession for which he had prepared himself, Professor Long was recalled to England, and was asked to name his successor in the Chair of Ancient Languages. Harrison, then barely twenty-one, had attracted his admiration for his enthusiasm as a student under his instruction, and was unhesitatingly and cordially recommended by him, in preference to sug-

gesting another Professor from abroad. So it came about that, in the very year of his graduation, the young man found his life turned into a channel foreign to that he had chosen for himself. His appointment was for one year, but during that time he gave such abundant evidence of his native talent and unusual attainments in scholarship, that in the following year his installation was made permanent, and his service was destined to cover the long period of thirty-one years, only ending then at his own volition. He is remembered as an earnest, most industrious and well beloved man. He was probably the first in the United States to employ the methods of comparative grammar in teaching Latin and Greek. He was insistent upon an ample knowledge of history and geography in studying the classics, and, for want of text-books, himself prepared a pamphlet to meet the needs of his students. His labors were of such worth, and his methods were marked with such originality, that Mr. Trent has spoken of him as "this extraordinary man."

For seven years Professor Harrison also occupied the position of Chairman of the Faculty, finally declining re-election. In this place he also acquitted himself with marked ability, and, as will be discerned in the narrative pages of this work, he was one of the most conspicuously useful figures in the early history of the University. In 1859, overburdened by the pressure of work, which would have been sufficient to tax the powers of two ordinary men, and realizing the impossibility of making proper provision for his family out of his meagre salary, he resigned and removed to Albemarle county, where he opened a classical school for boys. This was subsequently removed to Nelson county, and was an institution of greatest influence throughout the South. He lived, however, but a short time after leaving the University. From nursing a son who had sickened with camp fever, in the early days of the Civil War, he contracted the same ailment in a modified form, and his long overtaxed physical powers succumbed,

his death occurring April 7, 1862. To again quote Mr. Trent: "A more fitting end to his career could not have been wished; he lived for others; he died for another."

Professor Harrison was author of two works of approved merit: "Exposition of Some of the Laws of Latin Grammar," New York, 1852; and "Greek Prepositions," Philadelphia, 1848. He also wrote for Duyckinck's "Cyclopedia of American Literature," a historical sketch of the University of Virginia.

DAVIS, John A. G., 1802-1840

Professor of Law, 1830-1840.

John A. G. Davis was born in Middlesex county, Virginia, in March, 1802. He studied at William and Mary College in 1819-1820, and after two years of law study commenced practice in Middlesex county in 1822. At the opening session of the University of Virginia he removed to Charlottesville, and was a student at the University during one year.

For five years he followed his profession before the Virginia bar, and in 1830, upon the resignation of Professor Lomax, he was chosen Professor of Law at the University. Professor Davis was an eminent man in his profession; a distinguished writer on legal subjects, and a notably capable teacher; and his sudden death was a serious loss to the University. On the night of November 12, 1840, while attempting, by virtue of the authority vested in him as Chairman of the Faculty, to disperse a disorderly assemblage of rebellious students, he was shot by a student from Georgia, and died from the wound three days later. The murderer escaped justice by forfeiting bail.

Professor Davis was the author of a large amount of legal writing, his more important publications being: "Estates Tail, Executory Devises, and Contingent Remainders, under the Virginia Statutes Modifying the Common Law;" "Treatise on Criminal Law, and Guide to Justices of the Peace," 1838; and "Against the Constitutional Right of Congress to Pass

Laws Expressly and Especially for the Protection of Domestic Manufacturers."

CABELL, James Lawrence, 1813-1889

Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, 1837-1889.

James Lawrence Cabell, M. D., was born in Nelson county, Virginia, August 26, 1813, son of Dr. George Cabell, Jr., and great-grandson of Dr. William Cabell, a surgeon in the Eng-



James L. Cabell.

lish navy, who emigrated to Virginia from Warminster, England, about 1720, and from whom has descended the now very extensive Cabell family residing in Virginia, Kentucky and other Southern and Western States.

He was educated at private schools in Richmond, and at the University of Virginia, graduating from the last named institution in 1833, with the degree of Master of Arts, then remaining for a year to study for his profession. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, Balti-

more, from which he was graduated in 1834. He pursued special professional studies in the same city, in Philadelphia, and in Paris, France, until the winter session of 1837, when he was called home to take the chair of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Virginia, succeeding Dr. Augustus L. Warner.

For more than fifty years Dr. Cabell continued in distinguished service to the University, and from 1849 held the position of Professor of Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery. In 1846 he was at the head of the University as Chairman of the Faculty. His labors in behalf of this educational center were far-reaching and beneficial. He closely studied the needs of the institution and so directed its course as to meet these, and the individual efforts of few men have been more effective in advancing its interests. He was in the service of the Confederate Government during the Civil War, having charge of the military hospitals. He also performed public service as Chairman of the National Sanitary Conference in Washington City during the yellow fever epidemic in Memphis, Tennessee, and again as President of the National Board of Health, an office which he held for several years in his later life. He was an original member of the American Medical Association, and in 1876 was President of the Medical Society of Virginia. He contributed frequently articles to professional and scientific journals, and in 1858 published a volume, "The Testimony of Modern Science to the Unity of Mankind." In 1873, Hampden-Sydney College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Cabell resigned his Professorship in the University of Virginia in 1889, and died on August 13, same year.

ROGERS, William Barton, 1804-1882

Professor of Natural Philosophy, 1835-1853.

William Barton Rogers, LL.D., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1804, son of Patrick Kerr Rogers, M. D., Pro-

fessor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics at the College of William and Mary. The family was one of distinguished scientists, the subject of this writing being one of four brothers who became noted in Chemistry and Geology.

Dr. Rogers was educated by his father in the College of William and Mary, and as early as 1827 he began to lecture on Science before the Maryland Institute. In 1828 he



William B. Rogers.

succeeded his father in the Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics at the College of William and Mary. It was during the seven years of service in this position that Dr. Rogers carried on the first of his notable scientific investigations: experiments on dew and on the voltaic battery, and the preparation of a series of papers on the nature and fertilizing value of the green sand and calcareous marl of eastern Virginia.

In 1835 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Virginia, to succeed Dr. Patterson. Dr. Rogers continued

at the University for eighteen years, not alone rendering invaluable service to the institution, but materially contributing, by his great achievements in scientific research, to the cause of science in general. He was chosen for the work of organizing the Geological Survey of Virginia in 1835, and until 1842, in coöperation with his brother, Henry D. Rogers, who held the office of State Geologist, he was continuously engaged in the work of the survey. The results of the work of these eminent men are much too extensive to admit of treatment here. They included many valuable discoveries of a chemical and geological nature, which were faithfully recorded in the six "Reports of the Geological Survey of the State of Virginia," published annually from 1836 to 1842. These reports have since been brought out in a new edition of one volume, known as "Papers on the Geology of Virginia," New York, 1884.

Dr. Rogers resigned from the University chair in 1853, and removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he became identified with scientific movements of greatest importance, accomplishing perhaps the crowning work of his career in founding the famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of whose buildings now bears his name. His first work in Boston was in alliance with the Boston Society of Natural History and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, his writings of that period appearing in the publications of those Societies. Before 1860 he began to present to the people of Boston his plans for an institution where essentially technical education might be offered in combination with training in branches of general learning, but it was not until 1865 that the Institute was formally organized, and Dr. Rogers was chosen the first President. He was forced by failing health to retire from that office in 1878, and again, having resumed, in 1881. In the latter year he was honored with the position of Emeritus Professor of Physics and Geology, and so continued until his death, May 30, 1882. Dr. Rogers's lectures before the

Lowell Institute, in 1862, were on the subject of "The Application of Science to the Arts." It is an interesting fact that he called to order the original meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which organization he was President in 1875, receiving the first election as Honorary Fellow. He was Chairman of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists in 1847; was one of the founders and the first President of the American Social Science Association; and a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences, and its President from 1878 to 1882. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1866. Dr. Rogers's literary work appeared chiefly in scientific journals as previously noted. He also published two volumes: "Strength of Materials," Charlottesville, 1838; and "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," Boston, 1852.

TUCKER, Henry St. George, 1780-1848

Professor of Law, 1841-1845.

Henry St. George Tucker, LL. D., was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, December 29, 1780, son of St. George Tucker, LL. D., an officer of the Revolution, an eminent lawyer, Judge of the United States District Court of Virginia, and author of dramatic, poetical, and legal works.

Henry St. George Tucker was, like his father, graduated from the College of William and Mary, and at the age of twenty-two settled in Winchester, Virginia, in the practice of law. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he enlisted as a volunteer officer, serving until 1815, when he was elected to Congress as a member of the House of Representatives. After four years in that position, he returned to Virginia, where from 1819 to 1823 he was a member of the State Senate. While Chancellor of the State, in which office he continued from 1823 to 1831, he established in Winchester a private law school, which became a highly successful institution. He became President Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals

in 1831, an office in which he remained until 1841. He was then elected Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, succeeding to the place made vacant by the violent death of Professor John A. G. Davis. During the four years of his service at the University, Judge Tucker was instrumental in bringing about two especially important reforms: the removal of the custom of requiring student uniforms, and the institution of the "examination-pledge," or "honor-system," whereby examinations are conducted under the supervision of students instead of members of the Faculty, each student being required to write and sign, upon his examination paper, a pledge that he has neither given nor received aid, thus insuring a degree of honesty never attained hitherto. The "honor-system" is now widely used in colleges throughout the country.

Judge Tucker resigned his position at the University in 1845, after four years of most efficient service, and died at his home in Winchester three years later, August 28, 1848. He was a Doctor of Laws, having received that degree from the College of William and Mary in 1837. His published works include: "Commentaries on the Law of Virginia," two volumes, Winchester, 1836; "Lectures on Constitutional Law," Richmond, 1843; "Lectures on Natural Law and Government," Charlottesville, 1844.

COURTENAY, Edward Henry, 1803-1853
Professor of Mathematics, 1842-1853.

Edward Henry Courtenay, LL. D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 19, 1803. He graduated first in his class at the United States Military Academy in West Point in 1821, and was appointed to the Engineer Corps, soon afterward becoming Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Academy. He continued to teach these subjects, together with that of Engineering, until 1824, when he left to assist in the construction of Fort Adams, Rhode Island. In 1828 he returned to West Point, where he became Professor of Natural and

Experimental Philosophy, in February, 1829, holding that position until his resignation in 1834. In that year he accepted a call to the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Mathematics, and remained in that position for two years. He acted as Division Engineer in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company in 1836-1837, and then for five years was engaged in varied work as an engineer in the government service, in the building of Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor; in the construction of the Brooklyn Navy Yard dry-dock; and in other important undertakings.

In 1842 Professor Courtenay was chosen to fill the Chair of Mathematics at the University of Virginia, which, since the death of Professor Bonnycastle two years before, had been without a permanent incumbent. In that position his service was terminated only at his death, which occurred in Charlottesville, December 21, 1853.

Dr. Courtenay was a mathematician of extraordinary erudition, and a most resourceful teacher, his scholarly attainments being recognized by the bestowal of two honorary degrees, that of Master of Arts by the University of Pennsylvania, in 1834, and that of Doctor of Laws by Hampden-Sidney College of Farmville, Virginia, in 1846. Dr. Courtenay published in 1833 a translated edition of "Boucharlat's Elementary Treatise on Mechanics," for the use of the students at West Point. His "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus, and the Calculus of Variations," a collection of his lectures delivered before his pupils, was published after his death (1855) for the benefit of his family. It was used for many years as a text-book in the University.

ROGERS, Robert Empie, 1813-1884
Professor of Chemistry, 1842-1852.

Robert Empie Rogers, M. D., LL.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 29, 1813, son of Patrick Kerr Rogers, M. D., and brother of Prof. William B. Rogers.

Educated at first under the instruction of

his father and elder brothers, all of whom were eminent scientific scholars, he was prepared for the profession of civil engineering, and for a short time was engaged in the survey for the Boston and Providence Railroad. This work was abandoned in 1833, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, taking a full course of Chemistry under Professor Robert Hare. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1836, but never practiced as a physician, accepting at once an appointment as Chemist to the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, and holding that position until 1841. In that year he was called to the University of Virginia, where, after a short term of service as Instructor, he was appointed Professor of General and Applied Chemistry and Materia Medica. Dr. Rogers was in 1852 invited to fill the Chair of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, then recently made vacant by the death of his brother, Dr. James B. Rogers. In 1856 he was made Dean of the Medical Faculty, and in 1877 he withdrew from both these positions to enter the Professorship of Chemistry and Toxicology in Jefferson Medical College. There he continued until his death in 1884, receiving the title of Emeritus Professor during the last year of his life. He was made a Doctor of Laws by Dickinson College in 1877.

Dr. Rogers was Acting Assistant Surgeon at the West Philadelphia Military Hospital during the Civil War in 1863. An important feature of his professional work as a chemical expert was his service on government commissions for the inspection of the various United States Mints; he also served on the annual assay commissions from 1874 to 1879. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, and a member of many leading scientific societies, including the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was one of the incorporators, and the Franklin Institute, of which he was President from 1875 to 1879. In addition to much valuable writing for the transactions of the Societies

and for scientific journals, he published in conjunction with his brother, Dr. James B. Rogers, an Edition of Edward Turner's "Elements of Chemistry," and brought out his own Edition of Charles G. Lehman's "Physiological Chemistry," 2 vols., 1855. Dr. Rogers died in Philadelphia, September 6, 1884.

DE VERE, Maximilian Schele, 1820-1898

Professor of Modern Languages, 1844-1895.

Professor Maximilian Schele De Vere, an accomplished teacher and industrious writer,



M. Schele De Vere.

and a man of marked individuality, was a native of Sweden, born in Wexio, November 1, 1820. He came of a distinguished family, whose representatives in Sweden and Prussia hold high rank in Church and State.

At an early age he evinced the greatest aptitude for scholarship, particularly in the languages, in which he acquired a familiar knowledge with unusual ease, and he was known as an eminent linguist even before he attained

his majority. His higher studies were pursued in the Universities of Berlin and Bonn, and the former conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1841, when he was but twenty-one years of age. He subsequently received the degree of *Juris Utriusque Doctor*, or Doctor of Civil and Canon Law. Following the completion of his University work, he became connected with the Prussian military and diplomatic service, in which he rendered valuable service to the government.

Professor De Vere came to the United States in 1843, first residing in Boston, Massachusetts. Soon afterward he entered upon a course of study in Modern Greek, at Harvard College. In the following year (1844) he accepted the proffered position of Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. He entered upon his duties with enthusiasm, and occupied his chair for more than a half-century (fifty-one years), acquitting himself with distinguished ability, and making his department one of the strongest and most efficient in the University. His resignation, in 1895, was a step necessitated only by the increasing physical infirmities incident to advanced age. After his retirement from the Professorship he removed to Washington City, where he died, in 1898.

Professor De Vere (or Schele, as he was familiarly known to the students of the University), besides being an accomplished educator, performed an enormous amount of labor in many fields of literature and scholarship. In philology—especially his published studies of the English language, its origin and development—his work was of highly original character, and in advance of similar effort elsewhere. All his writings were characterized by clearness and literary finish, and comprise an interesting bibliography. His principal works were: "Outlines of Comparative Philology," 1853; "Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature," 1856; "Studies in English," 1867; "Grammar of the Spanish Language," 1867; "Grammar of the French Language," 1867;

"Americanisms," 1871; and "The English of the New World," 1873. He was the author of a number of historical romances, of which "The Great Empress" is, perhaps, the best known. His published translations from the French and German were numerous and excellent, and among these were Spielhagen's romances, which were speedily and successfully translated by him as they appeared in German. His "Semi-Centennial Catalogue of the University of Virginia," published in 1878, has an enduring value. This volume also contained his article on "Mr. Jefferson's Pet," which was originally published in "Harpers' Magazine," and is reproduced in the present work. Throughout his life he was a constant contributor to reviews and encyclopedias. He was a man of rare social gifts and attainments.

Professor De Vere was twice married, each time to a daughter of Judge Alexander Rives, of Albemarle county, Virginia, a distinguished jurist. His second wife, who was Miss Lucy Rives, survived him, but is now deceased.

MINOR, John Barbee, 1813-1895

Professor of Law, 1845-1895.

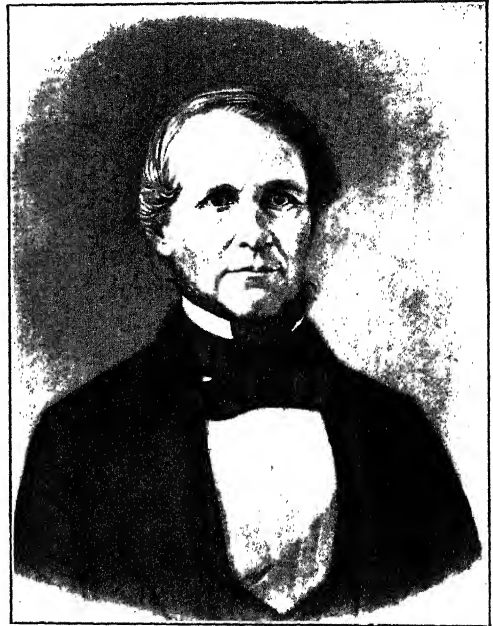
Professor John Barbee Minor, for fifty years a teacher of law in the University of Virginia, had for his students many who became eminent in professional public life, and whose delight it has been to refer to his career as an instructor in his profession, as not only the longest but the ablest known to Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, and one of the older of his pupils declared that "he has exerted, and still indirectly exerts, a wider influence for good upon society in the United States than any man who has lived in this generation."

He was born in Louisa county, Virginia, June 2, 1813, son of Launcelot and Elizabeth Minor. He was not robust, and, hoping for invigoration by outdoor pursuits, at the age of sixteen he began a long horseback journey through the State, acting in the capacity of a

newspaper agent and collector, and then went afoot to Ohio, where he entered Kenyon College, and had for his classmates two young men who were afterward famous—David Davis, who became United States Senator, United States Judge, and who administered upon the estate of President Lincoln; and Edwin M. Stanton, who became Secretary of War under President Lincoln. Young Minor afterward walked through Ohio and New York, for health and recreation, and, having reached home, entered the University of Virginia in January, 1831, where he was a student for three sessions, graduating in several schools, and receiving the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1834, at the age of twenty-one. His law instructor had been Professor John A. G. Davis, in whose home he was a tutor while he was pursuing his own studies, and whose daughter he married at a later day. He had by this time overcome his physical weakness to such a degree that he entered upon a life of almost unlimited labor and endurance, and came to a commanding stature and impressive presence.

Professor Minor began law practice at Buchanan, in Botetourt county, and after six years removed to Charlottesville, where he formed a partnership with his brother Lucian, who was afterward Professor of Law in William and Mary College. In 1845, when thirty-two years old, Professor Minor was called to the Chair of Law in the University of Virginia, succeeding H. St. George Tucker, and was the sole teacher in that department until 1851. Upon the appointment of James P. Holcombe as Adjunct Professor of Constitutional and International Law, Mercantile Law and Equity, Professor Minor's subjects became Common and Statute Law, and in these branches he became distinguished as an author as well as a teacher. Out of his class work grew his monumental "Institutes of Common and Statute Law," of which Senator Daniel said: "It cannot be surpassed as a *vade mecum* of the law; it is like a statue, solid, compact, clean cut; it contains more law in fewer words than any work with which I

am acquainted." The first and second volumes of the work were published in 1875, and the fourth volume in 1878, while the third volume, which had long been used in pamphlet form by Professor Minor's pupils, was first published in its completeness, in two parts, in 1895. In 1870 Professor Minor began a summer course of law lectures, and his is believed to have been the first summer law school in the country. This became widely popular, drawing to the University in a single season



John B. Minor.

upwards of a hundred students. As a teacher Professor Minor was regarded with peculiar affection. His personal interest in his pupils was fervent and sincere, and he made it his constant endeavor to develop their character as well as to impart instruction. His lectures were characterized by extraordinary clearness of statement and felicity of language and illustration, and he was peculiarly skillful in his questions to test accuracy of knowledge on the part of his auditors. He continued his work to the time of his death, July 29, 1895, hav-

ing completed a valuable service of fifty years.

In addition to his "Institutes" before mentioned, Professor Minor published, in 1850, "The Virginia Reports, 1799-1800," and in 1894, an elaborate work, "Exposition of the Law of Crimes and Punishments," which is in general use in the United States. For the last forty-two years of his life he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and lived an ideal Christian life. As was said of him, his religion "was the master chord in his life, the source of that rare union of sweetness and dignity, of gentleness with firmness, that helped to make up his charming personality." For many years he was superintendent of a Sunday school of slaves, and for a long period he also taught a Sunday morning Bible class composed of students, whose last meetings were in their revered teacher's study, after he was unable to walk to the lecture room.

In recognition of Professor Minor's eminent attainments, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Washington and Lee University, and from Columbia University. On the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance upon his career as a teacher of the law, and shortly before his death, was presented to the University by the Law Alumni, a fine life-size marble bust of the distinguished man, mounted upon a polished pedestal bearing these impressive words: "He taught the law and the reason thereof."

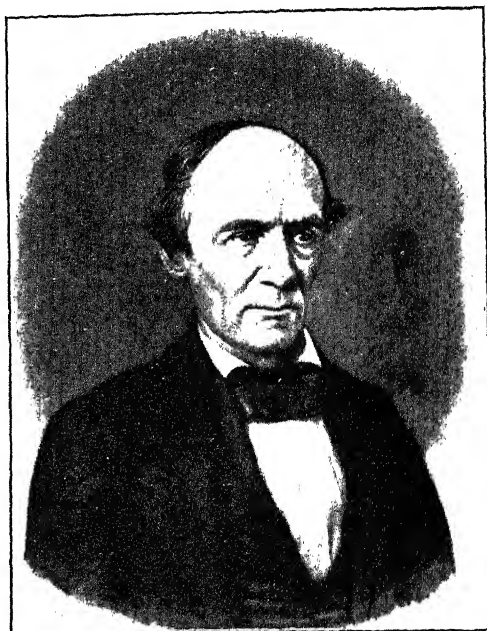
McGUFFEY, William Holmes, 1800-1873

Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, 1845-1873.

William Holmes McGuffey, whose honored name has been familiar to all educators throughout the country for a half-century past, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1800.

He received his education at Washington College, in that State, at the time when that institution was distinct from Jefferson Col-

lege, with which it became amalgamated at a later time. In his young manhood his parents removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, and immediately after his graduation, in 1826, he went to that State, and was at once appointed Professor of Ancient Languages in Miami University, at Oxford. After a period of six years he was transferred to the Chair of Moral Philosophy. In 1829 he became a regularly licensed minister of the Presbyterian church, and throughout his life he frequently



W. H. McGuffey

engaged in preaching in different churches. In 1836 he was chosen President of Cincinnati College, and three years later (in 1839) he was called to the same position in the Ohio University. In 1843 he became a Professor in the Woodward High School in Cincinnati. In 1845 he came to the Chair of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of Virginia, which he occupied until his death, at Charlottesville, May 4, 1873. Of his great influence as a teacher, and his original meth-

ods of instruction, mention has been made upon the historical pages of this work.

Professor McGuffey came to his widest fame through his series of Eclectic Readers and Spellers, which were for many years the most popular works in their department throughout the country, and which passed through several revised and expanded editions from time to time.

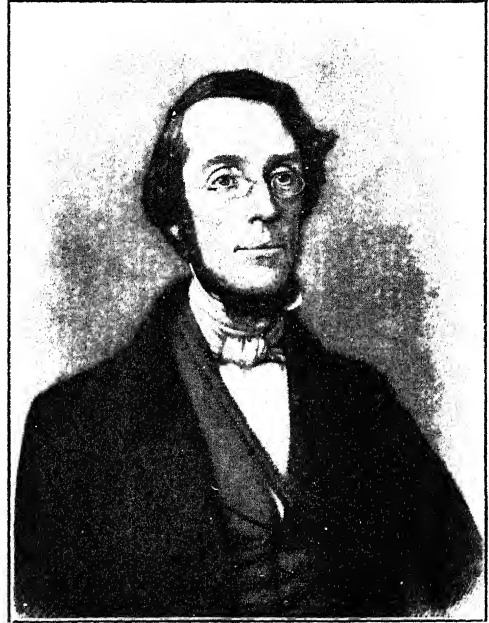
HOLCOMBE, James Philemon, 1820-1873
Professor of Law, 1852-1861.

James Philemon Holcombe was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, September 25, 1820. His collegiate education received at Yale and at the University of Virginia, was directed toward the legal profession, in which he subsequently achieved an eminently brilliant success as a teacher and author, as well as in the political phases of the profession. Elected to the position of Adjunct Professor of Constitutional and International Law, Mercantile Law and Equity, in the University of Virginia in 1852, to assist Professor Minor, he was after two years advanced to the full Professorship of his subjects.

In 1861 he left his work at the University to accept election to the Confederate Congress, where he continued until 1863. Professor Holcombe was a firm believer in the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and vigorously advocated the justice of the right of secession. He became an active promoter of the Southern cause, and, after the close of his term in the Confederate Congress, accepted an appointment as Commissioner to Canada, representing the Confederate government. In 1868 he opened a school for boys in Bedford county, Virginia, and later, removing the school to Capon Springs, West Virginia, continued to direct it until his death, August 22, 1873.

An orator of much eloquence and a writer of distinguished merit, he will long be remembered as a notable figure in the history of Virginia. Some of the most valuable of his

writings were contributed to the publications of the Virginia Historical Society, of which he was a member. He also wrote extensively for other periodicals, and published several law books: "Leading Cases on Commercial Law," New York, 1847; "Digest of the Decisions of the United States Supreme Court," 1848; and "Merchants' Book of Reference,"



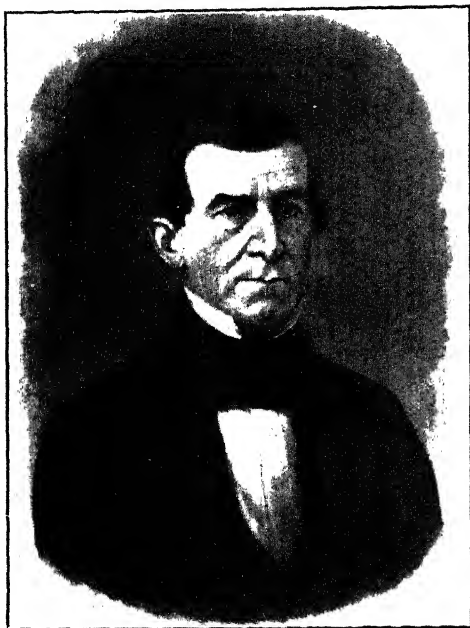
James P. Holcombe

1848. He also published, in 1868, "Literature and Letters." He died at Capon Springs, West Virginia, August 25, 1873.

MAUPIN, Socrates, 1808-1871
Professor of Chemistry, 1853-1871.

Socrates Maupin, M. D., was born in 1808; available authorities do not name the place, but it was presumably in Albemarle county, Virginia. He studied for his profession in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1830. He, however, remained to pursue academic studies,

and was made a Master of Arts three years later. In 1838 he became Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College at Richmond, Vir-



S. Mansford.

ginia, and he occupied that position for a period of fifteen years, relinquishing it in 1853 to take a similar chair in the University of Virginia. In 1854, the year following his coming to the institution, he was appointed Chairman of the Faculty, and completed the longest term of service in that position (sixteen years) in the history of the University. He died October 19, 1871, as the result of an accident.

BLEDSON, Albert Taylor, 1809-1877
Professor of Mathematics, 1854-1861.

Albert Taylor Bledsoe was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, November 9, 1809. He graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1830, and continued in the army service for two years, stationed at Fort Gibson, in the In-

dian Territory. After some experience in teaching, as Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Tutor in French at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, he studied Theology, and became an ordained clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, conducting various churches in Ohio until 1838. In that year he resumed the study of Law, which he had previously commenced, and in 1840 opened a practice in Springfield, Illinois, which he continued until 1847. He was then Professor of Mathematics in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and, after one year, in the University of Mississippi, entering a similar Professorship in the University of Virginia in 1854.

His military training brought him into immediate demand at the outbreak of the Civil War, and in 1861 he received a colonel's commission in the Confederate army. Soon after, he became Chief of the War Bureau and As-



A. T. Bledsoe

sistant Secretary of War. After the war, for three years Professor Bledsoe was in England, engaged in preparing a work vindicating the

Southern view of Constitutional rights. This book he published in Baltimore, in 1866—"Is Davis a Traitor, or, Was Secession a Constitutional Right Previous to the War of 1861?" Upon his return from England, in 1866, Professor Bledsoe assumed the editorship of the "Southern Review," a Baltimore publication, which had formerly been a political journal, but now became, under his management, devoted to theological interests as the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. This editorial work was the last of a singularly varied career, though he occasionally preached in Methodist pulpits after 1871, and he was still conducting the "Review" when he died, December 8, 1877.

Professor Bledsoe was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and, in addition to the work mentioned above, he published: "An Examination of Edwards on the Will," Philadelphia, 1845; "A Theodicy, or Vindication of the Divine Glory," New York, 1853; "Liberty and Slavery," Philadelphia, 1857; and "Philosophy and Mathematics," Philadelphia, 1866.

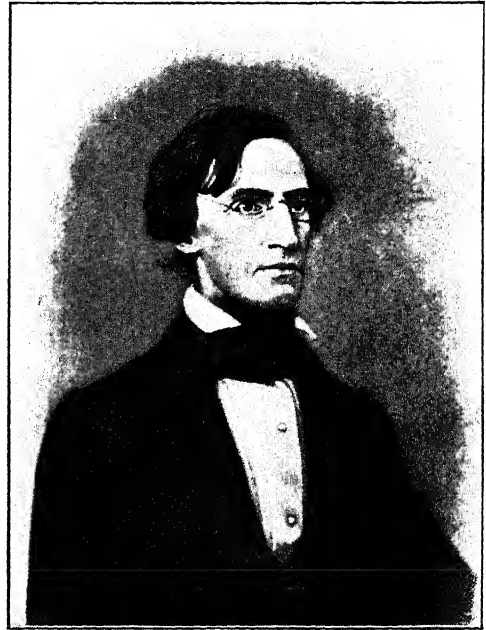
HOLMES, George Frederick, 1820-1897

**Professor of History and General Literature,
1857-1897.**

George Frederick Holmes was born in Demarara, British Guiana, in August, 1820, and received his early education at Durham University, in England. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States, and, while teaching school in Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina, prepared himself for the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar in South Carolina in 1842, but after a short practice abandoned the profession to return to the work of teaching. After two years in a professional position at Richmond College, and one year as Professor of History, Political Economy, and International Law, at the College of William and Mary, he was offered and accepted the Presidency of the University of Mississippi, in 1848. In that position he remained but a short time, teaching History, Political

Economy, and the Evidences of Christianity, and then returned to Virginia and engaged in literary work, producing a large amount of writing for encyclopedias, reviews, and magazines.

The School of History and General Literature at the University of Virginia was established in 1856, the first result of an Act of the Legislature of that year authorizing the Board of Visitors to appoint as many and such Pro-



Geo. Fred. Holmes.

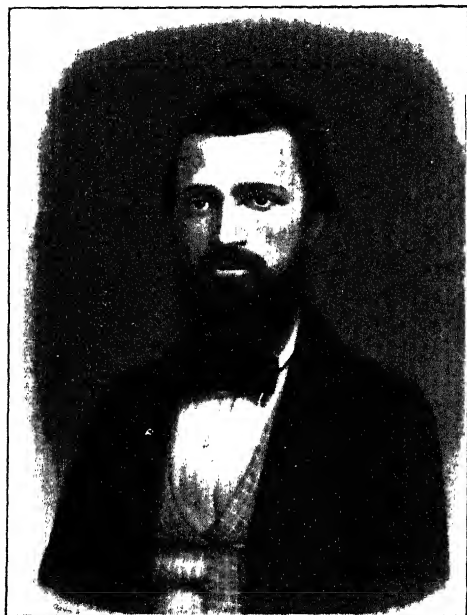
fessors as they might find advisable for the best interests of the institution. Professor Holmes was called to his new chair in 1857, and until his death, November 4, 1897, he continued to serve the University with unvarying efficiency. His work was reduced in 1882 to the subject of Historical Science, including Political Economy, the creation of the School of English Language and Literature relieving him of the Literature courses; and, upon the appointment of an Adjunct Professor of History, in 1889, Professor Holmes

taught classes only in Political Economy and the Science of Society. In addition to the literary work already mentioned, he was the author of a series of text-books especially designed for the use of Southern schools: Readers, an English Grammar, and a History of the United States. He also printed privately lectures on the Science of Society.

GILDERSLEEVE, Basil Lanneau, 1831-

Professor of Greek, 1856-1876.

Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., was born in Charleston, South



B. L. Gildersleeve

Carolina, October 23, 1831. His father, the Rev. Benjamin Gildersleeve, D. D., of English descent, was a Presbyterian clergyman, teacher, and for many years editor of religious periodicals. His mother, Emma Louisa (Lanneau) Gildersleeve, was of French and German descent. On both sides his grandfather and great-grandfather were Revolutionary soldiers, his father's family being among the early settlers of Connecticut and Long Island.

His education began at home and in the private school of W. E. Bailey, in Charleston. He studied first at the College of Charleston, then at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and entered Princeton in 1847, graduating in 1849, and receiving the Master's degree in course. For a year following his graduation he taught the Classics in Dr. Maupin's private school in Richmond, Virginia, and then went abroad, studying in the Universities of Berlin, Bonn and Göttingen for three years, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Göttingen in 1853. Returning to the United States, he was engaged in teaching as private tutor for two years, and in 1856, before he reached his twenty-fifth year, was elected Professor of Greek in the University of Virginia. This chair he held until 1876, in the meantime, from 1861 to 1866, having the additional subject of Latin.

His academic occupations were interrupted by the Civil War, in which he served as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Confederate General Gilham, and later on that of General J. B. Gordon, being seriously wounded in Early's campaign in 1864. At the close of the war, he returned to his Chair at the University of Virginia, where he remained until, on the establishment of the Johns Hopkins University in 1876, he was called to the Professorship of Greek in that institution.

Professor Gildersleeve has published a number of text-books and editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, has conducted as editor the "American Journal of Philology," which was established in Baltimore in 1880, and is a frequent contributor to the magazines. He is President of the University Club of Baltimore, and a member of various learned societies. William and Mary College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1869; he received the same honor from Harvard in 1886; and the University of the South made him Doctor of Civil Law in 1884. He married, September 18, 1866, Elisa Colston, and has two children, Raleigh Colston and Emma Louise Gildersleeve.

COLEMAN, Lewis Miner, 1827-1863**Professor of Latin, 1859-1861.**

Lewis Miner Coleman was born in Hanover county, Virginia, February 3, 1827. In 1846 he graduated with high honors at the University of Virginia, and entered upon a teaching career as principal of the Hanover Academy. He had been a pupil of Dr. Gessner Harrison while studying at the University, and in 1859, upon the resignation of Dr. Harrison from the Chair of Ancient Languages, he was elected Professor of Latin, and left the Academy to accept the position. He filled the place but for two years, for in 1861 the outbreak of the Civil War called him to the ranks of the Confederate Army, in which he enlisted as captain of an artillery company which he had recruited. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of artillery in 1862. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he was severely wounded, and after three months died from his injury, March 21, 1863.

DABNEY, William C., 1849-1894**Professor of Medicine, 1886-1894.**

William Cecil Dabney was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, July 4th, 1849; he was of Virginian and Scotch descent.

He graduated from the University of Virginia with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1868, and soon afterward entered upon practice in his native county (Albemarle), eventually locating in Charlottesville. In 1886, following the resignation of Professor Harrison from the Chair of Medicine in the University of Virginia, Dr. Dabney was appointed to the vacancy, and served in that position with signal ability until his death, August 20, 1894. He was a distinguished authority on several subjects in the medical profession, and made many contributions to medical literature, the most important of which were: "Medical Chemistry," the Boylston Prize Essay; "Nitrite of Amyl as an Antidote to Chloroform;" "Development of Connective Tissue;" "Ex-

tirpation of Kidney for Renal Calculus;" "Physiological and Pathological Effects of Excessive Soil Moisture;" "Choleate of Soda in Biliary Lithiasis;" "Contributions to the Histology of Epithelial New Formations;" "Disturbances of Nutrition Consecutive to Nerve Lesions."

Dr. Dabney married, March 16th, 1869, Jane Bell Minor, daughter of William W. Minor, Sr., of Albemarle County, Virginia.

PRESTON, William Ballard, 1805-1862**Statesman. First Year, 1825.**

William Ballard Preston was born in Smithfield, Montgomery County, Virginia, on the 25th of November, 1805.

He received the education given by the private schools of his neighborhood and entered the University of Virginia at its first session. Upon his return home he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia and to the State Senate, and in 1846 was elected to Congress as a Whig. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy under President Taylor. He was several times Presidential Elector upon the Whig ticket, and in 1858 went to France with the purpose of trying to obtain commercial relations with this government. He was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861, having been elected as opposed to secession. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Confederate States Senate, where he served until his death, November 16th, 1862.

SWANN, Thomas, 1806-1883**Statesman. Final Year, 1827.**

Governor Thomas Swann was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1806, where he received his early education. His father was the District Attorney of the District of Columbia.

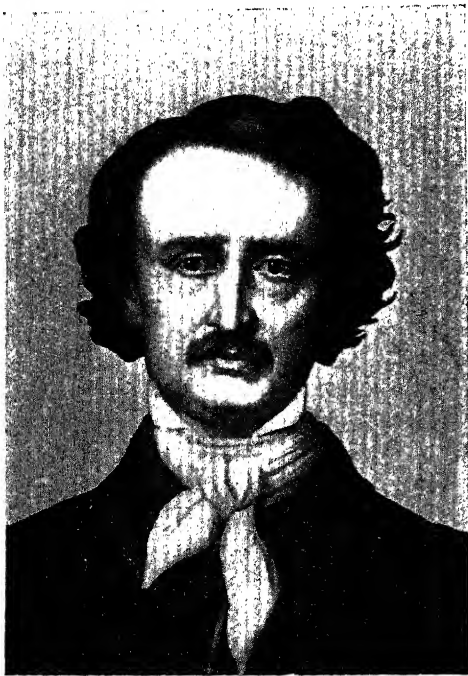
Young Swann entered Columbian College, from which he went to the University of Virginia in the session of 1826-7. Upon leaving the University he settled in Baltimore, Mary-

land. His career was a most notable one, he having been President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, Mayor of Baltimore, Member of Congress for five terms, and Governor of Maryland. In 1866 he was elected United States Senator, but refused to take his seat. He died near Leesburg, Virginia, on the 24th of July, 1883.

POE, Edgar Allan, 1809-1849

Poet and Author. Final Year, 1826.

Edgar Allan Poe was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 19, 1809. His family for several generations was resident in Pennsyl-



EDGAR ALLAN POE

vania, where his great-grandfather, John Poe, a descendant of one of Cromwell's officers, came from the north of Ireland in 1745. His grandfather, David Poe, served in the Revolutionary War with the patriot army and also in the War of 1812. His father, also named David, was educated for the law, but married in 1805 an actress, Elizabeth Arnold, and went on the stage; and it was while his

parents were playing as members of the stock company at the Federal Street Theatre in Boston that Edgar Allan Poe was born.

On the death of both his parents, while he was yet a child, he was adopted by John Allan, a wealthy tobacco merchant of Richmond, Virginia, whose wife had taken a fancy for the boy. His life in the family of the Allans was one of luxury. He accompanied them to England and was placed at Dr. Bransby's school in Stoke-Newington, a suburb of London, where he remained five years, and on his return to Richmond in 1822 was sent to Dr. Burk's school in that city. Even as a child he displayed precocious talent. When only six years of age he could declaim poetry, draw and dance, and in his early youth he developed brilliant intellectual qualities and skill in athletic exercises and out-door sports.

He prepared for College at Dr. Burk's school and matriculated at the University of Virginia, as the records show, on the 14th of February, 1826. He had been out of school some time, probably more than a year, before entering the University of Virginia. He at first roomed with a Richmond boy, Miles George, on the lawn (campus), but it is not difficult to understand, in the light of Poe's character, as a reserved and rather unsocial person, that the joint occupancy of the room was disturbed by disagreement. Poe then went to Room 13, West Range, where he remained until the close of the session in December. His time was occupied in the preparation of his lectures, writing tales and sketches, inditing letters to Elmira Royster, a Richmond girl—letters which got no nearer the addressee than her father—and in solitary strolls through the Ragged Mountains which lie south and west of the University. He entered the schools of ancient and modern languages, attending lectures on Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian. The present system of degrees had not then been arranged and diplomas of graduation were not conferred. According to the Faculty minutes, Poe excelled in the final examinations in Latin and French, in these

studies winning the highest honor then conferred. Professor Blaetterman was at the head of the Department of Modern Languages, and to his request that a part of the lesson in Tasso be rendered into English verse by his Italian class, Poe was the only one to respond. He did so with such success as to win the Professor's high approval. This period of Poe's life, as described by Griswold, has been wholly misunderstood. When Poe died in Baltimore he had been twenty-three years away from his College. Writing in New York two or three days after Poe's death Griswold declared that Poe's connection with his alma mater had ended with expulsion, and this statement has been persisted in by those who have used this writer's hasty sketch as a basis for more serious biographies of the poet. If Poe had been expelled for any cause whatever, the fact would have been recorded. The faculty minutes of that session, as well as of the many subsequent sessions, contain minute details of the trial or examination of students charged with misdemeanors, and the result of these trials, if dismissal, suspension or expulsion, was carefully entered on the matriculation book after the name of the person involved. Poe's record is entirely straight. The minutes of the session of 1826 say that Poe was once cited by the faculty, but only as a witness, and on that occasion he knew nothing of the matter at issue. His testimony is set down thus: "Edgar Poe never heard till now of any hotel keepers playing cards or drinking with students."

That Poe was convivial is contradicted by his character as described by Griswold and more trustworthy authorities. His college mates have testified that he was intimately known to few, that he was reserved and did not seek the companionship of his fellow students. The late venerable William Wertenbaker, a friend and, as much as anybody, a companion of the poet, was, during the session of 1826, both a student and the librarian. He met Poe in the class room and in the library, and he testified to his sobriety. As to

his gambling, there has never been any disposition to deny his great fault and there is no doubt that he left the University heavily in debt. That it was on account of his heavy gambling debts, in fact, that Mr. Allan recalled him from College at the end of his first year and placed the boy in his counting-room. But commercial life was irksome to young Poe, and he left Richmond in 1827, coming to Boston, where he secured a publisher for his first literary venture, "Tamerlane and Other Poems," a volume of crude verse with little merit, said to have been written by him six years before. Poe soon exhausted his slender means and in 1828 enlisted as a private in the United States Army, serving for a year and securing promotion for merit to the non-commissioned grade of Sergeant Major, before Mr. Allan discovered his situation and procured his discharge. Through the same influence an appointment was secured for him as cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, which he entered in 1830, taking a highly creditable stand in scholarship until, becoming dissatisfied, and his adoptive father refusing to consent to resignation from the Academy, he purposely neglected his duties and was dropped from his class. This happened in 1831, and from that time Poe entered definitely upon a literary life. A second and third edition of his Poems had fallen flat, but after two years of search for literary employment in Baltimore with little success, he was awarded a prize of \$100 by a Baltimore weekly paper for his tale, "A Manuscript Found in a Bottle." One of the judges making this award, John P. Kennedy, took an active interest in the successful competitor, meeting Poe's immediate needs and procuring him an engagement as editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond. In this position he continued for four years, writing and publishing some of his best tales, and in 1837 resigned and moved to New York.

In the meantime he had taken upon himself new responsibility by his marriage with his cousin, Virginia Clemm, in 1835, but during

the early part of his residence in New York the principal income of the family was derived from the boarders which his mother-in-law, Mrs. Clemm, received. Poe remained in New York only a short time, being associated in an editorial capacity with "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine" in Philadelphia, and then as editor of "Graham's Magazine." He also conceived schemes of magazine publication on his own account, which were abandoned. After losing the editorship of "Graham's Magazine" in 1842, Poe suffered much from poverty, the difficulties of his situation being aggravated by the illness of his wife, and to his anxiety on this account he attributed his inability to withstand the desire for stimulants through which his own health became shattered. There were years of great literary activity, however, following his return to New York in 1844, in which appeared his famous "Balloon Hoax," published as authentic news in the New York "Sun," his poem of "The Raven," and numerous other papers, in the periodicals with which he became associated as editor. Poe's health was steadily undermined by his habits and by overwork, and the collapse came when, October 3, 1849, he was found unconscious in a room which had been used as a polling place for a local election in the city of Baltimore. He was taken to a hospital and died four days later. The school teachers of Baltimore erected a monument to his memory in 1875, and the actors of the United States placed in 1885 a memorial in the Metropolitan Museum in New York City.

MAGRUDER, John Bankhead, 1807-
Soldier. Final Class, 1826.

General Magruder was a native of Virginia, having been born in Caroline County, in that State, on the 15th of August, 1807.

He entered the University of Virginia in 1825, where he remained two years. Upon leaving the University he entered the Military Academy at West Point, from which he was

graduated in 1830. He entered the Mexican War and served with distinction as a Captain of Artillery. For gallantry at Cerro Gordo he was brevetted Major, and at Chapultepec, where he was wounded, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. After the war he was stationed at Newport where his elegant manners and splendid personal appearance made him exceedingly popular. At the outbreak of the Civil War he came South and offered his services to his native State. He was in command of the Confederate forces in the Peninsula, and made a great reputation for efficiency there,—with a small command, having greatly deceived his opponent, and having won the battle of Big Bethel. For services there rendered he was made Major General, and took part in the fights around Richmond, having been in the terrible fight at Malvern Hill. In the fall of 1862 he was given command of the Department of Texas, and in 1863 recovered Galveston, capturing the United States ship "Harriet Lane" with land forces alone. After the close of the war he went to Mexico and took service as Major General under the ill-fated Maximilian, upon whose downfall he returned to Houston, Texas, where he died.

CAPERTON, Allen T., 1810-1876
Statesman. Final Year, 1828.

Senator Caperton was a native of Virginia, having been born on the 21st of November, 1810, in Monroe County, Virginia, but now West Virginia.

His early education was received in Huntsville, Alabama, at Yale, and at the University of Virginia. He left the University in 1828, and was graduated from Yale College in 1832. He began the practice of the law in Staunton, Virginia, where he was thrown in contact with the leading lawyers of the State. He soon returned to his native County, where he at once became a prominent man in his section. He was made a director of the James River and Kanawha Canal, and was elected to the Legislature of Virginia. He was a member of the

Convention of 1861, and opposed secession. In 1863 he was a Senator in the Confederate Congress. After the war he took a lively interest in the development and prosperity of his State, and in 1875 was elected United States Senator.

He died during his term of office in Washington, D. C., on the 26th of July, 1876.

STEVENSON, John White, 1812-1886

Statesman. Final Year, 1832.

Governor John White Stevenson was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 4th of May, 1812. He was the son of Mr. Andrew Stevenson, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives and Minister to England.

Young Stevenson received his early education in Richmond and in Washington, and entered Hampden-Sidney College, from which he came to the University of Virginia, being graduated therefrom in 1832. He removed to Covington, Kentucky, where he soon established a reputation for marked abilities. He was one of the leaders in the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and was for years a member of the Democratic Conventions of his State. In 1854 he prepared the Code of Practice for Kentucky, and from 1857 to 1861 he was a Member of Congress. In 1867 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and upon the death of Governor Helm succeeded to the Governorship. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and in 1877 was United States Senator. He was elected Professor of Law in the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1880 was chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

He died in Covington, Kentucky, on the 11th of August, 1886.

WIGFALL, Louis Trezevant, 1816-

Statesman. Final Class, 1834; Law.

Senator Wigfall was born in Edgefield, S. C., on the 21st of April, 1816.

He was educated in the private schools of South Carolina and at the South Carolina College. He served as a volunteer in the Florida wars against the Indians. He entered the University of Virginia in 1834, where he studied Law, and upon being admitted to the Bar settled in Marshall, Texas. In 1849 he was a member of the Texas Legislature, and from 1857 to 1860 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1860 he was elected United States Senator, and was one of those expelled from Congress upon the outbreak of the war. He served upon General Beauregard's staff at Fort Sumter, and entered the Fort and received the surrender of Major Anderson. He was a Colonel in the Confederate Army and Brigadier General, his brigade being regarded as one of the best in the service. He resigned from the army in 1862, and was elected a Senator of the Confederate States, which position he filled until the close of the war. After the war he went to England and returned to this country and settled in Baltimore. He died while visiting in the State of Texas, which he so much loved and where he was so much admired for his strength and eloquence.

COLEMAN, Frederick William, 1811-

Educator. Final Year, 1834.

Frederick W. Coleman, well known to the past generation of Southern men as "Old Fred," was born in Caroline County, Virginia, in 1811.

His education was received in the schools of his neighborhood, in which he was prepared for the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1832, leaving there in 1834 with the degree of Master of Arts. He soon founded the Concord Academy, in his native County, to which flocked the representative youth of the whole South. This school was among the first of the notable high schools of Virginia which are now so numerous. In it were taught to the fullest degree the knowledge of the ancient classics, and from it have gone forth some of the most notable scholars which

the South has produced. Unique in his personality, the principal of this Academy more nearly resembled in appearance and manner, as well as in learning, Dr. Samuel Johnson, than any man of his time. There was but little discipline in the school, except that every pupil was expected to be a gentleman and to know his lesson. There was no excuse for any breach of these rules. The result was that its scholars took the highest rank wherever they went, and not since Dr. Arnold, at Rugby, was there greater interest and pride shown between master and scholars than existed between the head of this Academy and the men whom he taught. Many stories are told of the rare method of teaching in this school. The principal was for years a member of the State Senate. Unexpectedly he would return home, at night or in the day, and the school would be brought up, and every member of it had to give an account of what had been done in his absence, how much Latin and Greek had been construed, generally, with the result of mutual satisfaction on the part of all concerned.

This school was continued by his nephew, Colonel Lewis Minor Coleman, and Colonel Hilary P. Jones, having been moved to the adjoining County of Hanover, where its name was changed to that of the Hanover Academy.

SEDDON, James Alexander, 1815-1880

Statesman. Final Year, 1835; Law.

James Alexander Seddon, who was Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, was born in Stafford County, Virginia, on the 13th of April, 1815. His father, Thomas Seddon, was a successful merchant and banker, and was descended from English ancestors who came to Stafford County in the early colonial days from Lancashire, England. His mother was Susan Alexander, a member of the distinguished Alexander family who was descended from the Earl of Sterling.

He was educated at the private schools of his neighborhood, and entered the University

of Virginia in 1835, being graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Upon leaving the University he became a member of the Richmond Bar, where he established the reputation of being a learned lawyer. In 1845 he was elected to Congress, and was renominated but declined re-election. While in Congress he took an active part in the movement for free trade. In 1849 he was re-elected to Congress, but returned to his handsome estate, Sabot Hill, overlooking James River, in order to recuperate his health, which was at all times more or less delicate. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he naturally took part with his own people and was a member of the Peace Convention, which met in Washington in the early part of the year 1861. He was a member of the first Confederate Congress, and was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Davis. After the war he retired to his plantation and spent the rest of his life in the management of his estate and in the exercise of his literary talents, which were considerable. He died on the 19th of August, 1880, at his home in Goochland County, Virginia.

His wife was Miss Sallie Bruce. He left five children surviving him; Judge James A. Seddon of St. Louis, Thomas Seddon, of Birmingham, Alabama, William C. Seddon of Baltimore, Maryland, Arthur Seddon of Richmond, Virginia, and Mrs. Rosa Seddon Rutherford, wife of Alexander Hawksley Rutherford, Esq., of Baltimore, Maryland.

POSEY, Carnot, 1818-1863

Soldier. Final Year, 1836.

General Posey, who was one of the brilliant soldiers of the Confederate Army, was born in Wilkinson, Mississippi, on the 5th of August, 1818.

His early education was obtained in the schools of his native place, from which he came to the University of Virginia in 1836. Upon leaving the University he began the practice of the Law, but entered the Mexican

War as Lieutenant of Volunteers. He fought under Colonel Jefferson Davis, and was wounded at Buena Vista. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederacy as Colonel of the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment, and on the 1st of November, 1862, was made a Brigadier General. His brigade consisted of four Mississippi Regiments, which formed a part of Anderson's Division of A. P. Hill's famous corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. In the fight at Bristow Station he was mortally wounded, October 14th, 1863, and died on the 13th of November, 1863, in Charlottesville, Virginia.

BEALE, Richard L. T., 1819-

Soldier. Final Year, 1838; Law.

General Beale was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the 22nd of May, 1819. He was educated at the Northumberland Academy, and at Dickenson College, and entered the University of Virginia in 1837, being graduated from the Law School in 1838 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

He came to the Bar in 1839, and was a Member of Congress from 1847 to 1849, when he declined re-election. He was a member of the State Convention of 1849-50, and of the State Senate of 1857. When the Civil War began, he entered the Confederate service, and in 1863 was made Colonel of Cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia. In February, 1865, he was made Brigadier General of Cavalry. After the war he returned to his native county, where he lived the last years of his life. He was a member of the Baptist Church, in which he took a deep interest.

JOHNSTON, John Warfield, 1818-

Statesman. Final Year, 1837; Law.

Senator John W. Johnston was born in Abingdon, Virginia, on the 9th of September, 1818. He was the grandson of Judge Peter Johnston, who was Speaker of the General Assembly of Virginia at the time of the

adoption of the Resolutions of 1798 and 1799. He was the nephew of General Joseph E. Johnston, the great Southern soldier.

His early education was obtained in the schools of his native place, from which he went to the College of South Carolina. After leaving College he entered the University of Virginia, in 1837, where he studied Law. Upon leaving the University of Virginia he settled in his native county and practiced his profession until 1839, when he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia. In 1847 he was elected to the State Senate. After the war, Judge Johnston was elected United States Senator as a Conservative, and was re-elected until 1883. He is the father of the eminent Southern surgeon, Dr. George Ben Johnston, of Richmond, Virginia.

McLAWS, Lafayette, 1821-

Soldier. Final Year, 1836.

General Lafayette McLaws, who was one of the great soldiers of the Confederate Army, was a native of Georgia, having been born in Augusta, in that State, on the 15th of January, 1821.

After an early education obtained in the schools of his native place, he entered the University of Virginia, where he spent the session of 1836. Having received an appointment to the United States Military Academy, he went to West Point and was graduated therefrom in 1842. He served in the Mexican War, having joined General Taylor, and taken an active part in the battles of Monterey and Vera Cruz. He also served in the expedition against the Mormons in 1858, being a Captain of Infantry at that time. When the Civil War began he resigned from the old army and entered the Confederate service. He was Colonel of the Tenth Georgia Regiment, and for gallant services was soon promoted to be Brigadier General and Major General. He was regarded as among the most stubborn fighters of the Army of Northern Virginia. He saw heavy service at Savage Station and Malvern Hill,

and after most successful work at Harper's Ferry arrived at Sharpsburg in time to save General Lee's army. At Fredericksburg his command occupied the Sunken Road so well known in the history of that battle, and at Chancellorsville he held, under General Lee, the front, while Jackson made his famous detour. At Gettysburg he met and drove back Sickles's Corps, and also commanded the Confederate line which defeated Sedgwick at Salem Church. Before the close of the war he had been sent to the South and put under General Joseph E. Johnston's command. He was in charge of the defence of Savannah, where he lived after the close of the war. In 1875 he was Collector of Internal Revenue of Savannah, and Postmaster of that city.

BALDWIN, John Brown, 1820-1873

Lawyer and Statesman. Final Year, 1838.

Colonel John B. Baldwin, who at the time of his death was one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia, was born on the 11th of January, 1820, at Spring Farm, in Augusta County, Virginia. He was the son of Judge Briscoe G. Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and of his wife, Martha Steele Brown, daughter of Judge John Brown, Chancellor of the Staunton District.

His early education was obtained in the primary schools of Staunton and at the Staunton Academy, taught by the late Littleton Waddill. At the age of sixteen he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained for three years, imbibing that love of his Alma Mater, which went with him through life, not only when he was a distinguished member of the Board of Visitors of that Institution, but at all times and on all occasions. After leaving the University he read law for two years with his father, who was then one of the leaders of the Staunton Bar, so famous for its eminent lawyers. At the age of twenty-one he began the practice of his profession in Staunton, in partnership with his brother-in-law, the Hon. A. A. H. Stuart. This partner-

ship continued for three years, when it was dissolved, and John Baldwin opened an office of his own. In the great contest of 1844 he took an active part in behalf of the Whig ticket, his brother-in-law, Mr. Stuart, being an elector thereon against Greene B. Samuels, of Shenandoah County. In this canvass he acquired a reputation as a debater which remained with him through life. The next year he was elected to the Legislature and took an active part in its deliberations, being a strong advocate of the provision that representation should be based on what was known as the "Mixed Basis," that is, of persons and property, as against what was known as the "White Basis," which meant representation upon white persons alone. The result of this action was his defeat at the next election. This, however, was a matter of little concern to him, and he at once devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, in which he was most successful. In 1859, upon the death of Judge Samuels, he became a candidate against his friend, Judge William J. Robertson, for the position thus left vacant upon the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. The election of Judge Robertson called forth from him a message of congratulation which was suitably replied to, and showed the pleasant feeling existing between these two eminent lawyers. In 1860 he was an ardent advocate of the Bell and Everett ticket, and the speech which he made in behalf of that ticket in the Richmond Club House is still remembered by those old enough to have been familiar with the politics of that time. In 1861 he was one of the three representatives from Augusta County to the Convention known as the Secession Convention. There he opposed, in what was supposed by many the ablest speech of that body, the Ordinance of Secession. Another notable speech made by him in that Convention was one in opposition to the right of suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. He was one of the committee sent by the Convention to confer with President Lincoln. After the war began, he was appointed by Governor Letcher

as Inspector General of State Volunteers, and upon the State troops being merged into those of the Confederacy he took the field as a Colonel of the fifty-second Regiment. During the operations in West Virginia he was taken down with an illness which compelled him to return home, and before his recovery he was elected to the Confederate Congress.

After the close of the war he was one of the moving spirits in the State in trying to bring about peace and order, and was influential in the meeting called for that purpose in Staunton on the 8th of May, 1865. He was elected a member of the Legislature of 1865, and was the Speaker of that body. Here he won a reputation as an able presiding officer, and the rules under which the present General Assembly of Virginia is conducted are known as Baldwin's Rules. In 1868 he was a member and President of the Convention of the Conservative party which met to nominate State officers. In that body he was urged to accept the nomination for the Governorship, but stoutly refused to do so, though he received fifty votes for the nomination against fifty-two for Colonel R. E. Withers, who was a nominee of the convention. In 1868 he was a member of the committee of nine which went to Washington and secured the permission of the government to have the disfranchising clauses of the Underwood Constitution submitted separately to the people of Virginia. He was also the chairman of the Virginia delegation which met in New York in the Convention that nominated Seymour and Blair. In any body of men, Colonel Baldwin was naturally a leader. His great bodily form, his hearty honest manners and genial kindly disposition to all, especially to children, made him a unique figure in the life of his people. At the Bar he was regarded as a power, and to him people flocked for advice from all over the Commonwealth. Perhaps the most notable feature of his life's work was in connection with the extension of the great railroad now known as the Chesapeake & Ohio from its narrow limitations within the State of Vir-

ginia, to the Ohio River. At the time of his death, on the 30th of September, 1873, the resolutions adopted by the various bodies of which he was a member attested the esteem and worth in which he was held.

On the 20th of September, 1842, he married Miss Susan Madison Peyton, eldest daughter of John Howe Peyton, Esq., one of the leaders of the Staunton bar. His domestic life was singularly fortunate and happy.

MAURY, Dabney Herndon, 1822-

Soldier. Final Year, 1839.

General Maury was a native of Virginia, having been born in Fredericksburg, on the 21st of May, 1822. He was descended from the French Huguenot settlers of early Virginia, and was connected with most of the best families of his State.

His early education was obtained in Fredericksburg, for which he was indebted to his uncle, Matthew Fontaine Maury, the great navigator. In 1839 he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained for one year. He used to tell with great interest of the way in which he came to leave the profession of the Law and devote himself to military affairs. He was asked by the Professor whether ignorance of the Law was an excuse for crime, to which he promptly replied, "Of course," and upon being advised of the error of his answer determined that he would have nothing to do with any profession where such an iniquity prevailed. In 1846 he was graduated from the West Point Military Academy, and immediately was sent to Mexico. He was wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and made First Lieutenant. Upon his return to Fredericksburg he was presented with a sword by admiring friends. From 1847 to 1850 he was Assistant Professor of History and Ethics at West Point, and was Assistant Professor of Infantry Tactics for the next two years. He was on the frontier in Texas at the outbreak of the Civil War, and resigned to cast in his lot with the Confederacy. He was made Adju-

tant General of the Confederacy and Chief of Staff to General Earle Van Dorn. After the battle of Pea Ridge he was promoted Brigadier General, and led a division at Corinth, where he was made Major General. He was given command of the Department of the Gulf, and was in charge of the defenses at Mobile. After the war he returned to Richmond and took part in organizing the Southern Historical Society and the Westmoreland Club. In 1859 he published "Skirmish Drill for Mounted Troops." He subsequently published "Recollections of a Virginian" and a school history of Virginia. General Maury was a vigorous and chaste writer, a charming companion, and chivalrous gentleman, and at the time of his death, which occurred at the home of his son in Peoria, Illinois, he counted among his friends all who had ever known him. His remains were brought to Fredericksburg, where they were laid in the soil of his native State, which he loved with a passionate devotion.

RANDOLPH, George Wythe, 1818-1881

Soldier and Statesman. Final Year, 1839; Law.

George Wythe Randolph, the son of Governor Thomas Mann Randolph and Martha Jefferson, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, was born at Monticello, on the 10th of March, 1818. After the death of Mr. Jefferson, his grandfather, he was taken by his brother-in-law, Joseph Coolidge, Esq., to Boston, where he received his early education. He received a position as midshipman from President Andrew Jackson, and went to sea, where he remained until 1837, when he resigned his commission to enter the University of Virginia in 1837. He was graduated from the University in 1839 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

He settled in the City of Richmond, Virginia, and began his professional career. He was always fond of military matters, and at the time of the John Brown raid commanded a company of Artillery. He entered the Con-

federate service upon the outbreak of the war, and was made a Brigadier General. President Davis took him into his Cabinet as Secretary of War, which position he filled with distinguished ability. He was a member of the Commission to confer with President Lincoln in the early part of the war upon the question of an amicable settlement of the differences which divided the Union. At the close of the war he went abroad and remained for some years.

WATTS, Thomas Hill, 1819-

Statesman. Final Year, 1839.

Governor Thomas H. Watts was born in Butler County, Alabama, on the 3rd of January, 1819. His early education was obtained in the private schools of his native place. He entered the University of Virginia in 1837, and was graduated therefrom in 1839. Upon leaving the University he began the practice of the Law at Greenville, Alabama. In 1842 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected for several years. In 1847 he removed to Montgomery County, which he represented successfully in the Legislature for years.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was elected to the Convention of the State, along with William L. Yancy, who voted in favor of secession. He entered the Confederate army as Colonel of the Seventeenth Alabama Regiment. In April, 1862, he was made the Attorney General of the Confederate States, a position which he held until 1863, when he resigned to become the Governor of Alabama. After the war he returned home and practiced his profession, being regarded as a man of great ability and a most exemplary citizen.

JOYNES, Leven Smith, 1819-1881

Physician. Final Class, 1839; Medicine.

Dr. Joynes, who at the time of his death was one of the leading physicians of the city of Richmond, Virginia, was born in

Accomac County, in that State, on the 13th of May, 1819. His father was Judge William Thomas Joynes, of the Virginia Court of Appeals.

He was educated in the private schools of his neighborhood, and entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1835. He entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1839 with the decree of Doctor of Medicine. After leaving the University, he traveled abroad and studied in Paris and Dublin, and upon his return home began the practice of his profession in his native County. In 1844 he removed to Baltimore, and in 1846 was elected Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence in the Franklin Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1849 he returned to Accomac County, and in 1855 was elected Professor of Medicine at the Medical College of Richmond. In 1857 he was elected Dean of the Faculty of that College, which position he held until 1871, when he resigned and was elected Emeritus Professor. In 1872 he was made Secretary of the State Board of Health, a position in which he did much towards the putting of the Board of Health upon a successful basis. Dr. Joynes was a learned physician and enjoyed an extensive practice in the city of his adoption. He contributed constantly to the Medical journals of his day. He died in Richmond on the 18th of January, 1881.

JONES, James Alfred, 1820-1894

Lawyer. Final Year, 1839.

James Alfred Jones, for so many years one of the leaders of the Virginia Bar, was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and passed his early life upon an old plantation.

He was educated in the private schools of his neighborhood, and in 1836 entered the University of Virginia. In 1839 he was graduated therefrom with the degree of Master of Arts. After leaving the University he studied Law and settled in Petersburg, Virginia, to prac-

tice his profession. At that Bar, which has always been distinguished for its ability, he met Gholson, Joynes, Patton, Daniel, Robinson, Baldwin, and others. In course of time he came to Richmond and soon acquired a large practice. This consisted in the main of Appellate Court practice, where he stood in the foremost ranks of his profession. His mind was strong, vigorous and well trained. As a scholar his learning was not confined to the Law, but he drew from the fields of literature as well as from those of jurisprudence. Before Courts and juries alike he was strong and effective. His arguments were clear and simple. Among his brethren of the Bar he was highly esteemed for his courtesy and consideration. For years before his death he had retired from the practice, it being alleged by his friends to be owing to his disapproval of the Appellate Bench of his State, which had been changed in the vicissitudes of politics. He died February 26, 1894, leaving one daughter, Mrs. D. Gardner Tyler.

CLAY, Clement Claiborne, 1816-1882

Statesman. Final Year, 1839; Law.

Senator Clay was born in Huntsville, Alabama, in 1816. His father, Clement Comer Clay, was Governor and Senator, and his grandfather, William Clay, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, who removed to Tennessee after the war.

Young Clay received his early education in the schools of his native place and was graduated from the University of Alabama, from which he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1839 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1840, and was elected to the Legislature in 1842, where he served several years. He was elected Judge, but resigned to accept the United States Senatorship, to which he was elected in 1853. He was a follower of Mr. Calhoun, and was a strong supporter of the State-Rights idea. He was a strong debater, and his eulogy on

Senator Butler of South Carolina was a masterpiece. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1861, and cast in his lot with the Confederacy. He was elected Senator of the Confederate States, and was sent to Canada in 1864 as the agent of the Confederate Government. He was arrested and confined in Fortress Monroe for a time along with President Davis.

After the war he returned to his native place, where he practiced his profession until the time of his death, January 3rd, 1882.

DAVIS, Henry Winter, 1817-1865

Statesman. Final Year, 1839; Law.

Henry Winter Davis, who was one of the most brilliant Whig statesmen of his time, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, on the 16th of August, 1817, in which city, his father, the Rev. Henry Lynn Davis, was Rector of St. Anne's Parish and President of St. Johns College.

He was sent to school in Alexandria, Virginia, and entered Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1837, from which he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1839 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He settled in Alexandria, Virginia, for the practice of his profession, and soon established the reputation of being a learned lawyer and brilliant orator. In 1850 he moved to Baltimore, Maryland, and was elected to Congress in 1854, from the Baltimore District, being a stalwart Whig. He incurred the censure of the Legislature of Maryland by voting for Pennington, the Republican candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives, concerning which action on the part of the Legislature he made the memorable speech that the Legislature had decorated him with its censure. He was offered the Vice Presidency under Mr. Lincoln, but declined it. He was a member of Congress in 1863, and was chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He favored negro enlistment in the Federal Army, and advocated negro suffrage after the war. At the time of his death in Baltimore, on the

30th of December, 1865, Congress set apart a day to commemorate his services, at that time an unprecedented action in case of one not a member of Congress.

WITHERS, Robert Enoch, 1821-

Statesman. Final Year, 1841; Medicine.

Senator Withers was born in Campbell County, Virginia, on the 18th of September, 1821. He was taught in the private schools of his native county until he was old enough to enter the University of Virginia, where he studied medicine in 1840, being graduated therefrom in 1841 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced his profession in his native county and in Danville, Virginia.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service and rose to be Colonel of the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment, which he commanded from Bull Run to second Cold Harbor, in 1864, when he was severely wounded and incapacitated from further service in the field. He was then put in charge of the prisons and hospitals at Danville, Virginia. After the war he became editor of the "Lynchburg News," and of the "Richmond Enquirer." In 1868 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the Governorship, but withdrew in favor of the nomination of Gilbert C. Walker, the conservative candidate, who was elected. In 1873 he was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket and in 1874 was elected Lieutenant Governor. He was that same year elected Senator to succeed John F. Lewis. Upon Mr. Cleveland's election he was appointed Consul to Hong Kong, China. He took an active part in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, having represented the Diocese for years upon the floor of the General convention of that Church.

KANE, Elisha Kent, 1820-1857

Arctic Explorer. Final Class, 1840.

Dr. Kane, who carried the search after the north pole into the highest latitude attained

by sailing vessels, was born in Philadelphia on the 20th of February, 1820.

His early education was obtained in the private schools of his native city, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1838, where he remained for two years. Upon leaving the University he entered the United States Navy as a Surgeon, and served as such in the Mexican War. In 1850 he was relieved from active service in order to go with the first Grinnell expedition into the Arctic regions. He acted as Surgeon on the "Advance," which, along with the "Rescue," under Lieutenant DeHaven, made the expedition, the same having been fitted out by Henry Grinnell, Esq. The result of this expedition was not satisfactory, and a second expedition was undertaken at the instance of Lady Franklin, when in 1853 Kane set out in command of the "Advance." The result of this expedition was reaching the 78° 43' of north latitude. After wintering in Van Rensselaer harbor, and having discovered the Humbolt glacier, and having endured many hardships, he returned home in 1855 to tell of his remarkable discoveries and to receive the admiration of the world for his great work.

Upon his return he was the hero of the hour, and received medals, among others including that of the Royal Geographical Society. The result of the strain upon his constitution was most disastrous, and he died in Havana on the 16th of February, 1857, where he had gone in search of health. Among his writings the most notable is "The United States Grinnell Expedition."

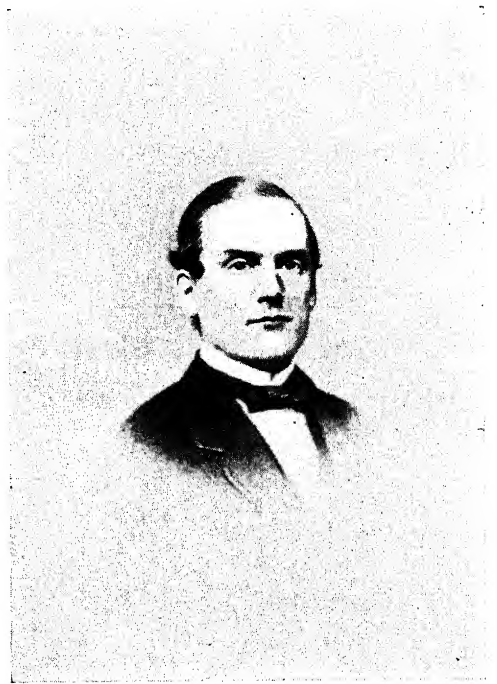
GARNETT, Muscoe Russell Hunter, 1821-1864

Statesman. Final Year, 1840; Law.

Muscoe R. H. Garnett, who at the time of his death was one of the most distinguished men of his age in Virginia, was born in 1821, in Essex County, in that State.

He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1840 with the degree of Bachelor

of Law. Upon leaving the University opened an office at Lorretto, in his native county. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1850, a was a member of the Legislature from 18 to 1856. In 1852 and in 1856 he was a delegate to the National Convention, and was member of Congress from 1856 to March 1861. Upon the formation of the Confederacy he resigned from the United States Co



gress, and was elected to the first Confederate Congress, of which he was a member continuously up to the date of his death, February 14, 1864. He was a brilliant speaker and a man of great cultivation. His wife was Miss Stevens, of the well known family of the name of Hoboken, New Jersey.

ROBERTSON, William J., 1817-1898

Jurist. Final Year, 1842; Law.

Judge William J. Robertson, who at time of his death, in 1898, was the leader

the Virginia Bar, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in December, 1817. His father was a Scotchman who settled in that neighborhood, where he taught school for a time.

His early education was obtained at his father's school, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1834, where he remained for two years. He then taught school in the family of Captain Lewis Walker in Albemarle County, Virginia. In 1841 he re-entered the University, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law, in 1842. Upon leaving the University of Virginia he settled in Charlottesville, Virginia, where the rest of his life was spent. In 1862 he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney of Albemarle County, and in 1856 was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. He ran before the people against John B. Baldwin and Judge Richard H. Parker for membership of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and was elected to that position, which he held until the Reconstruction period in 1865, when he resumed his practice. He was retained in most of the great corporation cases which have occurred since the war in Virginia. He succeeded John B. Baldwin as General Counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co., and was also General Counsel for the Norfolk & Western Railroad Co. at the time of his death. He was a learned lawyer, an upright Judge and a good citizen. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of General William F. Gordon, of Louisa, and his second wife, Mrs. Alice Watts Morris of Roanoke, Virginia.

He died on the 27th of May, 1898, at his home in Charlottesville, Virginia.

DABNEY, Robert Lewis, 1820-
Theologian. Final Year, 1842.

The Rev. Dr. Dabney, who was one of the notable men of the Presbyterian Church in this country, was born in Louisa County, Virginia, in 1820, where his early education was obtained, which was completed at Hamp-

den-Sidney College and at the University of Virginia.

He entered the University in 1839, and in 1842 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Master of Arts. After teaching two years he entered the Union Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach in 1846. He spent the first six years of his ministry in Augusta County, Virginia, ministering to the Scotch-Irish settlers of that community. In 1853 he was Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he served as a staff officer for Stonewall Jackson, between whom and this stalwart Presbyterian preacher there existed the closest relationship. After the war he was elected to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Texas, where the last years of his life were spent. He was a ready writer, and besides a great work on Systematic and Polemic Theology he wrote the "Life of Stonewall Jackson," "The Defence of the South," and other secular papers. He died while professor in the University of Texas.

RUTHERFOORD, John C., 1825-1866
Lawyer. Final Year, 1843.

John Coles Rutherford was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 20th of November, 1825. He was the son of John Rutherford and Emily Coles. His father was one of the leading men of the State, and became Governor on the death of Governor Gilmer, who perished on board the "Princeton" during Mr. Tyler's administration. His mother, Emily Coles, was a sister of Edward Coles, Governor of Illinois, and of the wife of Andrew Stevenson, Minister to England.

He was educated in the private schools of the city of Richmond, and Washington College, now Washington and Lee University. In 1841 he entered the University of Virginia, and in two years was graduated therefrom with the degree of Master of Arts at the age of eighteen. He traveled abroad for a year,

visiting relations in Scotland and Ireland, and upon his return studied law and practiced his profession in partnership with the late John H. Guy. For twelve years he represented the County of Goochland in the General Assembly, taking an active part in the questions of the day. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Anne Seddon, a daughter of William H. Roy, Esq., of Green Plains, Matthews County, Virginia. His home at Rock Castle, in Goochland County, was one of the best known and best types of the old Virginia homes. Fortunately it survives under its hospitable mistress to this day. He died on the 14th of August, 1866, leaving his widow and three children surviving him; Mrs. Bradley S. Johnston, Mrs. George Ben Johnston, and John Rutherford, Esq., of the Richmond Bar.

LAY, Henry Champlin, 1823-1885

Churchman. Final Year, 1843.

Bishop Henry Champlin Lay was a native of Virginia, having been born on the 6th of December, 1823. After receiving his education in the private schools of Richmond, he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1843 with the degree of Master of Arts.

After leaving the University he entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, and was ordained Deacon by Bishop Meade in 1846. He went to Huntsville, Alabama, in 1848, and was ordained Priest by Bishop Cobbs, and became the Rector of the Church of the Nativity of that city. He was elected Missionary Bishop of Arkansas and Indian Territory, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Richmond, in October, 1859, at the time that the General Convention met in that city. In 1868 the Diocese of Maryland was divided, and in 1869 Bishop Lay was translated from his Missionary Diocese to the Diocese of Easton, which consisted of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Bishop Lay was a learned churchman and an eloquent preacher. The degree of Doctor of Divinity

was conferred upon him by Hobart College and by William and Mary College, and upon his visit to the Lambeth Conference held in England after the Civil War, he was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Cambridge. He wrote much upon theological subjects, among the most notable of his writings being "Studies in the Church." He died in Easton, Maryland, on the 17th of September, 1885.

BARBOUR, John S., 1819-

Statesman. Final Year, 1842; Law.

Senator Barbour was a native of Virginia, having been born in Culpeper County, in that State, in 1819. He received his early education in the private schools of his native place, and entered the University of Virginia when he was twenty years old, being graduated therefrom in 1842 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

He began the practice of his profession in his native county, and soon became interested in the railroad question of the State. During the war between the States he took an active interest in the welfare of the Confederacy, and after the war was President of the Virginia Midland Railroad, now the Southern Railroad. He was always remarkable for his powers of organization, and the great work for which he is remembered in his native State is, when as chairman of the Democratic party, he was able to overthrow the Mahone regime. In appreciation of this service he was elected United States Senator, which position he held up to the date of his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C.

JONES, Tiberius Gracchus, 1819-

Clergyman. Final Year, 1843.

Dr. Jones, one of the leaders of the Southern Baptists, was born in 1819, in Powhatan County, Virginia. His father was Wood Jones, of Nottoway County, who was the kinsman of John Winston Jones, Speaker of the House of

Representatives. His mother was Elizabeth Trent Archer, a member of the well known Virginia family of that name.

When eighteen years of age he entered Richmond College, from which he came to the University of Virginia in 1842, where he remained for one session. He then entered William and Mary College, where he received the honor, which he had also received at the University of Virginia, of being the Valedictory Orator of the Literary Society. He has held many positions of responsibility and is regarded as a strong preacher, a learned writer and a sound thinker. He was elected President of Wakeforest College, North Carolina, and of Mercer College, Georgia, which positions he declined. He was also elected President of Richmond College, and at the date of his death lived in Nashville, Tennessee. Among his well known works is "The Duties of Pastors to Churches," and the "Great Misnomer, the Lord's Supper Called the Communion."

THOMPSON, John Reuben, 1823-1873

Author. Final Year, 1844; Law.

John Reuben Thompson, who was one of the first Southern literary men of his time, was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 23rd of October, 1823. His early education was obtained in the private schools of his native city, and in 1840 he entered the University of Virginia, where he studied the Academic course and also the Law course, being graduated therefrom in 1844 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

He settled in Richmond, but, like many another lawyer, his love of literature overcame his zeal for the law, and in 1847 he became the editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger." In this magazine were published Edgar Allan Poe's "Raven," "The Reveries of a Bachelor," the early writing of John Esten Cooke, Paul H. Hayne, Henry Timrod, and many others whose names have since become famous. In 1854 he went to Europe for his health, during which time he wrote for the

"Messenger." Upon his return he went to Augusta, Georgia, hoping that the southern climate would restore his delicate health. While there he edited the "Southern Field and Fireside." Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was much interested in the welfare of the Confederacy, and in 1863 went abroad, combining some diplomatic mission with his literary work. He lived in London, where he became popular with the leading English men of letters, and where he constantly contributed to the English reviews. After the war he returned home and became one of the literary editors of the New York "Evening Post." In 1872 he went to Colorado in search of health, but his search was in vain, for he returned home to die. His writings are characterized by a tenderness and purity of style which make them charming. His disposition was genial, and he was among the most popular of the writers of his time. No bitterness was found in his work, but there was in it the most genial humor, combined with an ease and grace rarely found and so much to be desired in all genuine literature. Among the notable poems which he wrote were, "The Burial of Latane," and "The Death of Stuart." He died in the city of New York, on the 30th of April, 1873.

THORNTON, John Thruston, 1829-1862

Lawyer and Soldier. Final Year, 1844; Law.

Among the many prominent young men that entered the University of Virginia in the session of 1843, few had brighter prospects than John Thruston Thornton, familiarly known as "Jack Thornton," who was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, in 1829.

He was educated in the private schools of that County, and entered the University in the class in which were John Randolph Tucker and other brilliant young men. He was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law in the summer of 1844, having had the distinction of being one of the first men of the class. After leaving the University

he began the practice of his profession, but soon became engaged in editorial work. He wrote with strength and cleverness, and early established the reputation of being one of the leaders of thought in the State. He was not only a brilliant writer, but was one of the best speakers on the hustings at that time, which was a time when Virginia oratory was at a high point of excellence.

When the war began between the States, Mr. Thornton at once enlisted, and by his abilities proved how excellent a soldier one who had only been brought up in the arts of peace could become. For gallantry he was promoted to a Colonelcy in the Confederate army, and a greater promotion seemed possible for him when, in the memorable Sharpsburg fight, he was killed on the 17th of September, 1862. Few men ever had warmer friends or more devoted companions. His son, William M. Thornton, Esq., is a distinguished Professor in the University of Virginia.

AYLETT, Patrick Henry, 1825-1870.

Lawyer. Final Year, 1844.

Patrick Henry Aylett, who at the time of his death on the 21st of April, 1870, was one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia, was born in King William County, in that State, on the 9th of May, 1825. His father was John Philip Aylett, Esq., and his mother, before her marriage, Miss Judith Page Waller. On both sides of his family he was descended from the most distinguished and illustrious citizens of Virginia. His grandmother, Elizabeth Henry, was the youngest daughter of Patrick Henry, and his mother was through the Wallers connected with all the well known Virginia families.

Young Aylett's early education was obtained at home and at Rumford Academy in his native State, in which a number of the distinguished citizens of Virginia of that section were educated. He then entered Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, and lived in

the home of his kinsman, the Hon. Samuel McDowell Moore. From that school he entered the University of Virginia in 1844, where he remained one session in the Academic department. From the University of Virginia he went to Harvard, where he was graduated in law in 1846. During his stay in Harvard he attended an immense meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, called to consider the question of the Mexican war, and which had been addressed by Rufus Choate and other distinguished citizens. It was suggested that there was present in the audience a grandson of Patrick Henry. He was immediately taken up by the audience and forced to make a speech, which he did so brilliantly that the press of Boston commended it most highly. He immediately began the practice of the law in Richmond, in the fall of 1847, but the death of his father, who left him his executor with a large estate, induced him to return to Montville, the old home in King William County. There he practiced his profession until after his marriage in 1853, when he returned to Richmond, where he spent the rest of his life. Upon the establishment of the "Richmond Examiner" by John M. Daniel, in 1847, Mr. Aylett became a contributor to its editorial columns, thereby adding to the brilliancy and reputation of that well known journal. When Mr. Daniel was present as groomsman upon the occasion of Mr. Aylett's marriage, he declared that "all of his life he had been dodging the position of Fourth of July orator and groomsman at a wedding." In public life Mr. Aylett held the esteem and affection of a host of friends, and in all of his editorial work seemed influenced by the responsible position which the editor of a leading paper occupied. He was appointed by President Buchanan as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was subsequently appointed by the same President, without his solicitation, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia. This position he held at the outbreak of the Civil War, and was immedi-

ately reappointed by President Davis as Confederate States District Attorney.

After the war, Mr. Aylett's work and influence in undertaking to restore the broken fortunes of his State was most effective. In an address made by him in the old Court House at Hanover, the same in which his great ancestor, Patrick Henry, had spoken a little more than one hundred years before, he established the reputation of a brilliant orator and did much to crystallize the sentiment of the people of Virginia in the support of Gilbert C. Walker for the Governorship. As a writer in the field of literature, he was as gifted as in politics and law. A specimen of such excellence may be seen in an address delivered by him at the Richmond Theatre on the 14th of September, 1869, before the German Societies, upon the centennial anniversary of the great scientist, Humboldt.

His domestic life was most charming. On the 23rd of February, 1853, he had married Miss Emily A. Rutherfoord, a lovely and accomplished Virginia woman, daughter of the Hon. John Rutherfoord, of Richmond. No man was ever more admired and beloved by his friends. His death, in common with so many other distinguished citizens of Virginia, occurred in the dreadful calamity, when the floor of the Supreme Court Room in the State Capitol gave way on the 27th of April, 1870. In all the sorrow of that dreadful calamity the death of no man was more sincerely mourned and was a greater loss to State and family than was that of this distinguished gentleman. He left surviving him his wife and three daughters, Mrs. William L. Royal, Mrs. John Enders and Mrs. Thomas Bollong, all of Richmond, Va.

WICKHAM, Williams Carter, 1820-

Soldier and Statesman. Final Year, 1844;
Law.

General Williams C. Wickham was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 21st day of September, 1820. His father was William Fanning Wickham, the son of the distinguished

lawyer, John Wickham, who defended Aaron Burr, and his mother was Anne Carter, the descendant of Robert Carter and of General Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and commander of the Virginia forces at Yorktown.

He was educated in the private schools of Richmond, Virginia, and entered the University of Virginia, where he studied law. Upon leaving the University he returned to his father's estate in the County of Hanover, where he established himself as a farmer. He was soon nominated and elected as a Whig candidate to the Virginia House of Delegates and the State Senate, of which he was a member for many years. He was elected to the Secession Convention, where he opposed secession, but on the outbreak of the Civil War he formed a cavalry company and became the Captain of the Hanover Troop. He was successively promoted to be Colonel and Brigadier General, and served with distinction under J. E. B. Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee. He was several times wounded, once being nearly run through the body with a sabre. After the war he returned to his home, and was soon elected President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, at that time the Virginia Central Railroad Company. With this railroad he was associated up to the day of his death. After the war General Wickham was a Republican, and his influence with General Grant was potent in enabling the disfranchising clauses of the Constitution to be voted on separately, thereby enabling the Commonwealth to be relieved of many of the burdens of reconstruction. He never held public office after the war until elected as an Independent candidate by the Democrats to the State Senate. He always took a deep interest in the welfare of his own people, and served for years as a member of the Board of Supervisors of his native county. At the time of his death a monument was erected to him in the city of Richmond by his old soldiers and the employes of the railroad which he managed.

His wife was Miss Lucy P. Taylor, grand-

daughter of John Taylor, of Caroline County. Three children survived him: the Hon. Henry T. Wickham, Mrs. Robert H. Renshaw, and William F. Wickham.

PAGE, John, B. L., 1821-1901.

Lawyer. Final Year, 1844; Law.

John Page was born at Rug Swamp, in Hanover County, Virginia, on the 26th of April, 1821. His father was Francis Page, son of Governor John Page, and Susan Nelson, daughter of Governor Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and commander of the Virginia forces at Yorktown.

He was sent as a boy to school at the home of Bishop Meade, in Frederick County, Virginia. He afterwards studied at Bristol College, Pennsylvania, and in Newark College, Delaware. For a year he was a tutor at the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, which was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Pendleton, his brother-in-law. During this time he read Law with Henry Winter Davis, the distinguished statesman who lived in Alexandria, Virginia, at that time. He entered the University of Virginia in 1843, and was graduated therefrom in 1844 with the degree of Bachelor of Law, in the class with John Randolph Tucker, John T. Thornton, and others. Upon leaving the University he settled in his native county and practiced his profession as a county court lawyer. In politics he was a Whig and devoted follower of Henry Clay, whose birthplace in Hanover is still a matter of pride to its citizens. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private soldier in the Patrick Henry Rifles, a company formed in his neighborhood, and which became distinguished as one of the constituent companies of the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment. After the Peninsula Campaign he received an appointment upon the staff of his brother-in-law, General William N. Pendleton, Chief of Artillery of the Army of North Virginia. At the close of the war he returned home and

took up his profession again. For a time he was Commonwealth's Attorney of his county, but never held any other political office. He was a lover of literature, and was thoroughly familiar with the Latin and Greek classics, as well as with those of his own tongue.

He married, in 1846, his cousin, Miss Elizabeth Burwell Nelson, who survives him, with their three children, the Rev. Dr. Frank Page, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn; Thomas Nelson Page, of Washington, and Rosewell Page, of Richmond, Virginia. He died on the 30th of October, 1901, at his home in Henrico County, Virginia.

SOUTHALL, James C., 1827-1897.

Scientist and Journalist. Final Year, 1846.

James C. Southall, who at the time of his death was regarded as having written some of the most notable scientific works of his time, was a native of Virginia, having been born in Charlottesville, in Albemarle County, in 1827.

His early education was obtained in the private schools, and he entered the University of Virginia in 1843, being graduated therefrom in 1846 with the degree of Master of Arts. He at once turned his attention to journalism, and became the editor of the "Charlottesville Chronicle." He was afterwards the editorial writer of the "Richmond Enquirer," and editor of the "Central Presbyterian," to which denomination he was devotedly attached, and for a time had a position in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. During all of this time he was a great student, and was fortunate in being able to put the results of his studies and investigation into shape so that they might be preserved. In the list of his studies were Archaeology, Geology and Anthropology and Biblical History. His literary works are various, among which may be mentioned "The Recent Origin of Man," "Epoch of the Mammoth," "Man's Age in the World." He delivered a notable address at

the University of Virginia at the opening of the Brooks Museum.

His wife was Miss Sharp of Norfolk. He died on the 13th of September, 1897.

RIVES, Alfred Landon, 1830-1903.

Civil Engineer. Final Class, 1848.

Colonel Alfred L. Rives, who died on the 27th of February, 1903, at Castle Hill, his home in Albemarle County, Virginia, was born in Paris, on the 25th of March, 1830, while his father, the distinguished William Cabell Rives, was United States Minister to France. His father was among the most distinguished citizens of the Old Dominion, and long occupied a position of national importance in the country, having been the representative of the United States to the French Government during two revolutions, those of 1830 and 1848. His mother was Judith Walker, a brilliant woman. On both sides of his family he is connected with the most illustrious families of the commonwealth.

His boyhood was passed at his father's home in Albemarle County, where he was taught by private tutors until fourteen years of age, when he was sent to Concord Academy, then presided over by Frederick W. Coleman, the most distinguished teacher of his time in Virginia. At the age of sixteen he entered the Virginia Military Institute, and was so well equipped that he was graduated in two years, being sixth in a class of twenty-four. Having stood at the top of his class in engineering, he determined to adopt that as a profession, and in 1848 entered the University of Virginia, where he remained one session, as his father desired him to accompany him to France, which he did in 1849. After a year devoted to the study of mathematics and French, he successfully passed an examination for entrance in the Government Engineering School of France, "Ecole des ponts et Chaussées." There he stood among the first, and numbered among his classmates the distinguished Frenchmen, Collignon, Cezanne and others. For excel-

lence in that school, he received a complimentary letter from the French Minister of Public Works, and was presented upon graduation by the school with one hundred volumes of valuable engineering works. He was described in one of the French journals of 1855 as a young American engineer who had brilliantly completed his studies at the "Ecole, etc." After graduation in 1854 he was offered a position upon the great French Railroad "Du Nord," but determined to return to the United States, where he served in the engineering corps of the Virginia Midland Railway. He soon accepted a position in Washington under Captain M. C. Meigs, of the U. S. Engineering Corps, where he served for a year as Assistant Engineer of the U. S. Capitol and Post Office buildings. Upon the recommendation of Captain Meigs he was appointed by Mr. McClelland, the Secretary of the Interior under President Pierce, to report upon the best location for a bridge across the Potomac, and directed to present details and estimates therefor. This report was published in the Congressional Records in 1857, and attracted favorable comment. In it were suggested plans for the improvement of the Potomac involving the reclamation of a large area of its marshy flats. He then accepted the position of Division Engineer on the Washington Aqueduct, and was selected to make calculations and estimates for the Cabin John bridge, which was built under his personal supervision. This bridge, nearly one hundred feet above the valley, consists of a single masonry arch of 220 feet clear span, the largest ever erected. Upon the secession of Virginia he returned to his native State, and within three days of his arrival received the commission of Captain of Engineers from the State of Virginia, and was directed to report to Colonel Talcott, at that time Chief Engineer of the State. He was immediately assigned to duty on the lower Virginia peninsula, where he constructed a series of defensive earthworks near Williamsburg. Upon the resignation of Colonel Talcott he was soon made

Acting Chief Engineer of the State of Virginia. In a short time, however, he was appointed Acting Chief of the Engineer Bureau of the Confederate States, which position he held until the close of the war. He was promoted successively to be Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of Engineers. After the war he was offered a Professorship in several institutions of learning, and also a good architectural position under the U. S. Government, all of which he declined, preferring to try to recover his fortunes in Richmond as an engineer and architect.

In 1868 he was Division Engineer of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and had in charge the heavy railroad work then being constructed through the Alleghany Mountains. In 1870 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Mobile & Birmingham Railroad, to which he added many miles of construction. He was afterwards engineer in charge of the South and North Alabama Railroad and part of the Louisville & Nashville system, which he completed in 1873. He was offered at this time, by General Sherman, for the Khedive of Egypt, the position of Chief Engineer of the civil works of Egypt, which position he declined, to accept that of Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. In 1883 he became Vice-President and General Manager of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, now a part of the Southern Railway System. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the U. S. Commission to inspect and receive on the part of the Government forty miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Washington, and the next year became General Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, which position had before been declined. While with the Panama Railroad he went to Paris, and concluded a traffic agreement with the Canal Company. He presented to the Canal Commission a plan (*avant projet*) for the completion of the Panama Canal, in which he had always taken a great interest. In 1894 he communicated to the Directeur of the Canal an "*avant projet*" for the con-

struction of a port at La Boca, in the vicinity of Panama, which, if constructed, would tend greatly to facilitate and increase the traffic across the isthmus. Having resigned his position with the Panama Railroad, he was made Chief Engineer of the Cape Cod Canal, for which recent surveys and plans have been carefully made. He was also elected Vice President, and was specially charged with the construction of the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railroad in Mexico. These positions he held at the time of his death, at Castle Hill, on the 27th of February, 1903.

His wife, who survives him, was the well known Virginia belle, Miss Sadie MacMurdo. Three children survive—Amelie, the well known authoress, the wife of Prince Trubetskoy; Gertrude, the wife of Allen Potts, Esq., and Miss Landon Rives.

PAXTON, Elisha Franklin, 1828.

Lawyer. Final Class, 1849; Law.

General Paxton, whose fame as the commander of the Stonewall Brigade is well known to all Confederate soldiers, was born in Lexington, Virginia, in 1828. On his father's side he was connected with the oldest settlers of the Valley of Virginia. His mother was a sister of Governor McNutt, of Mississippi.

He entered Washington College and was graduated therefrom in 1845, from which he went to Yale, where he remained for two years, and entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1849 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He settled in Rockbridge County for the practice of his profession. In 1856 he was elected President of the Bank of Rockbridge. When the Civil War began he enlisted as a Lieutenant in the Rockbridge Rifles, which set out for Harper's Ferry, and was soon, on account of his meritorious services at Manassas, made an Aide-de-Camp to General Jackson. He was promoted Major for gallantry on the field, but at the reorganization of the army was not re-

elected. Stonewall Jackson, realizing the value of his services, summoned him again to his staff, and upon his recommendation, Colonel Paxton was given a brigade. From that time up to the date of his death at Chancellorsville, the history of his life was the history of the famous Stonewall Brigade. Shot down on the same day that his great leader was mortally wounded, he died and received the commendation of that great soldier whom he so much loved, who, within a few days, was to "pass over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

In 1854 he had married Miss White, of Lexington, who, with her three sons, survives him.

HENRY, William Wirt, 1831.

Lawyer. Final Class, 1849; Law.

William Wirt Henry, the grandson of Patrick Henry, was born at the old Henry place, Red Hill, Charlotte County, Virginia, on the 14th of February, 1831.

He entered the University of Virginia in 1847, and was graduated therefrom in 1849, with the degree of Master of Arts. In 1853 he came to the Bar in his native County, where he soon acquired the reputation of being a sound and successful lawyer. He was Commonwealths Attorney of his County for years. After the close of the war he removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he enjoyed a large Appellate Court practice. He served four sessions in the Legislature of Virginia, where he was regarded as one of its most influential members. He naturally took great pride in the history of his country and delivered many addresses upon subjects connected therewith. He was an ardent member of the Virginia Historical Society, and delivered an address in Philadelphia upon the Centennial of the Resolutions for Independence. He was a member of the Peabody Board at the time of his death. His great work was "The Life of Patrick Henry," which is a noble biography. Mr. Henry was a brilliant conversationalist and a charming companion.

His wife was Miss Marshall, who is a member of the well known Virginia family of that name.

KEAN, Robert Garlic Hill, 1828.

Lawyer. Final Class, 1852; Law.

Robert G. Kean, who was one of the leaders of the Lynchburg Bar, was born on the 24th of October, 1828, at Mt. Airy in Caroline County, Virginia, the residence of his maternal grandfather, Colonel Humphrey Hill. His father was John Vaughan Kean, of Olney, and his paternal grandfather was Dr. Andrew Kean, of Cedar Plains, Goochland County, Virginia, who came to Virginia from Ireland upon the completion of his education at the University of Dublin. It is said that Dr. Kean was tendered a chair in the University of Virginia by Mr. Jefferson. Young Kean's mother died when he was three years old, and he was brought up by his aunt, Miss Elizabeth Hill, who taught school at Mt. Airy. His father married a second time, and he returned with him to Olney.

His early education was obtained at the Episcopal High School under Dr. Pendleton, who was afterwards General Lee's Chief of Artillery. He subsequently attended the Concord Academy under the famous teacher, Frederick W. Coleman. In 1848 he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He subsequently studied Law and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In 1853, he settled in Lynchburg, Virginia, and formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with the late J. O. L. Goggin. He entered the Confederate army as a private, and after the battle of Manassas was made Adjutant General on the staff of his kinsman, George W. Randolph. When Colonel Randolph became Secretary of War of the Confederate States Army, Mr. Kean was made Chief of the Bureau of War. After the war he returned to Lynchburg, and resumed the practice of his profession. He always took a deep interest

in the welfare of the University and was, for eight years, a member of its Board of Visitors and Rector of the Board for four years. During this time much was done for the University, notably the placing of it upon a better financial condition by refunding its debt. At the Bar Mr. Kean was regarded as among the ablest and most learned members of his profession, and was highly regarded by all who knew him. He was for years a Vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and on the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Southern Virginia.

In 1854, he married Jane, daughter of Colonel Thomas J. Randolph, of Edge Hill, and in 1874 married, for his second wife, Adelaide, daughter of Colonel William H. Prescott, of Louisiana.

JACKSON, Howell Edmunds, 1832.

Lawyer. Final Class, 1852.

Howell E. Jackson was born in Paris, Tennessee, on the 8th of April, 1832.

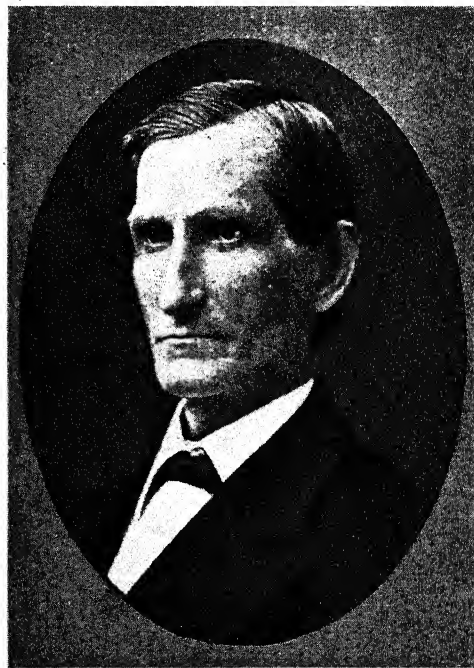
In 1840, his parents removed to Jackson, Tennessee, where his early education was obtained in the private schools of that place, and in the West Tennessee College. In 1851, he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained one year. In 1856, he was graduated from the Lebanon Law School, and in 1859 removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he soon established the reputation of being a learned and strong lawyer. He was twice appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, and in 1876 returned to Jackson. In 1880 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1881 was elected United States Senator. In 1886 he resigned from the Senate, and was appointed by President Cleveland, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. He was subsequently promoted to the Supreme Bench by President Harrison. Among the notable cases in which he sat were those touching the constitutionality of the Income Tax, to sit in

which cases he arose from his bed during his last illness, and having rendered his decision, returned to it to die.

BURKS, Edward Calohill, 1821.

Lawyer. Final Year, 1842; Law.

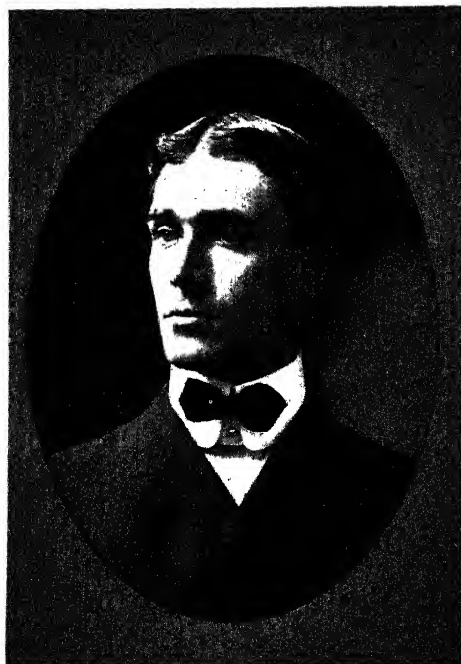
Judge Edward C. Burks, of the Virginia Court of Appeals, was born in Bedford County, Virginia, May 20, 1821. He is a son of Martin P. and Louisa (Claiborne) Burks, the



former named being descended from the family of Burks and Martin Parks, who first discovered the Cumberland Valley, and owned all of the fertile land between Cumberland Gap and Burks' Garden.

He was educated at the New London Academy, at Washington College, and at the University of Virginia. He entered the latter named institution in 1841, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He settled in his native county and at once began the practice of his profession, which continued up to the day of his death, with the

exception of the years in which he was engaged in the public service of his State. In 1861-'62-'63 he was a member of the Legislature of Virginia. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals, serving upon the bench at a time when its reputation was equal to any in its history. In 1884, along with Judge Staples and Judge Riely, he was elected one of the revisers of the Code, which is known as the Code of 1887. In 1891 he was elected President of the Virginia State Bar Association, and from 1895



up to the date of his death he was the editor-in-chief of the "Virginia Law Register," of which publication he was the founder. He was remarkable for the accuracy of his learning and the depth of his knowledge of the principles of the law, and of the cases which had been decided in the elucidation of those principles. Among the last great cases in which he was interested was that known as the "Betty Lewis Thomas Will case," involving the doctrine *donatio causa mortis*.

Judge Burks was united in marriage to Bet-

tie Buford, daughter of Paschal Buford, a wealthy planter of Piedmont, District of Virginia. One of their sons is Martin P. Burks, Esq., Professor of Law in Washington and Lee University, and a Reporter of the Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Edward Calohill Burks was born in Liberty (now Bedford City), Virginia, October 31, 1877. His father was the eldest son of Judge E. C. Burks, after whom he was named. His mother was Josephine Porterfield Bell, daughter of Orville Porterfield Bell and Nannie Gladding. His education was acquired at Oak Grove Academy, Greensboro, Alabama, under the competent supervision of Miss Mary E. Avery; at Randolph Macon Academy, Bedford City, Virginia, under the principalship of Messrs. E. Sumpter Smith and A. M. Hughlett, and he completed his course there in 1897 and then entered the University of Virginia, where he pursued a two years' academic course, then a law course, but failed to graduate on account of ill health during the last year. In September, 1902, he began the practice of his profession at Bedford City, Virginia, which he has continued up to date. During his term at the University of Virginia he won the first golf tournament ever played at that noted institution. He is a member of the Franklin Literary Society at the Randolph Macon Academy, having won a medal for declamation in 1897, and he is also connected with the local societies at the University of Virginia, namely: Zeta Psi Fraternity, O. F. C., Lambda Pi Academic Fraternity, P. K., and V. V. V. Dramatic Club. Mr. Burks is unmarried.

GARNETT, Sr., Theodore S., 1812-1885.
Civil Engineer. Final Year, 1829.

Theodore S. Garnett, Sr., who occupied a prominent position in the South as a railroad man and civil engineer, was born on the 12th of November, 1812, at "Elmwood," Essex County, Va. His father was James Mercer Garnett, and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Eleanor Dick Mercer, daugh-

ter of the Hon. James Mercer, who was for so many years a distinguished member of the Virginia bench. On his father's side he was descended from John Garnett, of Gloucester County, Virginia, one of the earliest of the colonial settlers, and on his mother's side from the Mercers who came from Scotland, among the most distinguished of whom was John Mercer of Marlboro, Stafford County, Virginia.

His early education was obtained from private tutors at "Elmwood," and from the Rumford Academy. He was thus prepared to enter the University of Virginia, which he did in 1828 while the University was still in its infancy. That session and a part of the next he spent at the University, but was compelled to leave during the session of 1829 on account of the illness of his brother Charles, whom he took home and nursed back to health. For a few years he devoted himself to farming in Mason County, near Point Pleasant, and then began the study of civil engineering. He soon acquired the reputation of being a skilful engineer, and received a position with the Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville Railroad, and subsequently with the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad. After a visit to Texas in the interest of the land claims of the Texas Association, he became the chief engineer of the Columbia & Charlotte Railroad. In 1852, after service as an engineer in Kentucky, he became assistant to General Gwynn, on the North Carolina Railroad, of which he afterwards became Superintendent. In 1857 he was elected chief engineer of the railroad from Tallahassee to Fernandina. In 1858 he retired to his estate at Cedar Hill, in Hanover County, Virginia, where he lived until 1877, when he removed to Norfolk to spend the last years of his life with his son in that city. During the Civil War he was an ardent supporter of the Confederacy, and though too old for active service served on the field at Seven Pines.

On the 18th of April, 1839, at Pensacola, Florida, he married Miss Florintina I. Moreno, who still survives him (1904). He left

three children—James Mercer Garnett, the educator; Theodore S. Garnett, a distinguished lawyer of Norfolk; and Miss Ella Isidora Garnett.

Of him and his distinguished brother, Charles Fenton Mercer Garnett, it may be said that they were the pioneers of railroad construction in the South. Each of them achieved eminence in his profession, and was noted in his time for skilful work and honorable character. He died on the 28th of May, 1885.

BAKER, Richard Henry, 1826.

Lawyer. Final Class, 1850; Law.

Richard Henry Baker, who is one of the leaders of the Norfolk (Virginia) Bar, was



born on the 18th of December, 1826, in Suffolk, Nansemond County, Virginia. His father was Judge Richard Henry Baker who was for thirty-five years upon the bench of the Circuit Court of that Circuit. His mother was Miss Lelia A. Barraud. His father's

ancestors were English people who came to this country in 1632, and his mother's were French who settled here in 1700.

He was educated at the well known boys' school in Amelia County, kept by Mr. William H. Harrison; at the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Virginia; and at the Norfolk Academy, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1847. There he studied for two sessions, being graduated therefrom in 1850 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Upon leaving the University he at once began the practice of his profession in the City of Norfolk, where he has since lived and where he is still a practitioner. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Third Virginia Battalion and was afterwards appointed Quartermaster and organized the Quartermaster's Department for the city of Norfolk. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia, where he served until 1865. After the war he returned to Norfolk and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, on which Board he served for four years. Up to the time of the war he was a Whig, and since the war he has always voted the Democratic ticket. He is President of the Norfolk Law Library Association, and is a member of the Norfolk Bar Association, the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association, the Virginia Bar Association, and many of the social organizations of Norfolk.

On the 12th of November, 1850, he married Miss Anna Maria May, of Petersburg, Virginia, and has the following children: Richard H., Jr., Dr. Benjamin M., Maria May, Kate H., Lucy L., and Emily G. Baker. His present address is Norfolk, Virginia.

DABNEY, Virginus, 1835-1894.

Author. Final Class, 1857; Law.

Virginus Dabney, who was connected with the well known Dabney family of Virginia, and who was therefore allied with the Hugue-

nots, was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, on the 15th of February, 1835.

He was reared in the atmosphere of culture, refinement and hospitality typical of Eastern Virginia and the County of his birth. He entered the University of Virginia, after having been taught in the private schools of his neighborhood, in 1852, where he studied for several years, being the compeer of Bishop Thomas Hugh Dudley, Thomas R. Price, and other distinguished alumni. Upon leaving the University he began the practice of the law, but left it to become a teacher. He was a Staff Officer during the Civil War with the rank of Captain, in the Confederate army. After the war he established, in New York City, a boy's school, where he had great success as a teacher. At the time of his death he held a position in the Custom House in New York City. He was ever the genial companion, and brilliant raconteur in any company. He published the striking novel, "The Story of Don Miff, A Symphony of Life," which is a striking picture of the old regime in Virginia. Professor Thomas R. Price, his life long friend, wrote of him as follows: "His mind had two special qualities: the one was his peculiar gift of imaginative humor, revealing itself in strong delightful freaks of language, in happy terms of picturesque expression, in penetrating glimpses of character reading, and delicious bits of story telling. The other was the massive originality of his philosophical thinking, his power to understand things and explain things by philosophical analysis. His mind was a store-house of original imagination, of shrewd and delightful reasoning and of definite philosophical conception. A fallacy could not live under the light of his eyes. A falsehood or a false pretence flashed into sudden deformity under the illumination of his humorous exposure."

He died on the 2nd of June, 1894, and was buried at the University of Virginia, which he so much loved, by Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky. A reporter said, as he witnessed this funeral, "How people must have loved that

man; I never heard so many men sobbing." His son, Heath Dabney, Esq., is Professor of History in the University of Virginia.

BROUN, William Leroy, 1827-1901.

Educator. Final Year, 1850.

Dr. William Leroy Broun became a well known figure in educational circles in the South, and for nearly twenty years was the President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He was a man of rare wisdom in educational affairs, marked executive ability and strength of character. He was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and completed his own education in the University of that State. He had no pecuniary or family advantages to aid him at the outset of his career, but his strong purpose, honorable determination and the inherent ability enabled him to advance to a position of distinction in his chosen walk of life.

Throughout his entire professional career he was connected with educational work, and as an instructor he occupied successively the chairs of Mathematics and Physics in a College in Mississippi, the University of Georgia, Vanderbilt University and the University of Texas. He founded Bloomfield Academy, Virginia, in 1856, and remained at the head of that institution until the outbreak of the Civil War. From 1872 until 1875 he was the President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Georgia. His connection with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, dated from 1852, when he was elected President. He remained only a year at that time, however, but was called in 1884 and continued to occupy the Presidency up to the time of his death, retaining the details of the administration very largely in his own hands. He was the executive officer of the Experiment Station from 1892 until 1897 and was President of the Station Council at the time of his demise, January 25, 1901.

Dr. Broun's efforts were not limited entirely to the advancement of the institutions

with which he was individually connected, but reached out to larger lines of development that have been of direct benefit to the South. He established the first manual training laboratory in the South, and the first well equipped electrical engineering plant. He had a high appreciation of the value of the study of the Natural Sciences, and encouraged the upbuilding of biological laboratories. His high conception of the aims and purposes of the land-grant Colleges was clearly set forth in his presidential address delivered before the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at the New Orleans meeting in 1892. This was an earnest plea for that form of technical education which trains and develops the mind as well as the hand, and this, he urged, called for both breadth and liberality in the curriculum. He was the author of various articles upon educational subjects, setting forth advanced ideas, many of which have been adopted by different Colleges and Universities of the South. He was recognized by prominent educators throughout his section of the country as the peer of the ablest representatives of the profession and one of the most distinguished of the Alumni of the University of Virginia.

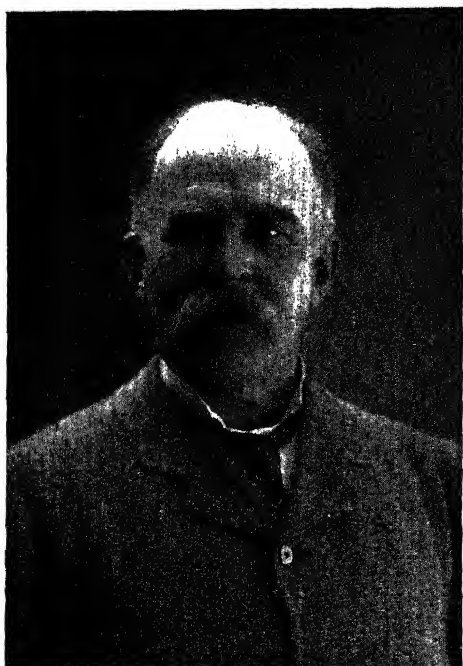
TUNSTALL, Richard Baylor, 1848-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1870; Law.

Richard B. Tunstall, the well known lawyer of Norfolk, Virginia, was born in that city on the 1st of July, 1848. His father was Robert Baylor Tunstall, who belonged to the King and Queen family of that name, who settled in that county about the middle of the seventeenth century. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Walke Williamson. His ancestor, Richard Tunstall, was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1774, and both he and his son, Richard Tunstall, Jr., were clerks of King and Queen County, Virginia, the elder Richard having been for a long time a member of the House of Burgesses in the early history of the Colony. His mother's ancestors, the Williamsons, settled in Henrico County, Virginia,

about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Young Tunstall was educated at the Norfolk Academy, taught by William R. Galt, Esq., an M. A. of the University of Virginia, and at the Virginia Military Institute, which he entered in 1864, being fortunate enough to have shared the glory of the Cadet Battalion in the fight at Newmarket, in May, 1864. After the war he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1868 with the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1870 with



the degree of Bachelor of Law. After taking his Master's Degree he taught one session at the Norwood High School in Nelson County, Virginia. Upon his graduation in the Law Department in 1870, he opened an office in Norfolk, Virginia, where he practiced for one year, and then moved to New York City, where he remained until 1883 as a member of the firm of Kaufman, Tunstall and Wagner, and subsequently of the firm of Grimball & Tunstall. In 1883 he returned to Norfolk, Virginia, and became a partner of Alfred P. Thom, Esq., under the firm of Tunstall &

Thom. This firm continued until January 1, 1900, when a new partnership was formed by the association of William H. White, Esq., under the firm name of White, Tunstall & Thom, as it is at present. He is a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar Association, and belongs to the Reform Club of New York, the Norfolk Country Club, the Richmond Club at Willoughby Beach, and the Virginia Club. In politics he is a Democrat.

On the 18th of December, 1878, he married Miss Isabel Mercein Heiser, of New York City, and has two children: Robert Baylor, who is an M. A. and B. L. of the University of Virginia, and Cuthbert Tunstall. His present address is Norfolk, Virginia.

BROADDUS, John Albert, 1827-

Theologian. Final Year, 1850.

Dr. John A. Broadbush, one of the great men of his time, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, on the 24th of January, 1827. His father, Edmund Broadbush, was a devout member of the Baptist Church, and his mother was Nancy Simms.

His early education was obtained principally from his father and from the private schools of his neighborhood. In 1846 he was appointed State student in the University of Virginia, his father residing at that time on the College grounds as keeper of one of the hotels. In 1850 he was graduated from the University with the degree of Master of Arts. After leaving the University he was for a time a tutor in the family of General John H. Cocke, of Brems, Fluvanna County, Virginia. In 1851 he was elected Assistant Instructor of Ancient Languages in the University to his old teacher, Professor Gessner Harrison, whose daughter he married, and to whose memory he dedicated his great "Commentary on St. Matthew's Gospel." While at the University he acted as pastor of the Baptist Church at Charlottesville, and left the University in 1853 to devote himself entirely to the

ministry of that Church. In 1855 he accepted the Chaplaincy of the University. He was one of the leaders of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and in 1859 accepted a professorship therein. It was said of him that he was the heart of the institution. He collected \$100,000 for the Seminary.

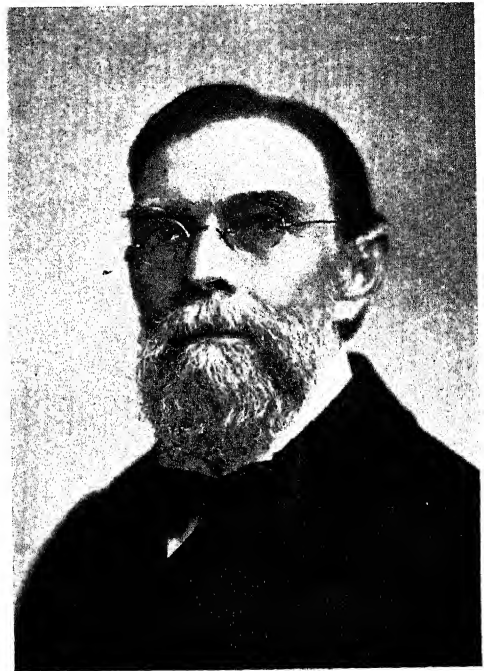
During the war between the States, he entered the army of Northern Virginia as an evangelist. After the war, when the Seminary was reopened at Greenville, South Carolina, he again became a professor. On account of ill health he went abroad, and was at one time in charge of a church in Louisville, Kentucky, where the last years of his life were spent.

Dr. Broadbush was one of the great preachers of his time, being a thorough student and well acquainted, not only with the Greek and Latin tongues, but also with the Hebrew, Coptic, Syriac and Gothic. His published works are well known to all theologians, many of them being text books, not only in his own denomination, but in others as well. Among these may be mentioned, "The Preparation and Delivery of Sermons," "The History of Preaching," and "Lectures on Jesus of Nazareth."

He was twice married. His first wife, whom he married November 30, 1850, was Miss Maria Harrison, and his second wife, whom he married January 4, 1859, was Miss Charlotte Sinclair.

Claiborne, the first settler of that name who came to this country from England. His great-grandfather, Augustine Claiborne, was Clerk of the County of Surry before the Revolution. His ancestor, John Herbert Claiborne, served in the Surry troop under Light Horse Harry Lee in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Claiborne received his early education at the Ebenezer Academy of Brunswick County, Virginia, the Leesburg Academy of North Carolina, and the Randolph Macon College,



CLAIBORNE, John Herbert, 1828-

Physician. Final Year, 1849; Medicine.

Dr. John Herbert Claiborne, of Petersburg, Virginia, who is one of the most distinguished physicians in the State, was born at Roslyn Castle, Brunswick County, Virginia, on the 10th of March, 1828. His father was the late John Gregory Claiborne, a distinguished lawyer and clergyman of Brunswick County, Virginia, and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Elizabeth Weldon. On his father's side he is descended from William

Virginia, from which college in 1848 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1850 with that of Master of Arts. After leaving Randolph Macon College he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He subsequently studied in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and in the Pennsylvania Hospital, from both of which institutions he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1851 he came to Petersburg, Virginia, and began the practice

of his profession, which has continued until the present time, except the period which he served in the Confederate army. On the 19th of April, 1861, he joined that army as Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain. He was soon promoted to be Surgeon and Major, and attached to the Twelfth Virginia Regiment of Infantry. While in the field he was elected to the Senate of Virginia, a position which he was ordered to accept by Judah P. Benjamin, the Secretary of War. In accordance with this order he entered the Senate, but resigned immediately and reported again for field duty. He was then sent to Petersburg, where he organized the general hospital, and where he remained until the city was occupied by General Lee in 1864, when he was made Surgeon-in-Chief of all general Military Hospitals, a position which he filled until the evacuation of the city of Petersburg on the 2nd of April, 1865. During the siege of Petersburg he was severely wounded, and was captured just before the surrender at Appomattox. In 1855 he had been elected to the House of Delegates, and in 1857 he was elected to the Senate of Virginia, where he served until the outbreak of the war.

He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia and an Honorary Fellow thereof, having been also its President. He is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and a Corresponding Fellow of the Gynecological Association of Boston. He is Fellow of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain and of the International Medical Association. He is also Fellow of the American Health Association, and an honorary Alumnus of the University Medical College of Virginia. He is Vice President of the Medical Association of the Confederate Army and Navy, 1876. He has written much upon medical subjects, and has always been a student of literature, and has done much to preserve the history of the old regime in Virginia. Among his best known articles may be mentioned, "The Last Seven Days of Lee and his

Paladins," "Seventy-Five Years in Old Virginia," "The Negro In the Environments of Slavery," and "The Old Virginia Doctor."

In 1853 he married Miss Sarah Joseph Alston, and has five children: Mary Louisa, the wife of Herbert H. Page, Esq., of Pagebrook, Virginia; Anna Augusta, the wife of Charles H. English, Esq., of Leesburg, Virginia; Sarah Joseph, the wife of the Hon. W. B. McIlwaine, of Petersburg, Virginia; Bessie Weldon, the wife of Bernard Mann, Esq., of Petersburg, Virginia, and John Herbert Claiborne Jr., a distinguished physician and surgeon of New York City. In 1860 he married a second time. His wife is Anne Leslie Watson, by whom he has two children—Robert Watson Claiborne, and Mary Donald Fraser Claiborne.

WHITE, John Jones, 1828-1893.

Educator. Final Class, 1850.

Professor John J. White, who was long professor of Greek in the Washington and Lee University, was born in Nottoway County, Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1828.

He was educated in the private schools of his neighborhood, by which he was prepared for the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1846 and where he remained until 1850. After leaving the University he taught a classical school in Charlottesville, Virginia, for several years. In 1852 he was elected Professor of Greek in what was then Washington College, a chair which he held for forty years. He was always regarded by his students with the greatest affection. During the term of his Professorship General Robert E. Lee became the President of the College, and between him and Professor White there was always a feeling of respect and regard. After General Lee's death, when Washington College became Washington and Lee University, Professor White remained as Professor of Greek, being known among the students as not only a painstaking and faithful teacher, but as their especial friend in the Faculty. Big-bodied, large-hearted, straightforward in

his dealings with men, he impressed all who came in contact with him with his sincerity and uprightness. He was a stanch Presbyterian, having inherited his love from his Scotch-Irish ancestor, Dr. William S. White, who was well known as among the able men of the Presbyterian Church in this country. In any gathering of men the noble presence of Professor White would be remarked on, and at the White Sulphur Springs, where he was a constant visitor, he was always surrounded by a host of friends and old students to whom he was ever the faithful and affectionate friend and teacher. He died April 29, 1893, and is buried in Lexington, Virginia.

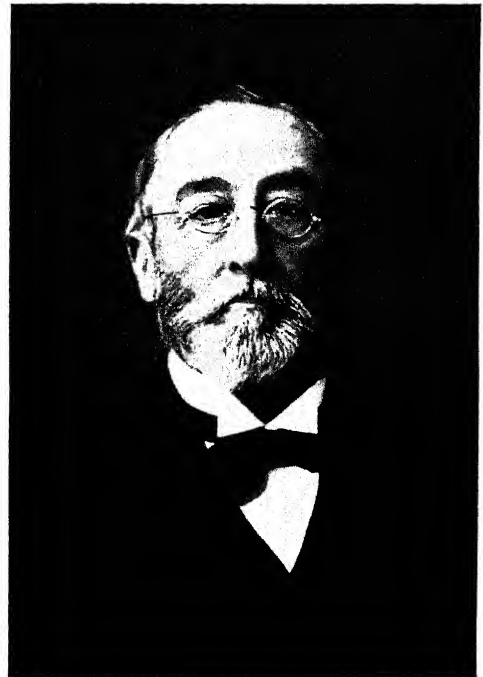
MONTEIRO, Aristides, 1829-

Physician. Final Year, 1849.

Dr. Aristides Monteiro came of a Castilian family in the paternal line and of English ancestry on the maternal side. His father, Francis Xavier Monteiro de Barros, was a man of great learning and literary attainments, who after taking an active part in an effort to establish a republic in Portugal, was forced to flee from that country. He settled in Virginia about 1823, and devoted the remainder of his life to science and literature. At his death in December, 1848, he left eight sons and a daughter.

Dr. Aristides Monteiro, the seventh son, was born in Goochland County, Virginia, January 12, 1829, and soon after his father's death entered the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, where in one session he won a diploma and seven certificates of distinction. The following year he became a student in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in March, 1851. He began the practice of Medicine in his native county, and also received calls from a wide territory embracing Fluvanna, Louisa, Powhatan, Hanover and Henrico Counties. In 1857 he removed to Albemarle County, where he engaged in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, being particu-

larly successful in the latter branch of his professional labors. At the time of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, but previous to this took a conservative stand in regard to the questions which were being discussed throughout the nation. He urged the support of Stephen A. Douglas, and cast the only vote given for him in his precinct, where several hundred votes were cast. However, when the tide of popular feeling could not be stemmed and war was inaugurated, he resigned a court commission, where-



by he was appointed to take professional charge of the county, and entered the Confederate army. He was at first surgeon with the Tenth Virginia Cavalry Regiment in West Virginia, and was then attached to Hillary P. Jones' Battalion of Artillery, with which he served through the Seven Days' Battles of the Chickahominy, and then proceeded into Maryland. He was afterward with Nelson's Battalion of Artillery until the battle of Sharpsburg, and next was ordered to serve with Major Richardson's Battalion, which was dis-

banded at Staunton, Virginia. With Colonel Alexander's battalion he served through the Gettysburg, Chickamauga and Knoxville campaign until the spring of 1864 and next was stationed at the General Receiving Hospital of the Army of Northern Virginia. After two months he was transferred to General Wise's Brigade and remained as Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Regiment until Col. Mosby sought his services, and with that intrepid leader he remained until the command was disbanded, April 21, 1865.

Dr. Monteiro resumed the practice of medicine in Albemarle County, Virginia, and in 1866 went to Chesterfield, that State, and in 1870 to Manchester. In 1882 he removed to North Carolina, where his practice covered a wide area, and while living in Columbia, Tyrell County, he was elected to the medical staff of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, remaining in charge of the male department of that institution until May, 1887. His services were of value in several directions both within and without the strict path of his profession. While in Manchester, Virginia, he engaged in the banking and drug business, was a member of the City Council, and for nearly ten years he was President of the Board of Health. He was always an advocate of true Democracy, and on the platform displayed notable oratorical power.

He was married on the 4th of October, 1853, to a daughter of John S. Cocke, of Albemarle County, Virginia.

MINOR, Charles Landon Carter, 1835-1903.

Educator. Final Class, 1858.

Dr. Charles L. C. Minor, who was one of the distinguished educators of the State, was born on the 3rd of December, 1835, at Edgewood, Hanover County, Virginia. His father was Lucius H. Minor, Esq., and his mother Miss Catherine Frances Berkeley. His paternal grandfather was General John Minor, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who married Lucy Landon Carter, of Cleve, and his moth-

er's father was Dr. Carter Berkeley, of Hanover County, who married Miss Frances Page, daughter of Governor John Page, of Rosewell.

He was taught at home by his father and later attended a private school in Lynchburg, Virginia, where one of the teachers was Professor Peters, afterwards of the University of Virginia. He entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1858 with the degree of Master of Arts. Just before taking his degree he had made an engagement to teach with Professor Lewis Minor Coleman at Hanover Academy, which was prevented by Professor Coleman's appointment to the Chair of Latin in the University of Virginia. He then became assistant respectively of Mr. William Dinwiddie in Albemarle County, the Rev. Dr. Philips at the Diocesan School, the Virginia Female Institute in Staunton, Virginia, and with Colonel Leroy Broun in Albemarle County, Virginia. When the Civil War began he entered the Confederate army as a private in Munford's 2nd Virginia Cavalry Regiment, and saw active service at Manassas, in the Valley campaign under Stonewall Jackson, and in the battles around Richmond. In 1862, by competitive examination, he was appointed Lieutenant and then Captain of Ordnance, and was assigned to General Sam Jones, then commanding the Department of Southwest Virginia. In a fight with Colonel Powell's raiding party at Wytheville in August, 1863, his horse was shot under him and he barely escaped capture. At the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864, he attended General Jenkins as Aide and was in the thick of that action in which his Chief fell. He followed General Jones to Charleston, South Carolina, when he took command of that department in June, 1864, and some months later was assigned to duty as Executive Officer at the Richmond Arsenal under General Gorgas, where he remained until the close of the war. After the war he opened a private school at his old home in Hanover County, but soon accepted the Pres-

idency of the Maryland Agricultural College. He subsequently opened a school in Lynchburg, from which he was elected to a Chair in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, whence he returned to Virginia to accept the Presidency of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College just opened at Blacksburg. Here he remained for eight years, doing much to establish that Institution upon the firm basis which it has since occupied. In 1880 he purchased the Shenandoah Valley Academy at Winchester, Virginia, where he did a fine work for years, but an epidemic of scarlet fever and the loss of his wife caused him to leave Virginia to accept the charge of St. Paul's School, in Baltimore, in 1888. He afterwards became Associate Principal with his old friend and kinsman, L. M. Blackford, at the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Virginia. Here his health gave away as the result of an attack of grippe, and he was never afterwards able to undertake regular school work. In Baltimore, however, where he spent the last years of his life, he was most successful as a teacher, his abilities being recognized by a host of pupils, who flocked to his classes to be inspired with the love of learning, and the desire for a higher and nobler life. During the latter years of his life he devoted much time to political and historical subjects, writing for the press, mainly of the times of the Civil War. He published in pamphlet form "The Real Lincoln," a second and enlarged edition of which, in book form, he was about to publish at the time of his death. In 1874 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary College. An estimate of his work as a teacher may be found in a notice of him written by an old pupil, the late Dr. William Nelson, of Danville, Virginia, which appeared in the Richmond Dispatch some years ago. "The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Virginia was established at Blacksburg in 1872. Charles L. C. Minor, then Professor in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, was recalled to his native State to be its

President. A distinguished Master of Arts, and a teacher by profession, he brought to the discharge of the peculiarly arduous duties that awaited him, such ability, experience, character and culture as prepared those who knew him to expect much. The expectations of his friends, of the appointing Power and of the people generally, were more than realized. * * * From what the writer knows of his administration he does not hesitate to pronounce him the most successful college President in Virginia since the death of Robert E. Lee."

In 1860, he married Miss Frances Ansley Cazenove, daughter of Lewis Cazenove, Esq., of Alexandria, Virginia, of which marriage, which was singularly happy, two children survive him: Fannie, wife of the Rev. James F. Plummer, of Washington, D. C., and Anne Cazenove, wife of the Rev. Andrew G. Grinnan, of Weston, West Virginia. Dr. Minor died on the 13th of July, 1903, at the home of his brother-in-law, R. M. Fontaine, Esq., in Albemarle County, Virginia.

NASH, Herbert Milton, 1831

Physician. Final Year, 1852; Medicine.

Herbert Milton Nash, for more than a half century a practitioner of Medicine and Surgery, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, May 29, 1831. His parents were Thomas and Lydia Adela (Herbert) Nash. The former, born May 12, 1805, died August 9, 1855, and the latter, born in 1805, passed away in September, 1849. The Nash family was founded in Virginia by Thomas Nash and his wife Annie, who with their servants settled in Norfolk County, Virginia, in 1665. They were adherents of the Church of England, and Thomas Nash received land grants in the Virginia colony. The fourth Thomas Nash, great-grandfather of Dr. Nash, was a vestryman of St. Bride's Parish in Norfolk County from 1761 until his death in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The fifth Thomas Nash, son of the foregoing, was born in 1758, and when

little more than a youth was wounded in the battle of Great Bridge. He subsequently served his country during the period of the Revolutionary War, and lived to render conspicuous service to his country in the war of 1812. His eldest son served in the artillery at Craney island and took part in the repulse of Admiral Cockburn's fleet. Thomas Nash, the sixth, was the father of Dr. Nash and was perhaps most remarkable for his Christian character, his mild and engaging manner and his deep sympathies, which were easily enlist-



ed by the misfortunes and sufferings of his fellow men. Though in feeble health, he sacrificed himself by exposure during the epidemic of yellow fever in Norfolk, Virginia, in August, 1855. He left the legacy of an unblemished personal character to his children. The Herbert family, from whom Dr. Nash is descended in the maternal line, settled in Norfolk County, Virginia, in 1650, and for one hundred and fifty years its men were prominent in public and business affairs. The grandfather, Maximillian Herbert, was sent

to England in his youth to study mathematics and the principles of scientific ship construction, and became connected with ship building, an industry for which Norfolk was noted from 1780 until 1825, and even later.

Dr. Herbert Milton Nash attended the classical school of the late James D. Johnson, and the Norfolk Military Academy, pursuing the study of mathematics, under Colonel John B. Strange, who was killed at Crampton's Gap during the Civil War. In 1851 Dr. Nash entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June, 1852. He received clinical instruction in New York City in both Medicine and Surgery during the twelve months following the completion of his University course. Dr. Nash began practice in Norfolk in 1853, and he is the sole survivor of the physicians who encountered the yellow fever epidemic of 1855. His general practice was interrupted by the war between the States, and in April, 1861, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the State forces of Virginia, and attached to the post at Craney Island until May, 1862. After the evacuation of Norfolk, in May, 1862, he was with the command at Seven Pines, and subsequently with the army in the battles around Richmond, ending at Malvern Hill. He was also with the troops on the Rappahannock in pursuit of Pope, and was detailed to care for the wounded in these different skirmishes. After the injured were sent to the general hospitals, he rejoined Lee's army as it recrossed the Potomac after the repulse of McClelland at Sharpsburg. Dr. Nash was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and served with Mahone's Brigade at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was then ordered to the Artillery Division of A. P. Hill's Corps, and was with it at Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Hanover Junction, Cold Harbor and in the Siege of Petersburg, where he was placed in charge of the Medical Department of the Artillery of the Third Corps as its Chief Surgeon. He was disabled and captured in a cavalry charge

of the enemy upon the Confederate Reserve Artillery on the evening of the 8th of April, 1865—the evening before the surrender of the entire army—and was paroled a few days afterward.

Returning to Norfolk in 1865, Dr. Nash again entered civil professional life, and soon regained a good practice. The pecuniary losses incident to the war were repaired by hard work and hard study. He says that the hardest study he ever did was in 1865-6, for during the four previous years the Confederate Surgeons had been deprived of most of the knowledge concerning medical progress and the literature bearing upon the subjects of deepest interest to them. The surgical training which Dr. Nash received during the war, however, induced him to utilize it in a branch of Surgery heretofore neglected in Norfolk. He began to give special attention to Plastic Surgery and Gynecology, and was the pioneer of such work in his city. He still continues to operate in these lines, and some of his best surgical work has been done since he has passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. Dr. Nash has been a member of the Norfolk Medical Society since its organization, and several times has served as President. He became a member of the Virginia State Medical Society, was formerly its President, and is an Honorary Fellow. He is a member and Vice President of the Medical Examining Board of Virginia, a member of the American Medical Society, the American Public Health Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and an ex-President of the Norfolk (Virginia) Board of Health. He is also President of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners of the District of the Elizabeth River, and an ex-quarantine medical officer of that district. He is a Visiting Physician and Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital and the Norfolk Protestant Hospital, and is Medical Examiner for the Equitable and other Life Insurance Companies. He has never been a voluminous writer, and his contributions to literature have principally been upon medical

subjects and to Medical Societies. He has never engaged actively in political work, but has always been a Jeffersonian Democrat, as were his father and grandfather. Dr. Nash was the guest of the Faculty of the University of Virginia on the 16th of June, 1902, the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from that institution.

Dr. Nash was married in February, 1867, to Mary A., the daughter of Nicholas Wilson Parker, of Norfolk, Virginia, and his wife Elizabeth Boush, a representative of one of the oldest families of southeastern Virginia. Mr. Parker was long a member of the old Magistrate Court of happy memory in Virginia—a court whose decisions were seldom reversed. His father, Copeland Parker, was long an officer of the Customs, appointed by Thomas Jefferson. His elder brother, Colonel Josiah Parker, was an officer in the Virginia Line during the Revolutionary War, and the first Member of Congress from his District after the Constitution of 1887 became the supreme law of the land. The Parker family long resided in Isle of Wight County, and was a prominent one in England before some of its members came to Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Nash have two daughters—Elizabeth Parker, now the wife of Edwin G. Lee, and Mary Louisa Nash.

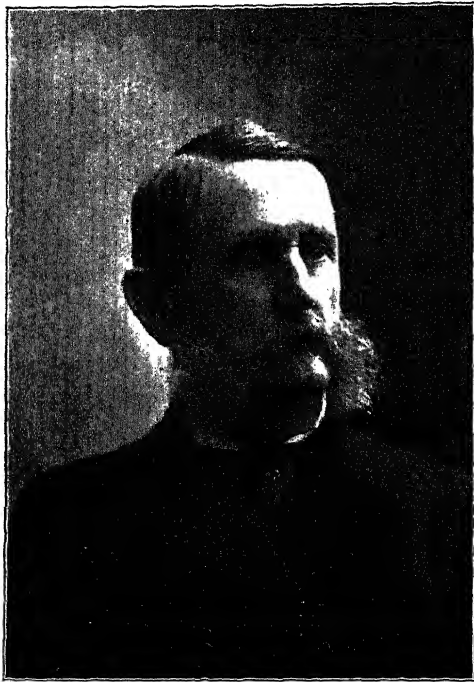
MAXWELL, John H., 1831-

Physician. Final Year, 1853.

John H. Maxwell, Physician, of Greenville, South Carolina, was born on December 19, 1831, near old Pendleton in Anderson County, South Carolina. He was the youngest son of Captain John Maxwell and Elizabeth Earle, representatives of two leading families of South Carolina.

He received his early education in Pendleton from classical schools of a high order of excellence. At the age of nineteen he entered the University of Virginia, and took an Academic Course preparatory to the study of Medicine. After leaving the University of Virginia, he entered the Jefferson Medical Col-

lege of Philadelphia where he graduated on the 11th day of March, 1854, having studied under the distinguished Professors Duglison, Mitchel, Meigs, Pancoast, Mutter and others. When he returned home, soon after his graduation, he settled at Fair Play, Oconee County, South Carolina, and commenced to practice with his oldest brother, Dr. Robert D. Maxwell, one of the leading Physicians of upper South Carolina. After a laborious practice with him for two years, he returned to his na-



tive home, Pendleton, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until 1876, when on account of failing health he removed to Greenville, South Carolina, where he has enjoyed the confidence of the whole community in his practice, and achieved eminent success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. Dr. Maxwell was a friend of the eminent Theologian and Preacher Dr. John A. Broadus, who was also his classmate and personal friend at the University of Virginia. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has taken an

active part in its work for more than forty years. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Honor. In politics he is an enthusiastic Democrat.

In 1860 he married Mary E. Alexander, the only daughter of Colonel E. Alexander, of Pickens County, South Carolina. His present address is No. 320 Hampton Avenue, Greenville, South Carolina.

GARLAND, Samuel, Jr., 1830-1862

Lawyer. Final Class, 1851; Law.

Brigadier General Garland was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 16th of December, 1830. His father was Maurice H. Garland and his mother Caroline M., only daughter of Spottswood Garland, who was Clerk of Nelson County, Virginia, for so many years, and sister of Hugh A. Garland, who was Clerk of the House of Representatives and biographer of John Randolph, of Roanoke.

He attended a classical school in Nelson County for one year. He then entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he helped to establish a literary society, and then entered the University of Virginia in 1849, where he remained two years, being graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He returned to Lynchburg, and engaged in the practice of his profession. When the Civil War began he entered the Confederate army, having been a Captain in the Home Guard of Lynchburg. He developed decided talents as a soldier, and was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 3rd Virginia Regiment, which was a part of Longstreet's Brigade. He was made a Brigadier General and given command of four North Carolina Regiments, which was a part of D. H. Hill's Division. His command was heavily engaged at Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, and Second Manassas. It was the first to cross the river in the campaign into Maryland. While holding the pass near Boonsborough, just prior to the battle of Sharpsburg, his men were driven back, and in his effort to rally them he naturally exposed him-

self to the hottest fire and, though he succeeded in his efforts, was mortally wounded. His remains were brought back to Lynchburg, where he was buried on the 19th of September, 1862.

In 1856, he married Miss Eliza Campbell Meem, daughter of John G. Meem, Esq.

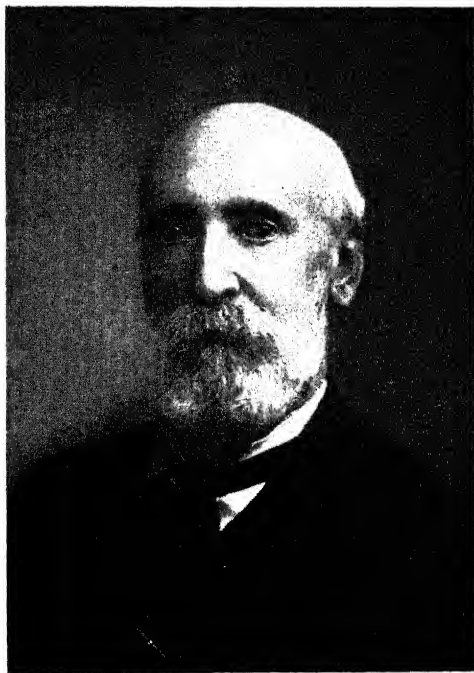
GRAY, William Brooks, 1833-

Physician. Final Year, 1850.

Dr. William Brooks Gray, who for a half century has been engaged in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, February 20, 1833, a son of Dr. William Alfred and Mary Ann (Brooks) Gray. He is descended from French Huguenot ancestry in the paternal line, and on the maternal side is of Scotch-English extraction. The Gray family was established in Virginia at a very early epoch in its colonization, for the name appears on the roll of the inhabitants of James City in 1624, only seventeen years after the first settlement was made within the borders of the State. The great-grandfather was John Gray, and the grandfather Colonel "Will" Gray. The latter commanded a regiment in the war of 1812, and married Jane Guerrant, a daughter of General John Guerrant.

Dr. Gray pursued his literary education in various high schools and the University of Virginia, and prepared for his profession as a student in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated on the 6th of March, 1852. Hospital practice was an important factor in preparing him for the responsible duties of a private practice. For twenty years he was a partner of his father in Fluvanna County, Virginia, and in November, 1872, he removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he has since been and is still engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery. He has always been a student of the science of medicine, and has gained many practical and valuable lessons from experience as well as reading. He has

contributed many articles to the "Virginia Medical Monthly," including the following: "Hypodermic Use of Sulphate Strychnia as an Optic Nerve Stimulant," 1872; "Experiments with Oxygen Gas," 1874; "Ergotin Hypodermically Applied for Fibro-Cystic Ovarian Tumor," 1876; "Experiments with Oxygen Gas as an Anaesthetic," 1879; "Phosphates Generally Considered," 1883; "Diagnostic Value of Phosphates in Pregnancy," 1887; "Indigestion a Cause of Bright's Disease," 1890;



"Anchylostomum Duodenale in Virginia," 1901.

Dr. Gray has held no civil or political office, but was on the medical staff of Dr. J. B. McCaw, in Chimborazo Hospital, at Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil War, having charge of wards G, H, Q and M. He belongs to the Medical Society of Virginia, of which he was Vice President in 1881; Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery; Richmond Medical and Surgical Society, of which he was Vice President; and the Richmond Microscopical Society, of which he was the Vice President.

His political support was given the Whig party, and he was an admirer of Henry Clay in ante-bellum days, and since the war he has been a Democrat.

On the 13th of November, 1872, Dr. Gray was married to Lucy Susan Bowles, a daughter of Judge D. W. K. Bowles, of Fluvanna County, Virginia. His second marriage on the 16th of August, 1899, was with Mary Louise Starke, a descendant of General John Stark, who commanded the "Green Mountain Boys" in the Revolutionary war.

PENDLETON, Alexander Swift, 1840-1864

Soldier. Final Class, 1859.

Colonel "Sandy" Pendleton, who at the time of his death was Adjutant General of the 2nd Corps in the Army of Northern Virginia, was born in Fairfax County, on the 28th of September, 1840, at what is now the Episcopal High School, of which his father was then the rector. His father was the Rev. Dr. William N. Pendleton, who was afterwards Chief of Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, and his mother was Anzolette Elizabeth Page, daughter of Francis Page, Esq., of Hanover County, Virginia.

He was early taught by his father, who was himself a ripe scholar, and was prepared to enter Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, when thirteen years of age. In his senior year at that College, and before he was sixteen years old, he was tutor in Mathematics, and in 1857, before he was seventeen, he was graduated at the head of his class, receiving the first honor of the College, and being appointed to deliver the "Cincinnati Oration." He had early joined the Episcopal Church of which his father was rector, and had determined to become a minister therein. In 1859 he entered the University of Virginia, and in one year was graduated in half of the Academic classes, intending to apply for the Master's degree the next year. This was prevented by his entering the Confederate army, in which he was offered a Second Lieutenancy.

He had been well known to Colonel Thomas J. Jackson, and was at once invited by that distinguished soldier to accept a position upon his staff. He served with him and his successors, with satisfaction to his superior officers and with credit to his family, until the date of his death at Fisher's Hill in September, 1864. He was promoted for conspicuous gallantry at Falling Waters and at Manassas, and was again and again recommended for promotion by his great commander. After the seven days' fight around Richmond, he was made a Captain and was also promoted Major in the same year. He was with General Jackson at Chancellorsville when the latter was shot. When General Ewell succeeded General Jackson, he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and occupied the same position upon the staff. He was offered a Brigade, but declined it to hold the position which he preferred. He was Early's Chief of Staff in the famous march that he made from the Chickahominy to the gates of Washington, and was known by all acquainted with the history of that movement as among the most efficient officers in that command. After the battle of Winchester, in trying to stay the retreat at Fisher's Hill, he was struck by a piece of shell, which proved to be his death wound. Thus he died on the 23rd of September, 1864, before he was twenty-four years old, having achieved fame when usually at that age one has not entered upon the steps which lead to her temple. Of him Colonel Allen said: "In the long catalogue of useful sons who sprang to arms at her bidding and fell in her defence, Virginia mourns no one more worthy of her grand renown and whose opening life gave promise of a more useful and distinguished future."

His wife, Miss Kate Corbin, of Moss Neck, survives him.

CHAMBERLAYNE, John Hampden

Journalist. Final Class, 1858.

John Hampden Chamberlayne was a native of Virginia, having been born in Richmond. He was descended from the early English

settlers, and connected on both sides of his house with the old Virginia families.

His early education was received in the private schools of his native place, by which he was prepared to enter the University of Virginia, which he did in 1855, being graduated therefrom with the degree of Master of Arts in 1858. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted and rose to be a Captain of Artillery. He was a brilliant scholar, and at the close of the war turned his attention to journalism. He founded the Richmond State, which, during his time, was the leading evening Democratic paper of that city, exercising a potent influence in the politics of the State. He had the faculty of binding to him a host of friends who admired his brilliant conversation, his ready wit and his thorough scholarship. He represented the City of Richmond in the Legislature and was regarded, at the time of his death, which happened when comparatively young, as one of the foremost men of the State. Among those who were intimately associated with him in journalism were the late Richard F. Beirne, and W. W. Archer, Esq.

His wife was the daughter of the Rev. J. Churchill Gibson, for so many years a power in the Episcopal Church in Virginia.

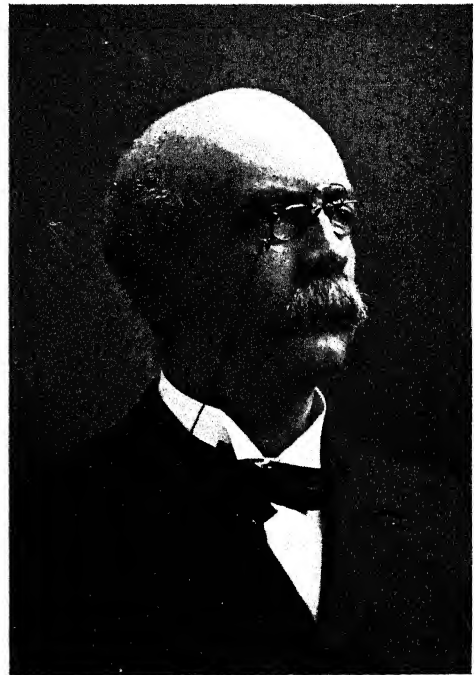
BLACKFORD, Charles Minor, 1833-1903

Lawyer. Final Year, 1855.

Captain Charles Minor Blackford, who at the time of his sudden death in 1903 was the leader of the Lynchburg, Virginia, Bar, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 17th of October, 1833. His father was William Matthews Blackford, Esq., and his mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Berkeley Minor, daughter of General John Minor. On both sides of his family he was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors.

His early education was obtained from his own father and from the private schools of his native place and of Lynchburg, to which his father's family moved in 1846. Being very

thoroughly prepared he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1855, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He soon acquired a successful practice, and established the reputation of being a man of culture and learning in his profession. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederate Army, and was promoted to the Captaincy of Company B, in the Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry. For a time he served upon the staff of General Stonewall Jackson, and at the request of General Longstreet was made



Judge Advocate of the Military Court of his Corps.

After the war he returned to his home in Lynchburg, and formed a partnership with the late Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, a distinguished lawyer of that place. This partnership lasted until within a few years of Captain Blackford's death, and their names may be found associated with many of the most important cases that have ever occurred in the Courts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. In addition to his busy professional life he found time to

do much literary work, among which may be mentioned his "Memoirs of the War" in which he gave a graphic account of his experience while in active service. His home in Lynchburg was noted for its culture and refinement, and was the scene of much hospitality. He was honored by the State Bar Association with its Presidency, and his address made before it was a notable contribution to the literature of that Association. In 1900 he delivered a striking historical address on "The Trials and Trial of Jefferson Davis." In this paper he discussed the Constitutional questions involving the right of secession. Mr. Blackford was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and had for many years prior to his death been a delegate in the Diocesan Council of that Church. He had also represented the Southern Diocese of Virginia in the General Convention of the Church.

On the 19th of February, 1856, he had married Miss Susan Lee Colston, daughter of Thomas M. Colston, Esq., of Fauquier County, Virginia, by whom he is survived as well as by two sons, Dr. R. C. Blackford, and C. M. Blackford, Jr.

MAURY, Richard Brooke, 1834

Physician. Final Year, 1857; Medicine.

Richard Brooke Maury was born in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, February 5, 1834. His father, Richard Brooke Maury, Sr., was of English and French Huguenot lineage, and members of the family settled in Virginia in early pioneer times, becoming planters of the colony ere the Revolutionary War. Ellen Magruder Maury, the mother, was descended from ancestry who settled on the eastern shore of Maryland in early colonial days.

Richard Brooke Maury received his early mental discipline in a private school in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and from 1850 until 1852 was a student in the University of Virginia. He then engaged in teaching for a few years in Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and Hanover

County, Virginia, and in 1856 again matriculated in the University with the intention of preparing for the practice of medicine. He therefore completed a regular course of study along that line, and was graduated at the University in 1857 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In order to still further perfect himself in his chosen calling, he spent a year as a student in the University of New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1858. He added to his theoretical knowledge, the practical experience of professional service in the Bellevue Hospital in 1859. In the latter part of that year he went to Mississippi and began practice at Port Gibson, where he remained until after the inauguration of the Civil War. He served the Confederate cause as a Surgeon with the rank of Major of the Twenty-seventh Mississippi Cavalry. After one year spent in the field he was transferred to hospital service, and continued to act in that capacity until the close of hostilities. Immediately he resumed the practice of medicine at Port Gibson, Mississippi, and after a year took up his abode in Memphis, Tennessee, where he has been actively engaged in practice for more than thirty-seven years. He has written numerous articles which have been published in medical journals. He was Professor of Physiology in the Memphis Medical College, later was Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the same institution, and subsequently for twelve years he was Professor of Gynecology in the Memphis Hospital Medical College. He served as President of the Board of Education of the City of Memphis for several years; and was a member of the State Board of Health. Dr. Maury belongs to the American Medical, the Tennessee State Medical, and the Tri-State Medical Associations, and is also a member of the Memphis and Shelby Counties Medical Societies, of which he was formerly the President. He belongs to the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Societies, the American Gynecological, and the British Gynecological Societies. In politics he is an independent Democrat.

Dr. Maury was married to Jennie Ellet, of Port Gibson, Mississippi, and to them were born six children: Richard, who was an alumnus of the University of Virginia, and died in 1893; Kate, now the wife of P. M. Harding, of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Henry E., John M., Joseph E., and Ellen, who died in infancy. Dr. Maury's present wife was formerly Miss Jennie Poston, of Memphis, Tennessee. There were three children of this union: Jennie, who died in 1892; William P., and Robert M. Maury.

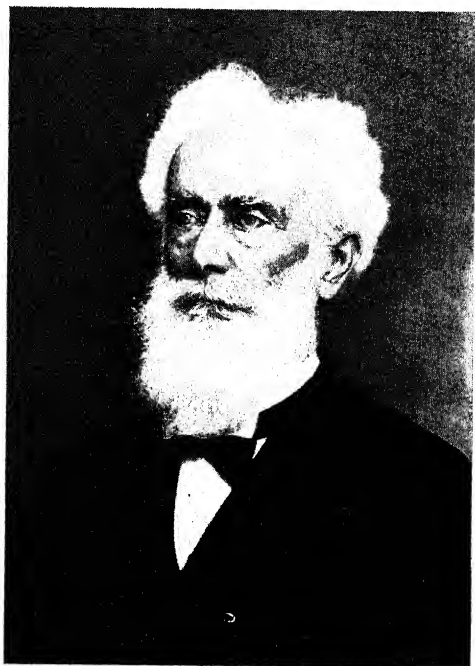
MARTIN, George Alexander, 1833-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1857; Law.

Colonel George Alexander Martin was born in Norfolk County, Virginia, on the 3rd of September, 1833. His father was Colonel James Green Martin, who served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was afterwards Presiding Justice for many years. His mother was Miss Maacah Foreman, whose father, Alexander Foreman, served in the Revolutionary war, and whose brother, General Nehemiah Foreman, served in the war of 1812. His grandfather, George Martin, after serving in the Revolutionary War in Kentucky, came to Virginia and settled in Norfolk County. His great-grandfather was General Joseph Martin, who was a contemporary of Daniel Boone, and served as Major General in the Revolutionary war, and was diplomatic agent at the end of the war to settle the difficulty existing with the Canadians and Indian tribes on the frontier settlements. Phillip Fairfax was his father, whose father married the sister of Lord Fairfax, and was of descent from the Duke of Kent, who came from Normandy with the Conqueror.

Colonel Martin was educated in a grammar school near his home, and afterwards read law at the University in 1856-'57. He married, September 3, 1857, Miss Georgie Alice Wickens, of Princess Anne County, Virginia. He practiced law until the commencement of the Civil war, when he was elected Captain of the St. Brides Light Artillery, in June, 1861. Af-

terwards he was transferred to the Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment, Armistead's Brigade, Pickett's Division and promoted to a field officer, and soon after the battle of Drury's Bluff he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He, under General Cholson, defended Lynchburg at the close of the war, and was with President Davis until a few days before his capture. After the close of the war he practiced law in New York City with distinction and success. Ill health caused his return to Virginia. While in New York he was a



member of the famous Seventh Regiment. Soon after his return to Virginia he was elected Senator from the Norfolk District, and in 1881 he was elected by the Legislature Railroad Commissioner of the State. In 1885 he removed to Norfolk County, was elected to the House of Representatives from that County, and in 1887 was again elected to that position. He has held other distinguished positions. The degree of Doctor of Law has been bestowed upon him since he left the University, and he at this time follows literary as well as legal pursuits.

He has three children living, George Alexander Martin, Jr., of Tazewell County, Virginia, who read law at the University; Theresa Fairfax Martin, and Marina Alice Martin. His daughter, May Martin Peery, now deceased, left one child, Samuel Cecil Peery.

PEGRAM, William Johnson, 1841-1865

Soldier. Final Class, 1860.

Among the distinguished soldiers of the Confederate army, few of his rank occupied a more notable position than Colonel William Johnson Pegram, of the Artillery. He was born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1841.

His early education was obtained in the schools of his native place, his family being among the most distinguished of the Old Dominion. He entered the University of Virginia in 1860, and was a student of the Law when the Civil War began. Before coming to the University he had been a member of the famous F Company of Richmond, Virginia. He enlisted at once as a private in the Artillery, and was soon elected Lieutenant of the Purcell Battery, one of the crack batteries of the Confederate army. This battery was under General Lindsay Walker, who was at that time its Captain. At the battle of Mechanicsville fifty out of ninety were killed or wounded. He fought with Jackson at Chancellorsville, and upon his return to his command after recovery from a wound which he had received, General Lee told General Hill on the march to Gettysburg, "I have good news for you, Major Pegram is up." The next winter he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and upon his promotion papers General Hill endorsed, "No officer in the army has done more to deserve promotion than Lieutenant Colonel Pegram." At the time of his death at Five Forks, in April, 1865, he was full Colonel of Artillery, when twenty-four years old. Among his friends and companions he had always been noted for the modesty of his demeanor, and it was only upon the field of battle that men realized what a master in the art of war this

young soldier was. No man of his age ever received greater commendation from his superior officers, and time and again he was the popular hero of his community. Once, during the war, while a play was going on at the Richmond Theatre, his name was introduced, and one of the actors said amidst great applause, that it was a great pity that Pegram was so near sighted, for he would never allow a gun to be fired until he could see the enemy, and that the consequence was that he always put his guns too close for either the comfort of his men or his enemy. He fell as a soldier desires to fall, upon the field of battle, having attained the highest success which any officer of his rank attained during the war. Of him, his faithful friend and gallant subordinate, Captain W. Gordon McCabe, says, "Thus passed away this incomparable young man. It was his lot to be tried in great events and his fortune to be equal to the trial. In his boyhood he had nourished noble ambitions, in his young manhood he had won a fame greater than his modest nature ever dreamed of and at last there was accorded him, on the field of battle, the death counted sweet and honorable."

NEWTON, William Brockenborough, 1832-1863

Lawyer. Final Class, 1852; Law.

Captain William B. Newton was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 15th of April, 1832, at a time when his father, the Honorable Willoughby Newton, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, was a delegate to the Legislature. His mother was the daughter of Judge William Brockenborough, he being thus connected with the leading families of the State.

He was educated by private tutors until he was sixteen, when he entered the Episcopal High School near Alexandria in 1848, where he remained for two years, having received the medal given in that school. He entered the University of Virginia in 1850, where in two years, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In 1852 he delivered

the valedictory address before the Washington Literary Society. Upon leaving the University he settled in Hanover County, and soon established himself as a lawyer of ability. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature upon the Democratic ticket without opposition. Upon the formation of a military company, he was elected Lieutenant in the Company that became famous in the Confederate army as the Hanover Troop, which constituted a part of the 4th Virginia Regiment of Cavalry, commanded by Colonel William C. Wickham, who had been the first Captain of the said troop. In all the actions of that distinguished Regiment which helped to make the fame of J. E. B. Stuart, Captain Newton bore a conspicuous part. He was killed in the fight at Morton's Ford, near Raccoon Ford, on the 11th of October, 1863, in the charge made by the 4th Regiment. His death was the occasion of a special message to the Legislature by Governor Letcher, which concluded with these words, "When such men die it is proper that their names and services should be held in grateful remembrance."

His wife was Miss Mary Mann Page, who survived him with two children, Willoughby Newton, Esq., and Mrs. Walter Christian, of Richmond, Virginia.

FENNER, Charles Erasmus, 1834-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1852.

Judge Charles E. Fenner, of New Orleans, Louisiana, one of the leading lawyers of the country, was born in Jackson, Tennessee, on the 14th of February, 1834. His father was Dr. E. D. Fenner, and his mother before her marriage, Miss Ann A. Callier. On both sides of his family he is descended from the early colonial settlers of the country, his grandfather and great-uncles having been officers in the Revolutionary War.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of his neighborhood and at the Western Military Institute, Kentucky, from which he entered the University of Virginia,

where he was graduated in 1852, in a number of the Academic Schools. After leaving the University of Virginia, he came to Louisiana and completed his legal studies in the University of that State, from which he was graduated in 1855. He immediately began the practice of his profession in New Orleans, where his career has been an unusually successful and brilliant one.

On the 15th of April, 1861, he enlisted in the Louisiana Guards, being promoted First Lieutenant and Captain in that command. He



served both at Pensacola, Florida, and in the Army of Northern Virginia. The term of enlistment of his Company having expired in 1862, he organized the famous battery known as Fenner's Louisiana Battery of Light Artillery, which was stationed for a time at Port Hudson, and was later with General Joseph E. Johnson, making a reputation second to none, in the operations of that army around Vicksburg, and afterwards in the Army of Tennessee, in the Georgia and Nashville Campaigns, being actively engaged until the close of the

war. After the war he was a member of the first Louisiana Legislature. In 1880 he was appointed Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1894 he resigned that position, and has since been active in the practice of his profession. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, and President of the Board, and one of the Administrators of Tulane University. He has been for many years President of the Boston Club of New Orleans, the well known social organization of that city, and is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church in that city.

In 1866 he married Miss Carrie Payne, daughter of J. E. Payne, Esq., a prominent merchant of New Orleans. He has four children; Charles P., a successful lawyer of New Orleans; Dr. E. D.; Guy C., and Gladys Fennner. His present address is New Orleans, Louisiana.

LUCAS, Daniel Bedinger, 1836

Lawyer. Final Class, 1854.

Dan Lucas, as he was affectionately called by his devoted friends, was born in Charles Town, West Virginia, on the 16th of March, 1836.

After receiving his early education at the private schools of his neighborhood, he entered the University of Virginia in 1851, from which he was graduated in 1854. Upon leaving the University he entered the Washington College Law School, then taught by Judge Brockenbrough in Lexington, Virginia, after which he began the practice of his profession in Charles Town. In 1860 he came to Richmond to live, and upon the outbreak of the war he served on the staff of General Henry A. Wise, in the Kanawha Valley. After the close of the war he resumed his practice in his native town, and soon established the reputation of a sound lawyer and a brilliant speaker. In 1872, '76 and '78 he was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and in 1884 served in the Legislature of West Virginia. In 1887 he was appointed Senator by the Governor,

but the Senate seated the Hon. James Charles Faulkner, who had been elected by the Legislature. Mr. Lucas was not only a brilliant speaker and writer, but also a poet of no mean ability. Many of his fugitive pieces are well remembered, among which may be mentioned the song, "The Land Where We Were Dreaming," which was most popular throughout the South after the Civil War. He had the misfortune in his youth to have been rendered a cripple by a fall, but even against this adverse circumstance he struggled and made himself one of the first men of his State. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of West Virginia.

SCOTT, Robert Taylor, 1834-1897

Lawyer. Final Class, 1854; Law.

Major Robert T. Scott, who at the time of his death was the Attorney General of Virginia, was a native of Fauquier County in that State, having been born there in 1834. His father was the distinguished lawyer and statesman, Robert Eden Scott, who was the son of Judge John Scott, well known in the history of the State. His mother was Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Robert L. Taylor, an eminent lawyer of Alexandria, Virginia.

He was educated in the public schools of Warrenton and Alexandria, and in the private school of his father's house. He entered the University of Virginia in 1851, where he remained until 1854. Upon leaving the University he settled in his native County, and established the reputation of being a painstaking, honorable and successful lawyer. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederate army, and organized a company of infantry. Having served as a Captain in the famous Brigade of General Eppa Hunton, he was promoted to a position on the staff of his kinsman, General Pickett, whose charge at Gettysburg has become world renowned. After the war he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and was a member of the Legislature of 1881. In

1888 he was nominated and elected Attorney General, and was re-elected in 1893. Major Scott, as he was best known, represented the highest type of the Virginia gentleman. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and often represented that Church in its diocesan councils.

In 1858, he married Miss Frances Carter, eldest daughter of Richard H. Carter, Esq., of Fauquier, and left surviving him his widow and several children, among whom may be mentioned Judge R. Carter Scott, of the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond. He died on the 5th of August, 1897.

HARRISON, Jacob Prosser, 1834-

Physician. Final Year, 1854; Medicine.

Dr. Jacob Prosser Harrison, Physician and Surgeon, of Richmond, Virginia, was born September 20, 1834, in Hanover County, Virginia, a son of Dr. John Prosser Harrison, Sr. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Harrison, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he engaged in merchandising. The ancestry of the family, according to Lyon Tyler, can be traced back to the time of Cromwell. Dr. Harrison, Sr., married Ann Tate Poe, and throughout his professional career remained a resident of Virginia.

His son, Jacob Prosser Harrison, who for almost a half century has practiced in Richmond, Virginia, obtained his early education in private schools and then entered the Richard Sterling School of the same city. Subsequently he successively attended the school of Dr. T. Maupin, of Richmond, the Concord Academy of Caroline County, conducted by Frederick Coleman, and the Hanover Academy, of which Lewis Coleman was principal. In 1853-4 he was a student of Medicine in the University of Virginia, and in 1855 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania, in which he pursued a year's study. Dr. Harrison en-

tered upon his professional career in Henrico County, Virginia, but at the time of the Civil War put aside personal and business considerations to aid in the care of the sick and wounded among the Confederates. In March, 1862, he took the medical examination before the Examining Board in Richmond, and became Assistant Surgeon, being stationed at the Chimborazo Hospital during the war, serving as medical officer to one of the battalions that was engaged in the defense of Richmond.



Since the restoration of peace he has practiced continuously in Richmond, Virginia. He has been an advisory member of the Board of Health of Richmond for several years and is still serving. He belongs to the Church Hill Medical Association, and he has always been a Democrat in politics.

Mrs. Harrison bore the maiden name of Judith Willantina Temple, and was a daughter of Benjamin and Lucy Temple, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. They were married in January, 1860, and their children are John

Prosser, Benjamin Temple, Ann Tate, Lucy Lillie, Molly Brook, Taylor Temple, Susie Bockius and William Ludwell.

PAUL, John, 1839

Jurist. Final Class, 1867; Law.

Judge Paul was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, on the 30th of June, 1839. On his father's side he was of French extraction, and on his mother's German.

He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and entered Roanoke College in 1860. In his twenty-second year he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the Salem Artillery, and was subsequently transferred to the 5th Virginia Regiment of Cavalry. In the charge at Catlett Station in 1862 he was severely wounded, but recovered in time to join his regiment later on. In the fall of 1865 he entered the University of Virginia as a Law student, and was graduated therefrom in 1867 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In 1869 he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney of his county, a position which he resigned in 1877 to become a member of the State Senate. He sided with General Mahone in the readjuster movement in the State, and voted for him for the United States Senate. He was defeated for Congress by Judge John T. Harris, and in 1880 was elected over Judge Henry C. Allen. Upon the death of Judge Alexander Rives, he was appointed United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia, which position he held from 1883 until the date of his death. His career upon the Bench was most satisfactory, he having laid aside the bitterness of a partisan and exercised the functions of the Judge with ability and fairness. He was regarded as one of the ablest stump speakers of the State, and the address which he made upon laying the corner stone of the new Court House of his native county is well worth quoting: "May those who shall preside in this temple of justice always realize 'that justice is the common concern of mankind;' that

all—all, the rich and poor, the strong and the weak, the prosperous and the failing, the high and the low, the well-to-do in comfortable homes and the paupers in their hovels, are all equally entitled to the protection of the laws, to their fair, honest, fearless and just administration. And may it ever be said of them that they judged in honor and in truth and that their judgments were ever guided by the spirit of righteousness and founded in justice."

In 1874, he married Kate Seymour Green, daughter of Charles H. Green, Esq., of Warren County, Virginia, who with six children survives him.

WILSON, William Lyne, 1843

Statesman. Final Class, 1861.

William L. Wilson, well known as the author of the Wilson Bill, was born in Charles Town, West Virginia, in 1843.

He was educated in the private schools of his native place, and entered the University of Virginia in 1860, where he remained one session, being graduated in Latin, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He entered the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Civil War, where he served until its close. After the war he was elected Professor of Latin in Columbian College, where he remained from 1865 to 1871. During this term he studied Law, and settled in his native place where he practiced his profession. In 1880 he was a delegate to the General National Convention, and was an elector upon the State Democratic ticket. In 1882 he was elected President of the West Virginia University, and the same year he was elected to Congress, where he served for six terms consecutively. He soon established a reputation as a learned statesman and able debater, and early became one of the leaders of the House of Representatives. When Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Mills were elected to the Senate, he became leader of the House and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. His great work was the preparation of the Wilson Tariff Bill, upon which the

Democratic party rested its claim before the people. He was permanent Chairman of the Democratic Convention which met in Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of Postmaster General. He was for several years Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, in which he took a great interest. He was essentially "the scholar in politics," and brought to the service of his country the best qualities of head and heart. In 1883 the Columbian University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. When hardly past middle life he died of a wasting disease, having accomplished a great work for his State and his country.

HERBERT, Hilary Abner, 1834-

Lawyer. Final Class, 1856.

Hilary Abner Herbert, Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, was born in Laurens, South Carolina, March 12, 1834. His parents were Thomas Edward and Dorothy Teague (Young) Herbert. It was in 1630 that his original American ancestor in America emigrated from England, settling in the Colony of Virginia. On the maternal line he is also descended from early Colonial ancestry of Virginia.

Hilary Abner Herbert began his education in the village school at Laurens, South Carolina, and when twelve years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Alabama in 1846. He then became a student in the schools of Greenville in the latter State, and in the year 1852-'53 was a student in the University of Alabama. In 1854 he entered the University of Virginia, where he pursued a two years' course. With broad general learning to serve as the foundation upon which to build professional knowledge, he took up the study of law and began its practice in 1857 in Greenville, Alabama, remaining there until about the time of the Civil war. In January, 1861, he had become a Second Lieutenant of the Greenville Guards, and in May of the same year as Captain of the Greenville Guards he entered the

Confederate service in the Army of Northern Virginia. He received successive promotions until commissioned Colonel of his regiment in the fall of 1864. He was wounded and captured at the battle of Seven Pines, June 1, 1862, and was held as a prisoner until August 15 of the same year, when he was exchanged. He was also wounded and disabled at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. After the war Mr. Herbert resumed the practice of law in Greenville, Alabama, where he remained until October, 1872, when he became



a member of the Bar in Montgomery, Alabama. Four years later he was elected to represent the Montgomery District in Congress, and by re-election served for eight successive terms in the national legislative halls. He was appointed Secretary of the United States Navy by President Cleveland and filled that position from March, 1893, until March, 1897, since which time he has continued in the practice of law in Washington in connection with his son-in-law, Benjamin Micou, under the firm style of Herbert & Micou, ranking to-day

with the leading lawyers of the Capital City. He belongs to the Washington and the District of Columbia Bar Associations, the Alabama Bar Association, and is an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He has membership relations with the Magnolia Club of Montgomery, Alabama, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., the Masonic fraternity, and the American Academy of Sociology of Philadelphia. He published a work entitled "Why the Solid South" in conjunction with several editors, including Senator West and others in 1890. He is a Doctor of Laws of Tulane University.

Mr. Herbert was married, April 23, 1867, to Miss Ella Bettie Smith, a daughter of Washington McMurray and Susan P. Smith of Selma, Alabama. Three children were born to them: Lela, who died in 1897; Ella Aurelia, now Mrs. Benjamin Micou, of Washington, D. C.; and Hilary Abner Herbert, Jr., who is a lieutenant in the marine corps. Mrs. Herbert died March 14, 1885. At the time of her death she was serving as Vice Regent of the Ladies of Mount Vernon Association, and her daughter, Lela, was elected her successor and acted in that capacity until the time of her own death. That daughter was a writer of considerable ability, and was the author of the "First American, His Homes and Households," a work concerning the domestic life of General Washington.

DUNLOP, James Nathaniel, 1844-1888

Lawyer. Final Class, 1866; Law.

James Nathaniel Dunlop was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 24th day of August, 1844. His father was James Dunlop and his mother was Ann Dent McCrae, his ancestry being Scotch-Irish.

As a boy he attended various schools in Virginia, among them the schools of Mr. David Turner and Dr. Gessner Harrison. At the beginning of the war he attended the Military School at the University of Virginia, and afterwards joined the Powhatan Troop, and

was with the Confederate Army at the Surrender at Appomattox. He attended the University of Virginia from October, 1865, to July, 1867, studying Law, was final orator of the Washington Society in 1866, and began the practice of Law in Richmond in the fall of 1867. In 1883 he was elected to the Legislature from Richmond, and was re-elected in 1885, leading the Democratic ticket by a handsome majority. The records of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in many important causes attest his skill as a lawyer; the proceedings of the General Assembly from 1884 to 1888 show his ability as a legislator; and the brilliant canvass that he made of the State in 1885 from the mountains to the sea in the cause of Democracy appears in glowing terms in the press of that day. He electrified the Convention that nominated Fitzhugh Lee in 1885; and, judging by what he saw and heard of him in that year, the late W. W. Crump declared him, in his opinion, the ablest orator of his day in Virginia. The Reverend Moses D. Hoge, too, himself an orator of more than national reputation, in speaking of his address before the Mechanics Institute of Richmond, in 1888, said that it contained passages that would not suffer by comparison with anything in ancient or modern oratory. But his memory deserves more than a cold chronicle of a few of the events of his life; and perhaps no better illustration of the hold that he had upon the hearts of men can be given than the following tribute from Colonel John H. Guy, by all acknowledged as a leader of the Richmond Bar, an old man, of feeble health, whom this younger man preceded to the grave:

"I so loved his virtues, I so prized his friendship, all in life, and now, since his death, so cherish his memory, that every word which, in the meeting to-day, may fall from the tongue of appreciative friendship would fall gratefully on my ears. My acquaintance with him gave me nearly twenty years of close contact as a test of the solidity of his virtues and the excellence of his mental endowments.

I knew him to be generous in all his impulses; I knew him to be a devout worshiper of truth and unswerving in his fidelity to justice; I knew his soul to be ever alive with those noble instincts, which, reaching out beyond the circle of personal interests and friendships, manifest themselves in active concern for all that affects the welfare of country or kind."

On March 21, 1876, he married Elizabeth Lewis Carrington, and the following children were born of the marriage: Maria Louise, wife of Hampton D. Ewing, of New York; Ann Dent, Elizabeth Lewis, James Nathaniel, and William Carrington Dunlop. He died on the 28th day of June, 1888.

McGUIRE, Francis H., 1850-1894

Lawyer. Final Class, 1872; Law.

Francis H. McGuire, who at the time of his death was one of the leaders of the younger Bar of Richmond, Virginia, was born on the 4th of June, 1850, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. His father was the Rev. Francis McGuire and his mother was Miss Mary Willing Harrison, through whom he was connected with the distinguished family of that name.

He was educated in the private schools of his neighborhood, and at Randolph Macon College. After leaving college he taught school for several years, and entered the University of Virginia in 1871. In 1874 he began the practice of his profession in the City of Richmond, having for two terms taken the summer law course at the University of Virginia. Coming to Richmond without assistance, by his industry and good character he soon established the reputation of being an upright and honorable lawyer. He was one of the charter members of the Richmond Bar Association and President thereof. He was one of the founders of the State Bar Association, and Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was a student, not only of Jurisprudence, but also of general literature.

He married Miss Nolting, and left one daughter. He died on the 30th of October, 1894.

WHITEHURST, Francis Milton, 1835-

Lawyer. Final Class, 1860; Law.

Francis M. Whitehurst, who is a member of the Norfolk Virginia Bar, was born in Princess Anne County, Virginia, on December 1, 1835. His father was William Whitehurst, Esq., and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Amy Lovitt. His ancestors belong to the early English Colonial settlers, Richard Whitehurst having been one of the early colonizers of Tidewater, Virginia.

Francis M. Whitehurst was educated in the private schools of Princess Anne County, at



Pollard's private school in Norfolk, and at the Norfolk Academy. In 1860 he entered the University of Virginia, where he studied law. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate Army as a private in Company F, which went out from Norfolk, Virginia, and formed a part of Mahone's Brigade, with which it was associated throughout the war. On July 30, 1864, he was captured at the battle of the Crater near Petersburg, Virginia, and remained a prisoner

until the close of the war. At the time of his capture he was in the charge which resulted in the capture and retaking of the Confederate line which had been broken by the explosion of the Crater. After the battle of Chancellorsville he had been promoted to a Lieutenantcy. After the war, upon the reorganization of the Court system of the State, he was elected by the Legislature Judge of the County Court of his native county, which position he resigned after six years. He was then elected Commonwealths Attorney, which position he held until 1884, when he resigned to move to Norfolk, Virginia. There he became associated with Floyd Hughes, Esq., in the practice of the law, which firm still continues, under the name of Whitchurst & Hughes. He is a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association, and the Virginia State Bar Association. He is a Democrat in politics.

His wife, before her marriage, was Miss Laura Esmond Styron, by whom he has three children: Sue M., the wife of Cary P. Weston, Esq., of Norfolk, Virginia, Ethel, the wife of Robert Edmond of New Orleans, Louisiana, and Mabel Whitehurst. His present address is Norfolk, Virginia.

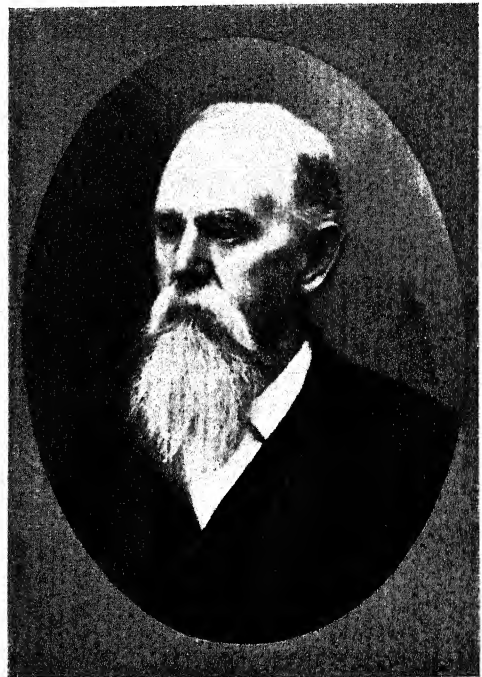
GARLINGTON, Creswell, 1834-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1856; Law.

Creswell Garlington, born at Laurens, South Carolina, February 7, 1834, has been a life-long resident of that town. His parents were John Garlington, of Halifax County, Virginia, who came to Laurens in 1800, and who was for nearly fifty years Clerk of the Courts of Laurens, and of Susan Washington James, who came from Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia. On both sides of the family he is of English descent.

His early education was received at Cokesbury High School, from which he went to the University of Georgia at Athens, where he studied for one year. In 1854 he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained for the sessions of 1854-55-56, and he was elected

final President of the Jefferson Society, the last session. In 1857 he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court in Columbia, South Carolina, and practiced law in Laurens until 1878. In 1862 he entered the Confederate Army, in which he served until 1863, participating in the battles of Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, and others well known in the history of the country. His office and library were burned during reconstruction. After the restoration of peace he became a farmer,



and is still engaged in raising corn and cotton, etc. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and Past Master of Palmetto Lodge No. 19. Mr. Garlington has never sought office, not even a nomination.

He married Miss Elizabeth J. Fleming, and to them were born three children: John Conway, editor of the "Spartanburg Herald;" Samuel F., attorney of Augusta, Georgia; Harriet, who became the wife of John Wells Todd, cashier of the People's Bank, Laurens, South Carolina.

SMITH, Thomas, 1836-**Lawyer. Final Year, 1858; Law.**

Among the native sons of Virginia who have gained distinction in public life and high honors in connection with the judicial history of the country, is the Hon. Thomas Smith, who now resides in Warrenton, Virginia. He was born in Culpeper Courthouse, August 25, 1836, and represents an old and distinguished family of Virginia. His parents were William and Elizabeth Hansborough (Bell) Smith. The father served twice as governor of Virginia, first in 1845 and again in 1864. At the beginning of the war between the States he was commissioned as Colonel of Virginia Volunteers and organized the 49th Va. Reg., transferred later to the Army of the Confederacy, and was appointed by the President of the Confederate States to the positions of Brigadier General and Major General, without application for such promotion.

Thomas Smith acquired an academic education in Warrenton, Virginia, and in Washington, D. C., and afterward became a student in William and Mary College, in which he was graduated. He prepared for the bar in the Law Department of the University of Virginia, where he spent the years of 1856-7 and 1857-8. Successfully passing the examination which entitled him to practice in the Courts of Virginia, Mr. Smith removed to Charleston, Kanawha County, then a part of Virginia, where as a lawyer he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. When hostilities were inaugurated Mr. Smith enlisted as a private in the Kanawha Riflemen, soon became Adjutant General of the Virginia forces in the Kanawha Valley, and was subsequently made Major of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment, with which rank he was serving when Floyd's command was sent to Fort Donelson. At the head of his regiment he captured a battery, and armed his men with Enfield rifles. After the surrender of Fort Donelson he recruited his regiment in southwestern Virginia, almost to its full complement. Upon its re-organization he was

tendered the positions of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel by the officers of his regiment, but declined them, preferring that its old officers should retain their places and being willing to again serve as Major. Subsequently, however, he became Colonel and was also commissioned Brigadier General, but never served as such, the commission failing to reach him because of military movements. He was wounded, it was thought fatally, at the battle of Cloyd's Farm, at which place his regiment lost greatest per cent of the war for the



number engaged. Eventually recovering from his injury, he rejoined his command in the Valley of Virginia and participated in all of the engagements in that entire campaign. After the surrender of General Lee he refused to accept the parole until August, 1865, when he realized that all effort to continue the struggle had been abandoned.

Following the war, Mr. Smith began the practice of Law in Warrenton, Virginia, being unwilling to resume in Charleston because of the requirements of the Court there as to

the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and because he had been indicted for treason. Mr. Smith remained a practitioner at the Bar at Warrenton, Virginia, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1884, and for six years of that time he served as County Judge. He was also a member of the State Legislature for one term, and was chosen for a second term. However, he became an elector for Cleveland and Hendricks, and was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of United States attorney for New Mexico for a term of four years, though he was not applicant for such office. On its expiration he returned to Virginia, and became connected with the settlement of the Virginia debt, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he was largely instrumental in not only preventing its repudiation, but also in securing its adjustment on terms creditable to the commonwealth. Mr. Smith was tendered the position of Chief Justice of the Territory of New Mexico at the beginning of Cleveland's second administration, without solicitation on his part and he presided over the Supreme Court there for four years. On the expiration of his judicial term he returned to Virginia, but did not resume the practice of law, being indisposed to again enter into the contests of the forum, nor has he since been an active participant in the political interests of the State, because of his lack of accord with his party upon certain important issues. He is now living quietly at his home in Warrenton, deeply interested in the future of his commonwealth and eager to advance her interests to any extent that opportunity may afford.

Mr. Smith was married, October 10, 1896, to Miss Elizabeth Fairfax Gaines, a daughter of Judge William H. Gaines of Warrenton, Virginia.

SAUSSY, Joachim Radcliffe, 1835-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1855.

Joachim Radcliffe Saussy was born at "Vancuse," adjoining "Abercorn," the Saussy

plantation family seat, in Effingham County, Georgia, on the 18th day of August, 1835, the son of Joachim Radcliffe Saussy and Margaret Glorvina Nowlan. On his father's side he is descended from Huguenot ancestry, and on his mother's from Salzburger English and Irish gentle people.

His early education was gotten in private schools in Savannah, Georgia, taught by Messrs. James K. Ballough, Gustavus A. Holcombe, James L. Rossignol, and William T. Feay. He spent two sessions at the Univer-



sity of Virginia, but was compelled on account of ill health to leave before the final examinations of 1855. After leaving the University he taught school for a year, being the Principal of the Gillisonville Academy, Beaufort District, South Carolina. The next year he studied Law with the firm of Lloyd and Owens of Savannah, Georgia, and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1858. He enlisted in the Confederate Army, first in the Infantry, and afterwards in the Artillery. He served throughout the war, and was paroled at

Greensboro, North Carolina, on the 3rd of May, 1865. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Savannah, and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Georgia in 1872, and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in November, 1899. He is a Democrat, and was a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1868. He is Vice-President of the Board of Education of Chatham County, Georgia, and is a member of the Savannah Yacht Club, the Savannah Rifle Association, the Georgia Historical Society, and the Union Society. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Past Eminent Commander Knights Templar, and Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has compiled a Digest of Georgia Reports from 50 Georgia to 115 Georgia, and has prepared an account of the trial of the crew of the "Wanderer," piracy, for bringing slaves from Africa to Jekyl Island on the Coast of Georgia.

In 1861, he married Harriet Safford Walker, daughter of Colonel Robert Downie Walker, and has the following children living: Joachim Radcliffe Saussy, Lucy, Hattie, wife of Samuel Larmatine Varnedoe, Charles Walker, and Frederick Tupper Saussy. His present address (1903) is Savannah, Georgia.

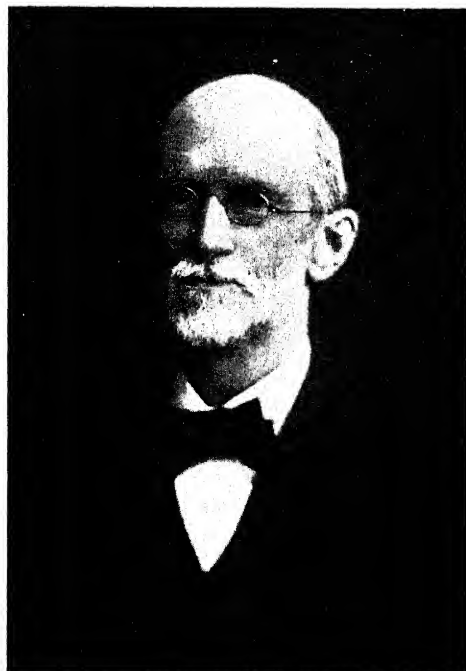
FOX, William Fayette, 1836-

Educator. Final Year, 1859.

Professor William Fayette Fox, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Richmond, Virginia, was born in King William county, Virginia, May 1, 1836, a son of Richard Woolfolk and Mary Elliot (Trant) Fox. The family is of English lineage.

He pursued his education in the old Field schools of Virginia, in Rumford Academy, King William County, in Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, and the University of Virginia. He won the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Richmond College in 1856 and Master of Arts in 1858, and completed several different courses of study in the University

of Virginia. Since the completion of his own education, Professor Fox has devoted his talents and energies to the instruction of others. He was a teacher in Columbia, Virginia, in 1859-60, and then taught successively in a private school near Marion, Alabama, and in private schools of King William County, Virginia, Essex County, Virginia, and in Richmond, Virginia. In 1871 he accepted a position as Principal in the Public Schools of Richmond, thus serving until February, 1889, when he was made Superintendent and has



since been at the head of the school system of the city. He is the author of a work entitled "Civil Government of Virginia," and was for a number of years Editor and Proprietor of the "Educational Journal of Virginia." He became a member of the Mu Sigma Rho Society while in Richmond College, and of the Washington Society while a student in the University of Virginia. In politics he is a Democrat.

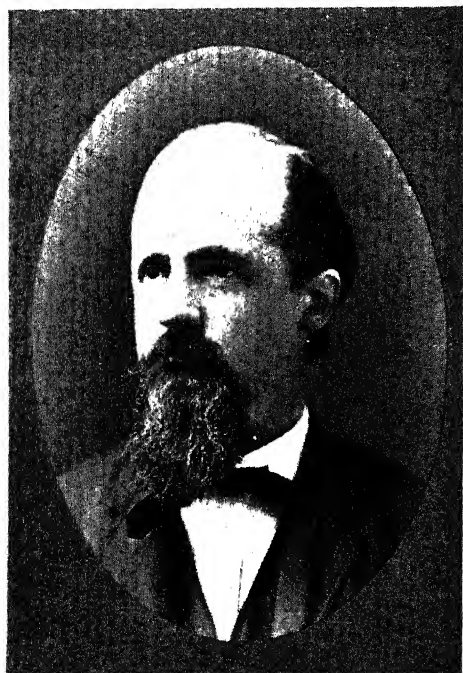
Professor Fox was married, December 22,

1870, to Elenia Pemberton Carter, and they have two daughters, Leila and Inez, the former now the wife of J. W. Bowles, of Richmond, Virginia.

McGUIRE, John Peyton, 1836-

Educator. Final Year, 1856.

Mr. McGuire, who has so long been known as head of the McGuire's School for Boys, located in the city of Richmond, Virginia, was born at "The Parsonage," in Essex County,



Virginia, September 30, 1836. He is the son of the Rev. John P. McGuire, who was one of the most faithful and successful ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia; so much so that Bishop Meade, speaking of his work in the Rappahannock Valley, wrote, "It is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes." His grandfather, Colonel William McGuire, of Winchester, Virginia, was a Lieutenant of Artillery in the Army of the Revolution, having enlisted at the age of thirteen, and being in most of the battles of

that war between Boston and Eutaw Springs, at which last battle he was disabled permanently. After the Revolution he studied Law and became the first Chief Justice of the Territory of Mississippi. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. The wife of this William McGuire was Mary Little, daughter of William Little, of Frederick County, Virginia. The mother of John P. McGuire was Maria Mercer Garnett, daughter of the Hon. James M. Garnett, of Essex County, who, with his son and grandson, were members of Congress from Virginia, and granddaughter of Judge James Mercer, an officer in the French and Indian Wars, who was subsequently a member of the Virginia Convention of 1775 and 1776. He was a member of the "Committee of Safety of Virginia," and an Admiralty Judge under the Virginia Constitution.

John P. McGuire was educated at his father's school at "The Parsonage" taught by various teachers, and at the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Virginia, of which his father was the principal from 1852 until the breaking out of the war between the Sections. In this school he took the gold medal for general excellence in conduct and school work. From the High School he entered the University of Virginia, and for two years studied under Dr. Gessner Harrison, Dr. Albert Taylor Bledsoe, Professor Francis H. Smith and Dr. Schele De Vere. Upon leaving the University in 1856 he entered the Episcopal High School as one of the assistants, remaining there until the school was closed by the war.

His work as a teacher was thus interrupted for four years, except that during a portion of the war period he served as First Lieutenant and Instructor in the Confederate States Navy on the School Ship Patrick Henry, commanded by Captain William H. Parker. In September, 1865, he opened a limited school of twenty-four boys in Richmond, especially preparatory to the University of Virginia. From this small beginning, gaining favor by its Univer-

sity and College Record, the present large school, which numbered one hundred and ninety-six at the last session, has grown. In the list of those educated there are to be found many of the most notable men of the South, all of whom attest the value of the thorough training in sound scholarship and in the principles of right thinking and right living. Mr. McGuire has published addresses upon various subjects of interest, notable among which are "The Siege of Yorktown" and "The Virginia of 1781 and 1861," "The Causes and Consequences of the War Uniting to Justify the Position of the South in all the Sectional Strife," and besides these some writings for school use, in algebra, Latin and English. By addresses and critical essays, he contributed largely to the success of the efforts to banish false histories from the schools of Virginia and the rest of the South. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which organization he is first Vice-President; and of the Executive Committee of the Historical Society of Virginia. In politics he was a Whig until the war, since which time he has been a Democrat.

He has been married twice. His first wife was Clara Mason, daughter of Commander Murray Mason, Captain in the United States and Confederate States Navy. His second wife, who still survives, was Susan Rose Morris, daughter of Dr. John Morris, of Goochland County, Virginia. Of his first marriage, there are three children, John P. McGuire, Jr., Associate Principal of McGuire's School, Clara Forsythe, wife of the Rev. Claudius F. Smith, of Washington, D. C., and Murray Mason McGuire, a lawyer of the city of Richmond. His address is 7 Belvidere Street, Richmond, Virginia.

McGUIRE, Murray Mason, 1872-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1896; Law.

Murray Mason McGuire, of Richmond, Virginia, is a native of that city, born January 19, 1872. He is the son of the well known edu-

cator John P. McGuire and of his first wife, Clara Mason, daughter of Commander Murray Mason, of the United States Navies. His ancestor on his father's side was Colonel William McGuire, of Winchester, who was a Lieutenant of militia in the Revolutionary War, entering the army at the age of thirteen years and serving at Boston and in Canada, and he was permanently disabled at the battle of Eutaw Springs. After the Revolution he studied law and became the first Chief Justice of the Territory of the Mississippi. The son of this



William was the Rev. John P. McGuire, a distinguished member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, whose worth in the ministry was heightened by his eminently successful labors as Principal of the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, where he conducted the education of the youth of the country from 1852 until the school was closed by the war between the States in May, 1861. On his mother's side Mr. McGuire is descended from the well known Mason family of "Gun-

ston," she having been Clara Forsythe, daughter of Murray Mason, of the United States and Confederate States Navies, and granddaughter of George Mason, of Gunston Hall.

His early education was obtained at the well known school taught by his father, John P. McGuire, in Richmond, Virginia. He took the academic course at the University of Virginia from 1891 to 1893, and subsequently taught for two years at St. Alban's School, Radford, conducted by George W. Miles. In 1895 he returned to the University of Virginia and studied law. In 1896 he opened a law office in the city of Richmond, when he formed a partnership with John Stewart Bryan, and which continued until Mr. Bryan became the editor of the "Richmond Times," when he formed a partnership with Henry C. Riely, under the name of McGuire & Riely, which still continues. Mr. McGuire has always been devoted to athletics, and is a most accomplished athlete. He was one of the best college baseball players in the country, and as captain of the University team in 1893 won great success at the tournament during the World's Fair at Chicago, where his team took second place against the colleges of the land. He is a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity, the O. W. L., the Tilka, and Phi Delta Phi, "Z" and other clubs of the University of Virginia. In 1893 he was final President of the Jefferson Literary Society, one of the honors of the University. Since leaving the University he has exerted himself with loyal energy whenever the interests of that institution have been in question, and is, at this writing, President of the Richmond Chapter of the Alumni. He has always been a Democrat in politics.

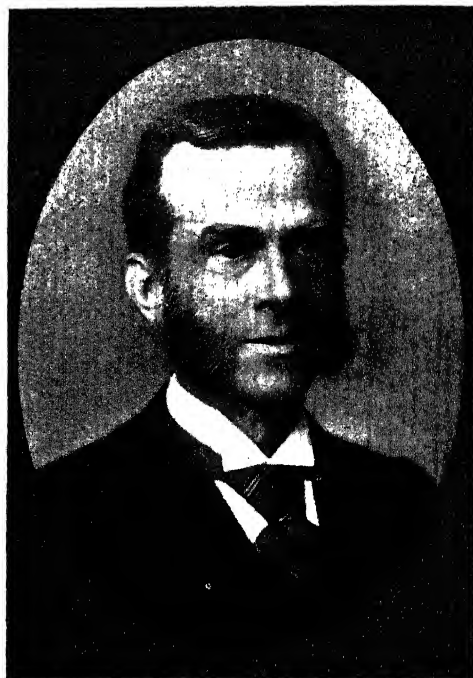
In 1894 he married Mary Van Benthuyzen, daughter of Captain Jefferson Davis Van Benthuyzen, of New Orleans.

HUME, Thomas, 1836-

Clergyman. Final Year, 1859.

The Rev. Thomas Hume, D. D., LL. D., Professor of the English Language and Lit-

erature of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, an accomplished educator and author, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, October 21, 1836. His father, Thomas Hume, was descended from a long line of Scotch ancestry. His mother, Mary Anne Gregory, was a daughter of Dr. Richard Baynham Gregory, of Gloucester County, Virginia, and of a North Carolina mother. On the paternal side he is descended from the Rev. Thomas Hume, a Presbyterian minister of Edinburgh, who came to Virginia and joined his uncle,



the Rev. Robert Dickson, of Princess Anne County, and who died while preaching the Inaugural Sermon before the Presbytery of Baltimore.

Dr. Hume received his preparation at the Virginia Collegiate Institute in Portsmouth, Virginia, from which he came to Richmond College, where he was graduated in 1855 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving afterward the degree of Master of Arts. He then entered the University of Virginia, where he remained for three years, being graduated

therefrom in 1859 in several schools. Upon leaving the University he taught for several years and soon entered the ministry of the Baptist Church. He subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Richmond College, and of Doctor of Laws from Wake Forest College, North Carolina. When the Civil War began, he became a member of the Third Regiment, Virginia Infantry, of which he was made the chaplain, but was transferred to Petersburg during the siege of that place. After the war he became the principal of the Petersburg Classical Institute, where he took a deep interest in the teaching of English Philology and Literature. He traveled abroad, and on his return became principal of the Roanoke Female College at Danville, Virginia, and during a part of the same period he was also the pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city. From 1876 until 1885 he resided in Norfolk, and was Professor of English and Latin in the Norfolk College, and for four years pastor of the First Baptist Church. He published articles on various topics in the press of the country, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the professorship of English in the University of Virginia. In July, 1885, Dr. Hume was elected Professor of English language and Literature in the University of North Carolina, where he organized the department of English, Philology and Literature, and did much to promote the knowledge of the modern methods of teaching English. He is now (1903) Professor of English Literature in that University. For four years he was Lecturer on English Philology and Literature in the National Summer School for Teachers at Glen Falls, New York, and has for several years given courses of lectures before Literary Societies, Colleges, etc., on educational and literary topics. He was a member of the Washington Society of the University of Virginia, and is a member of the Modern Language Association of America. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association at the University of Virginia,

the first College Young Men's Christian Association to be established, and drafted its constitution. Dr. Hume was a friend of the distinguished English scholar, Thomas R. Price, and takes great delight in his higher English work. He has written "Helps to the Study of Hamlet," and published papers on "The Moral Teaching of Shakespeare," "John Milton's Religious Opinions," "The Literature of the Bible," and has made various other notable contributions to literature.

October 31, 1878, Dr. Hume married Anne Louise Whitscarver, and to them were born four children: Thomas; Anne Wilmer, who is the wife of W. R. Vance, of Washington, D. C.; Mary Baynham Gregory, and Helen.

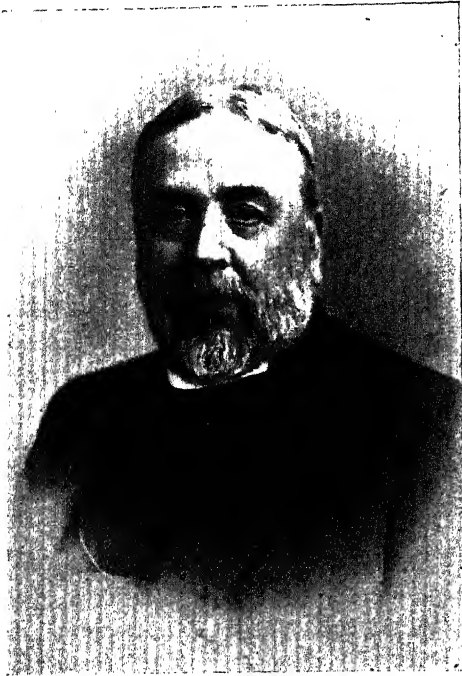
DUDLEY, Thomas Underwood, 1837-

Clergyman. Final Year, 1858.

Bishop Thomas Underwood Dudley, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Kentucky, is one of the most eminent divines of his church in this country. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 26, 1837. His parents, Thomas Underwood and Maria (Friend) Dudley were both of English lineage and at an early day in the colonization of the new world, their respective families were found in America.

His early mental training was received in private schools, and subsequently he attended Hanover Academy prior to entering the University of Virginia in October, 1855. Ambitious to obtain a broad and thorough education as a preparation for life's work he continued his studies in the University until his graduation with the degree of Master of Arts, in the class of 1858. Following his collegiate course he taught school for two years; one year in the Dinwiddie School, Albemarle County, Virginia, and one year in Powell's Female School at Richmond, Virginia, and the following session was appointed to the position of Assistant Professor of Latin in the University of Virginia. Then came the great Civil War, and in 1861 he enlisted as a private in

the Army of Northern Virginia, but was soon afterward promoted to the rank of Captain and later of Major. He remained in the service until the close of the war, and immediately afterwards became a law student in Middleburg, Virginia, with John Randolph Tucker, a noted legist, as his preceptor. For six months he continued his reading, but abandoned the law for the ministry, and in January, 1866, entered the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria. Ordained to the ministry, he served for one



year as Rector of the Episcopal Church at Harrisonburg, Virginia, which was erected by his efforts, and in January, 1869, was appointed Rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, Maryland, where he officiated from January, 1869, until January, 1875. He was then made assistant Bishop of Kentucky and upon the death of Bishop Smith, ten years later, succeeded as Bishop of that Diocese. He is widely known through his published volumes of lectures and sermons, and is regarded as one of the ablest preachers in the American church.

One of the great works that he has accomplished has been in promoting the welfare of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. Bishop Dudley is the President of the Virginia University Alumni Association of Louisville, a member of the Century Club of New York, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York, the Pendennis Club of Louisville, and a Mason, who has attained the Knight Templar degree, and upon whom has been conferred the high Masonic honor of the thirty-third degree of the Scottish rite.

He has been twice married. He married Miss Fannie Berkeley Cochran, of Loudoun County, Virginia, by whom he has four daughters: Catherine Noland; Maria M., now the wife of the Rev. James Kirkpatrick, of Anchorage, Kentucky; Alice Harrison, the wife of William Adair Dowell, of Lexington, Kentucky; and Fannie B. C., now Mrs. H. R. Woodward, of New York. His second wife was Miss Virginia Fisher Rowland, of Norfolk, Virginia. The children of this marriage are Thomas U. Dudley, Jr., of New York; John Rowland, of Colorado; Harriet Gardner, now Mrs. Tevis Goodloe, of Louisville, Kentucky. His present wife was Miss Mary Elizabeth Aldrich, of New York City, and of this marriage the children are: Gertrude Wyman, and Aldrich.

QUARLES, James Addison, 1837-

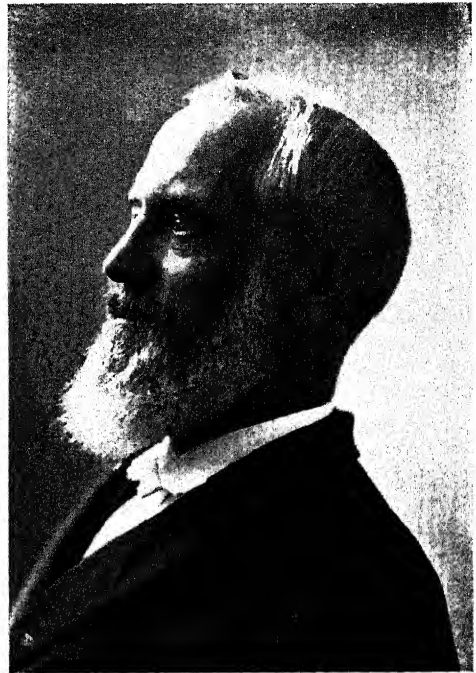
Educator and Clergyman. Final Year, 1856.

Dr. James A. Quarles, Professor of Philosophy in Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, on the 30th of April, 1837, his parents having gone from Louisa County, Virginia, to Missouri just prior to his birth. His father was Colonel James Quarles, and his mother Miss Sarah Ann Mills. On his father's side he is descended from the early English settlers of Spottsylvania, Hanover and Louisa counties, William Quarles having been the first of the family in this country who settled in Spottsylvania County. On his mother's

side he is descended from Captain William Mills, who was a Revolutionary officer, and who was also the ancestor of ex-Senator Roger Quarles Mills of Texas. His father served in the Mormon War in Missouri, where he received the rank of Colonel. Shortly after the birth of James A. Quarles his parents removed to Boonville, Mo., where he was reared.

His early education was obtained from private teachers, one of whom was Frederick T. Kemper, a brother of the late General and Governor James L. Kemper of Virginia. To this teacher he has always felt much indebted. With him he studied the Calculus, and read the Latin and Greek classics. Being thus well prepared, he entered the University of Virginia, where in 1856, at the close of his second year, his health failed and he returned to Missouri and took charge of the Kemper School, its founder having been elected Professor of Greek at Westminster College. In 1857 he entered the Theological course at Princeton, where he was fortunate in being under the great teachers there at that time. Drs. Charles Hodge, Addison Alexander, W. H. Green and A. T. McGill. The next year he entered the senior class at Westminster College, then under the Presidency of the Rev. Sam'l S. Laws, A. M., D. D., B. L., M. D., LL. D., and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1861 he received therefrom the degree of Master of Arts and in 1883 the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1859 he was licensed as a minister in the Presbyterian Church of Missouri, and was ordained by the Presbytery at Glasgow on the 15th of February, 1860. He has served as pastor and temporary supply in various places in Missouri and Virginia. In addition to the work at the Kemper School already mentioned, he has been Principal of the Glasgow Public School, the Elizabeth Aull Female Seminary in Missouri, and since 1886 has been Professor of Philosophy in Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. While there he enjoyed the intimate friendship

of John Randolph Tucker and William L. Wilson, two of the notable men of the country who occupied positions in that University. At the time of the death of these two eminent men Dr. Quarles was selected to make the funeral address. He has been a frequent contributor to the magazines of the country, among which may be mentioned "The Magazine of Civics," "The Presbyterian Quarterly," "The Southern Presbyterian Review," "The Bible Student," "The Union Seminary Magazine" and "The Homiletical Review." He is an ar-



dent student and is devoted to the sciences, especially the science of Philosophy and Language, and has taught nine tongues. He believes in the high education of women, and is regarded as a broad-minded, liberal scholar and teacher. He has published one volume, "The Life of F. T. Kemper."

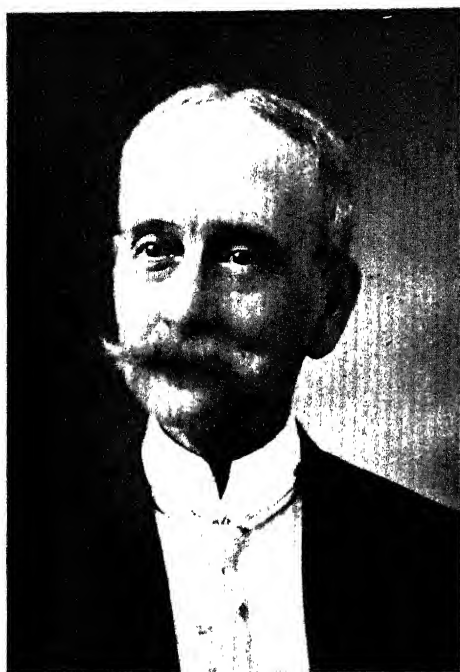
On the 11th of October, 1859, he married Miss Caroline Wallace Field, daughter of William H. Field, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Kentucky, and has five living chil-

dren. His wife died on the 24th of June, 1901. In 1891 the Central University of Kentucky conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

WILLIAMS, Henry, 1837-

Banker. Final Year, 1854.

Henry Williams, President of the Central National Bank of Frederick, Maryland, was born in the city in which he now resides on the 26th of October, 1837. His father was John H. Williams, his mother Mrs. Eleanor (Shri-



ner) Williams, a daughter of Judge Abraham Shriver.

Henry Williams was educated in Frederick College and in Yale University. In the latter institution he became a member of the class of 1857, but did not graduate. Throughout his business career he has been connected with banking, and for five years he was with Alexander, Murdoch & Company, of Baltimore, Maryland. He then entered the Central National Bank of Frederick, with which he has been associated for thirty-two years. He filled

a clerical position while in Baltimore, and on coming to Frederick was given the position of discount clerk, in which capacity he served for six years. He was next made Cashier of the Bank, and after twenty years in that position was chosen to the Presidency of the institution. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, and for two years served as Postmaster of Frederick, Maryland.

On May 30, 1871, Mr. Williams married Henrietta Maria Stokes.

REED, Walter C., 1846-1902

Physician. Final Class, 1868; Medicine.

Dr. Reed, who may well be regarded as one of the great benefactors of the human race, was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, in 1846.

His early education was obtained in the schools of that place and of Charlottesville, Virginia, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1866, being graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1868. After leaving the University he entered the Bellevue Medical College of New York, from which he was also graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He applied for and received a position as Assistant Surgeon in the United States army, fulfilling the duties of that position with fidelity. He became famous on account of the scientific discoveries which he made in connection with the work of suppressing yellow fever. The experiments which he and his associates made established what bids fair to be one of the most remarkable discoveries of modern science, the demonstration that yellow fever is conveyed by the bite of mosquitoes of certain species. In February, 1901, he read before the Pan-American Medical Congress, at Havana, a paper in which he gave a modest history, though an exact and scientific one, of the great results achieved by himself and his colleagues. On his return to the United States he was received with enthusiasm by the Johns

Hopkins Medical Association and other Medical bodies, who seemed to realize the soundness of his conclusion and the importance of his discoveries. Experiments were further conducted in Cuba with the result that there has been a marked decrease in yellow fever in that island. Among investigators Dr. Reed stands pre-eminent, both as man of science and as noble disinterested lover of humanity. He died in Washington, D. C., November 23, 1902. A tablet to his memory is about to be placed in the Court House of Gloucester County, Virginia.

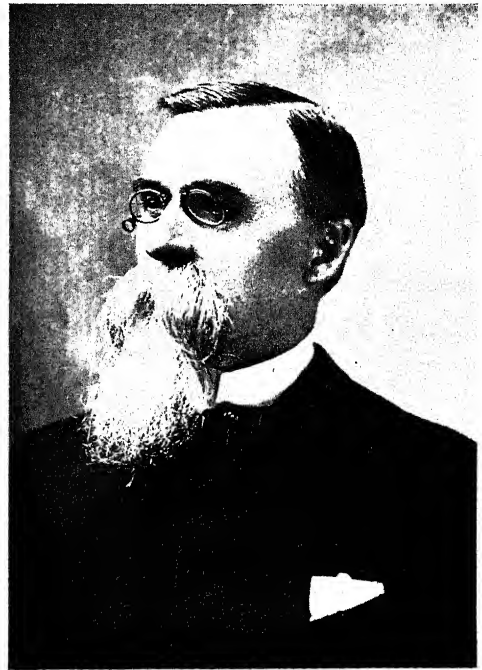
ROSS, George, 1838-

Physician and Surgeon. Final Year, 1861;
Medicine.

Dr. George Ross is the eldest son of the late William Buckner Ross and Elizabeth Mayo Thom, formerly of "Bel-Pre," Culpeper County, Virginia. He was born in that county on the 22nd day of October, 1838, at "Berry Hill," the residence of his grandfather, Colonel John Thom, a Colonel of Virginia forces in the war of 1812, and a son of Alexander Thom, who was a Highland soldier in the battle of Culloden, escaping to America after that fateful day. His grandmother was Abby DeHart Mayo, of "Powhatan Seat," near Richmond, Virginia. He married, February, 1863, Annie Elizabeth, the eldest child of James Alexander Beckham and Frances Jackson Alcocke, both of Culpeper County.

He was educated by private tutors at home until the age of seventeen years, when he entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he graduated on the 4th of July, 1859. In October of the same year he began the study of medicine on the eastern shore of Virginia, in the office of his uncle, Dr. William Alexander Thom. He entered the University of Virginia in the fall of 1860, and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the 4th of July, 1861. While at the University he aided in organizing a military company of students known as the "Southern Guard," and the evening of the passing of the Ordinance of Secession at Rich-

mond, Virginia, in 1861, as First Lieutenant commanding his Company, marched it to Harper's Ferry. The Governor refusing to enlist his Company as a permanent part of the military forces of the State, ordered their return to the University of Virginia, where, in July, 1861, by direction of its Board of Officers, then in session, he organized a military training school for instruction in military tactics, including field and post duties. When that school had served the purpose of its creation and was disbanded, he organized a bat-



talion of artillery, known as the "Piedmont Artillery," but the Confederate Government being unable to furnish guns, it was disbanded, and the recruits allowed to seek individual service. In December, 1861, he entered the Confederate States Army as Assistant Surgeon, and was assigned to the Banner Hospital in Richmond, Virginia, remaining there until the spring of 1862, when, by order of the Surgeon General, he organized Crew's Factory Hospital, in anticipation of the seven days' fight around Richmond, and was its executive

head until the fall of that year, when he was transferred to Chimborazo Hospital. In June, 1863, he was relieved from duty at Chimborazo, and directed to report to the Medical Director of the Army of Northern Virginia, then near Gettysburg. He was assigned by Dr. Guild to take charge of the Reserve Hospital of the Third Army Corps, and held this office for a month, when he was transferred to General A. P. Hill's Staff, as Associate Medical Director of that Corps. While filling this position he was present at the battles of Bristow Station and Mine Run and the skirmishes around Culpeper Court House and Liberty Mills. In March, 1864, he was detached from the Army of Northern Virginia and ordered to the Virginia Military Institute, and was the Surgeon in charge of its Corps of Cadets when they made their famous fight at the Battle of New Market. He was present with his battalion when General Hunter burned the Military Institute buildings, and later was at the battle around Lynchburg. With his battalion he was on the lines around Richmond the night of the evacuation of that city.

After the close of the war he returned to Richmond where he has been ever since actively engaged in his profession. He was a Lecturer in the Summer School of the Medical College of Virginia for eight years, filling the chairs of Anatomy and Minor Surgery. He was appointed by Governor Gilbert C. Walker a member of the first Board of Health organized in Virginia, and later, by Governor Fitzhugh Lee, he was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute, from January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1890. In May, 1886, he organized the surgical service of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, and was its Chief Surgeon until 1896, when he resigned. He is now the Consulting Surgeon of its successor, the Southern Railway, and the District Surgeon of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. He organized the Chair of Obstetrics of the University College of Medicine in Richmond, and is

now its Professor Emeritus of Obstetrics. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, the Medical Director of the Order of Mystic Shriners in Virginia. He has for years been a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church; is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Westmoreland Club, ex-President of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, ex-President of the Association of Surgeons of the Southern Railway, member of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery, &c., &c. Among his contributions to current literature may be mentioned: "The History of Spinal Injuries Without Fracture," "Tetanus," "A Manipulative Mistake," "Internal Hemorrhoids," "The Congeners of Phagedena, and its Treatment with Turpentine," with reports of many cases and comments thereon. In literature his tastes incline him to verse and he has sometimes put thoughts deemed worthy of preservation into measures.

PAGE, Richard Channing Moore, 1841

Physician. Final Class, 1869; Medicine.

Dr. Page, who at the time of his death was one of the leading physicians of New York City, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, on the 2nd of January, 1841. He was the youngest son of Dr. Mann Page, of that County. His mother was Miss Cary, nearly related to Archibald Cary, of Revolutionary fame in Virginia.

As a boy he went to school at Hanover Academy, taught by Lewis Minor Coleman, and was a student in the University of Virginia when the war began. He enlisted as a private in the Rockbridge Artillery, of which the Rev. William N. Pendleton was Captain. Upon the reorganization of the army he was elected Captain of a Battery formed in Hanover County, over the head of his old teacher, Captain Coleman. He was promoted to a Major, and his command was well known as one of the best artillery commands in the Confederate service. He was wounded in battle and captured, but made his escape. After

the war he returned to the University, and was graduated therefrom in 1868 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He entered the New York University Medical School, and was at various times on the Staff of the Bellevue Hospital and the Women's Hospital of that city. He was Assistant Professor in the New York Polyclinic, and in 1889 was elected Professor of General Medicine therein, a position which he held at the time of his death. He had been first Vice-President of the New York Medical Academy, and was offered the chair of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Virginia, but declined it. He wrote much for Medical journals, and his work on the Practice of Medicine is most highly regarded and is a textbook in many medical colleges and universities.

He married Miss Mary Fitch Winslow, of Westport, Connecticut, who died on the 19th of June, 1898, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ARTHUR, Henry Gallman, 1837-

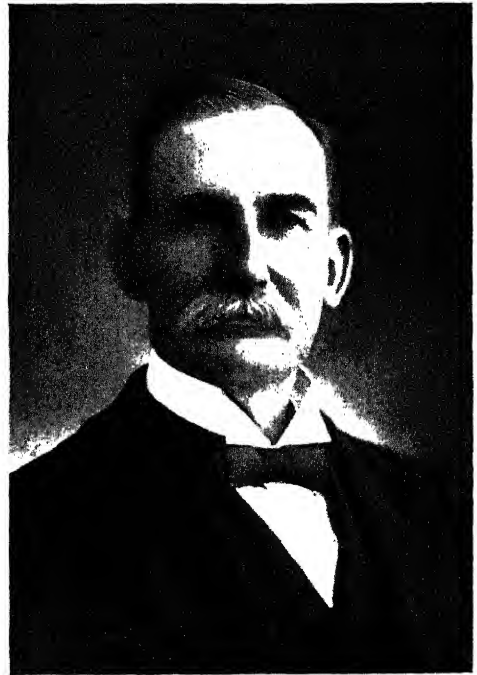
Business Man. Final Year, 1862.

Henry Gallman Arthur, of Johnston, South Carolina, was born in Edgefield, South Carolina, May 7, 1837, the son of James Arthur and Jemima Sellers Gallman. His ancestor, Gasper Gallman, was a soldier of the American Revolution, whose wife, Jemima Sellers, was a kinswoman of Emily Geiger, the Revolutionary heroine, whose daring in riding through the darkness to notify the American General of the British attack is well known in history.

Henry G. Arthur obtained his education in the common schools, and in Edgefield Academy, where he spent one year. For four years he was a druggist at Edgefield, and during this period read medicine and attended a course of lectures at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1862 he entered the University of Virginia, but was prevented from graduating by the Civil War. He served during the war as Hospital Steward and as Acting Assistant Surgeon of

the Seventh Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. He was for a time during the war in charge of the Hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia. After the war he became a farmer in his native State, and has been a traveling salesman. From 1893 to 1899 he was in the Department of the United States Internal Revenue as Store-keeper and Gauger. He is a Democrat in politics, and was a stalwart supporter of Wade Hampton during his memorable campaign in South Carolina.

His first wife was Mrs. Sarah J. Penn, who



was Miss Boulware, daughter of the Sheriff of Edgefield County, by whom he had five children: William H.; Edmond Penn; Lucile Gallman; Viola Gazelle, and Robert Boulware. His second wife was Miss Anzonette Lance, of Ashville, North Carolina, whom he married on October 15, 1895.

POLK, Lucius Cary, 1838-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1859.

Lucius Cary Polk, lawyer, of Baltimore, Maryland, was born in Princess Anne, Somer-

set County, Maryland, on December 18, 1838, the son of James Polk and Anne Maria Stuart. His ancestors are Scotch-Irish who came to Dames Quarter, Somerset County, Maryland, in 1683, the first of his name who settled there being Robert Bruce Polk, who married Megdeline Tasker.

His early education was obtained at the public schools of Baltimore, at the High School of Baltimore, and at Toppin's private school. In 1858 he entered the University of Virginia where he remained one year. He



taught school and read law until the war broke out in 1861, when he went South and joined the Confederacy. He was a Master in the Confederate Navy, and the last year of the war entered the army and served with General Lee until the surrender at Appomattox. After the war he finished his law education in New York, and was admitted to the New York Bar in May, 1867, after which he returned to Baltimore and began the practice of his profession which he still continues. He was appointed Commissioner of Deeds for

the state of New York by Governor Fenton. He is a Democrat in politics.

On the 7th of November, 1867, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Clark, and has one child, Gabriel Clark Polk. His present address is 1226 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Maryland.

CARY, Wilson Miles, 1838-

Genealogist and Litterateur. Final Year, 1858.

Wilson Miles Cary, of Baltimore, was born at "Haystack," Baltimore County, Maryland, December 12, 1838, his parents being Wilson Miles and Jane Margaret (Carr) Cary, the former of Carysbrooke, Fluvanna County, Virginia, and the latter of Carrsbrook, Albemarle County, Virginia. The ancestry can be traced back to Colonel Miles Cary (1620-1667), of Warwick County, Virginia, who emigrated from Bristol, England, between the years 1645 and 1650, whose grandfather and great-great-grandfather were scions of the Devonshire family and Mayors of Bristol (1611 and 1546.) Colonel Cary was prominent in the affairs of the Virginia Colony, serving as Justice and as Burgess. He was also County Lieutenant of Warwick, and Escheator-General of Virginia, and a member of the Council from 1663 until 1667, when he was "shott by ye Dutch" (as the records have it) while defending Point Comfort, June 5th, 1667.

Colonel Miles Cary (1655-1709), of "Richneck," Warwick County, Virginia, was educated in England and became a lawyer and planter. He was Clerk of the General Court in 1691, Burgess from 1692 until 1705, a Royal Trustee of William and Mary College in 1693, and also its Rector. He likewise served as County Lieutenant and Surveyor General of Virginia, and was a Royal naval officer of the York River from 1704 until 1709. His wife was Mary, daughter of Colonel William Wilson of Hampton.

Colonel Wilson Cary (1703-1772) was an Alumnus of William and Mary College and

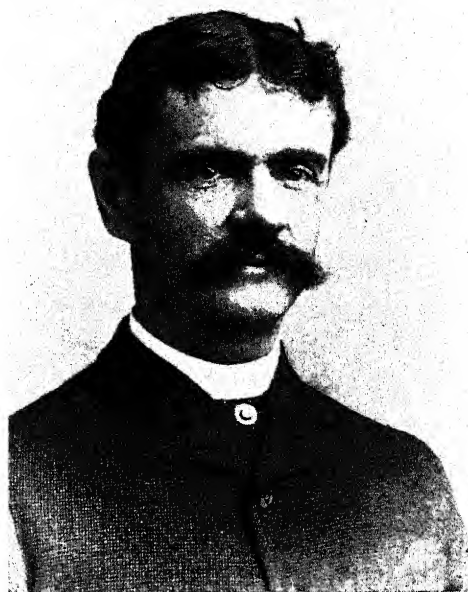
of Trinity College, Cambridge, England. He lived on the family estate, "Richneck," in Warwick County, and at "Ceelys," on the James River, in Elizabeth City County, and in the latter county he served as County Lieutenant. He was also for thirty-five years a naval officer of the Lower James—1726-1761. His four daughters married respectively George William Fairfax, Edward Ambler, Robert Carter Nicholas and Bryan Lord Fairfax, the last named being the eighth in the line in his house.

Colonel Wilson Miles Cary (1733-1817) resided successively at "Richneck," "Ceelys" and Carysbrooke. He was an Alumnus of William and Mary College, and filled the offices of Justice, Burgess and County Lieutenant of Warwick and Elizabeth City. He was also a naval officer of the Lower James, and was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1774-6. His wife was Sarah, a daughter of Hon. John Blair, President of the Council, and a great-niece of Rev. James Blair, founder of William and Mary College.

Wilson Cary (1760-1793) resided at "Richneck," in Warwick County, Virginia, of which he was a Justice and High Sheriff, and he sat in the House of Delegates of Virginia from Warwick County in 1786. He was a graduate of William and Mary College. His wife, Jean Barbara Carr, was a daughter of Dabney and Martha (Jefferson) Carr, the latter a daughter of Colonel Peter Jefferson, and a sister of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. Wilson Jefferson Cary, son of the above, (1784-1823), of Carysbrooke, Fluvanna County, was an Alumnus of William and Mary College, and was influential in the affairs of the State, serving as Justice and as a Member of the Assembly of Virginia. He married Virginia Randolph, a daughter of Colonel Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe, and a sister of Governor Thomas Mann Randolph, of Virginia.

Colonel Wilson Miles Cary (1806-1877), of Carysbrooke and Baltimore, was an Alumnus of William and Mary College, and also

of the University of Virginia. He became known as a lawyer, editor and planter, and like others of the family was prominent in molding the policy of the State, serving as Senator of Maryland from 1846 until 1852. He married Jane Margaret Carr, granddaughter of Dabney and Martha (Jefferson) Carr, and daughter of Peter Carr, of Carrsbrook, Albemarle County, Virginia, whose wife was Hetty Smith, a daughter of Hon. John Smith, and a



sister of General Samuel Smith, United States Senator from Maryland.

Wilson Miles Cary pursued his early education in the home school at "Haystack," and attended the public and high schools of Baltimore from 1848 until 1853. He spent the succeeding two years as a student in the classical school conducted by Professor E. M. Topping, and the year 1855-6 was spent as a student in the University of Maryland. In the fall of the latter year he matriculated in the University of Virginia, and won several diplomas in different departments. He left college at the age of twenty years, and accepted

the position of private tutor in the family of Richard Baylor, of Essex County, Virginia, where he remained in 1858-9. He afterward taught in a private school in Baltimore, and took up the study of Law in the office of Brown & Brune, where he remained in 1860-'61. After four year's service in the Confederate Army, he returned to Baltimore in the fall of 1865, and opened a classical school for boys, which he conducted for six or seven years from 1865. About 1872 he resumed the study of Law, and became a member of the Bar of Baltimore in 1874, but his health utterly failed in 1877, and he went to Europe for rest and recuperation. Upon his return he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, which position he filled for fourteen years, when again failing health forced him to relinquish his labors, and for some years he was engaged in no active business. Recently he has pursued the profession of genealogist and litterateur.

Mr. Cary was a member of the Confederate Army throughout the period of the Civil War. He was first commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston, March 1, 1862; was commissioned Major in 1863, and after the removal of General Johnston from the command of the Armies of the Southwest he was assigned to the staff of General Robert E. Lee, and surrendered with him at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. He is now a member of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and is Third Lieutenant Commander in Isaac R. Trimble Camp of United Confederate Veterans. He belongs to the Society of Colonial Wars, in which he is now Chairman of the Genealogical Committee; is a member of the University Club of Baltimore; of the Country Club of that city; and of the Historical Society of Maryland and Virginia. He also became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa of William and Mary College, and of the Kappa Alpha in the University of Virginia.

In accepting his election in January, 1897,

to membership of the ΦB society, Mr. Cary called attention to the unique circumstances of his family's connection with the college: "*Five* Wilson Carys in lineal succession, my direct ancestors, have been enrolled since its opening years, among its alumni, a sixth generation being represented by *Colonel Miles Cary*, who was a trustee of the royal foundation, Rector and first Surveyor-General of Virginia, commissioned under the College Charter, and by *election* I had become the seventh in lineal connection with the venerable alma mater, &c., &c."

He has always been a Jeffersonian Democrat, believing in free trade and the gold standard, while opposed to expansion.

PAGE, Robert Powel, 1838-

Physician. Final Year, 1860; Medicine.

Dr. Robert Powel Page, son of Judge John E. and Margaret Emily (McGuire) Page, was born at the family home, "The Meadow," in Millwood, Clarke County, Virginia, March 12, 1838. His maternal grandfather, Colonel William McGuire, was wounded at the battle of King's Mountain, in the Revolutionary War, while commanding his troops.

Dr. Page followed his preliminary educational training by study in Millwood Academy, in his native town, and spent the scholastic year of 1855-6 in the Academic Department of the University of Virginia. After an interval of about three years he returned to that institution and matriculated in the Medical Department, in which he was graduated with the class of 1860. Desiring still further knowledge of the science of medicine, he continued his studies in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and was graduated in April, 1861. In the interval between his academic and university work at Charlottesville, he engaged in teaching. Following his graduation in the spring of 1861 he returned to his home, and in April of the same year enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army, but was soon made As-

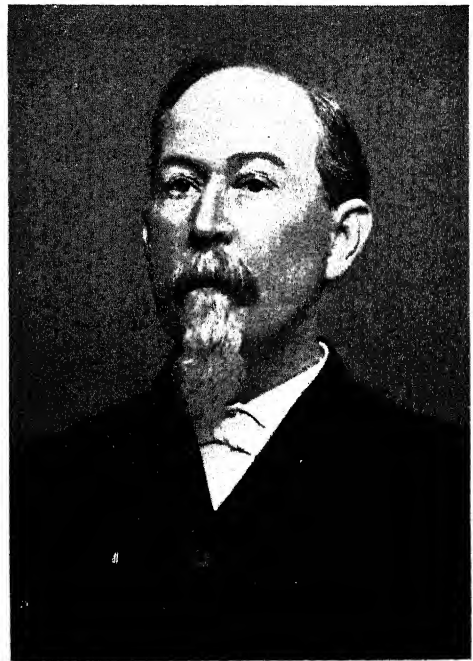
sistant Surgeon. He was with the Army of Northern Virginia until 1863, when he was assigned to hospital duty in Petersburg, where he acted as Surgeon. From 1864 he was on special duty until the surrender at Appomattox. Following the close of hostilities, Dr. Page went to Petersburg, Virginia, where he continued in practice for two years, when he removed to Berryville, Virginia, where he has since engaged in the active work of his pro-

MOSELEY, Edward Julian, 1838-

Physician. Final Year, 1858; Medicine.

Dr. Edward Julian Moseley, of Richmond, Virginia, was born in Chesterfield County, Virginia, January 28, 1838, a son of Edward Hake and Mary Temple Murchie Moseley. The father participated in the War of 1812.

The son, reared in his native county, pursued his early collegiate work in the Hampden-Sidney College in Prince Edward Coun-



fession. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is a Past Master of his local lodge.

Dr. Page was married November 25, 1863, to Martha T. Hardee, of Petersburg, Virginia, and to them were born eight children, of whom six are living: Dr. John E. Page, a Surgeon in the United States Navy; Evelyn Byrd, of Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth Rice, wife of Charles M. Broun, of Berryville, Virginia; Edward Douglas, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Helen McGill, and Mary Powel Page.

ty, Virginia. He commenced the study of Medicine at the University of Virginia in 1857-8, completing the same, and receiving his degree from the University of the City of New York in the class of 1860. Dr. Moseley practiced for about a year in Manchester, Virginia, and then entered the Confederate Army as a private of the Chesterfield Troop. He served throughout the entire war, and participated in the first and second battles of Manassas and the engagements of Williamsburg,

Antietam, Spottsylvania and around Richmond, being attached to General Early's command in the Valley of Virginia. During the latter part of the war he was Assistant Surgeon in Huguenot Springs Hospital.

Following the close of hostilities, he resumed the practice of his profession, which he has followed consecutively in Richmond since 1867. He belongs to the Virginia State Medical Association, having been one of its founders, and was an early member of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery. His political support is given the Democracy.

On the 22nd of March, 1864, Dr. Moseley was united in marriage to Nannie Gwathmey, daughter of Mr. Richard Gwathmey, Hanover County, Virginia, and their children are: Richard G. of Hanover County, Virginia; Dr. Edward J., and Lucy, who reside in Richmond, Virginia; Mary, Jno. M. and L. Temple, deceased.

OLD, William Whitehurst, 1840-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1861; Law.

William W. Old, who is a member of the Norfolk Bar, was born in Princess Anne County, Virginia, on the 17th of November, 1840. His father was Jonathan Whitehead Old, and his mother, before her marriage, Anne Elizabeth Whitehurst. His ancestors belong to the early English stock that settled in Virginia. Thomas Old, who was one of them, was a member of the Committee of Safety of Princess Anne County during the Revolutionary War.

William W. Old was educated in the public schools of Princess Anne County, and in the private schools of Norfolk, Virginia. He attended Southgate's School and also the Norfolk Military Academy in that city, and Colonel Strange's School, the Albemarle Military Institute, at Charlottesville, Virginia. He then went to Broun and Tebb's school near Ivy Depot, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1858, from which he graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in July,

1861. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the University Volunteers, and was elected Second Lieutenant of his Company. He served with Wise's Legion until December, 1861, when the Company was disbanded by the Secretary of War. He then served as a private in the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines. In August, 1861, he was commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster and was stationed at Battery No. 9, near Richmond. In May, 1863, he received an appointment



on the staff of Major-General Edward Johnson, and served until December of that year, when he resigned his commission as Quartermaster and was made Aide-de-Camp. After General Johnson was captured on May 12, 1864, he served on the staff of General Ewell, until he was relieved from the command of the Second Corps, in June, 1863. He then served on the staff of General Jubal A. Early through the Valley and Maryland campaign until August 12, 1864, when he resumed his position on General Johnson's staff, who had been ex-

changed and had been ordered to Hood's army. He served with General Johnson until October 31, 1864, when he was disabled by a wound from further service.

After the war he studied law and settled in Norfolk, Virginia, having been for years a partner of the late Richard Walke, who was one of the leaders of the Norfolk Bar. He is a member of the Norfolk Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar Association, and of many social organizations. He is at present a member of the City Council of Norfolk, and is a Democrat in politics. He has for years represented the Episcopal Church in the Diocesan Councils of Virginia and Southern Virginia, and also as a delegate to the General Convention.

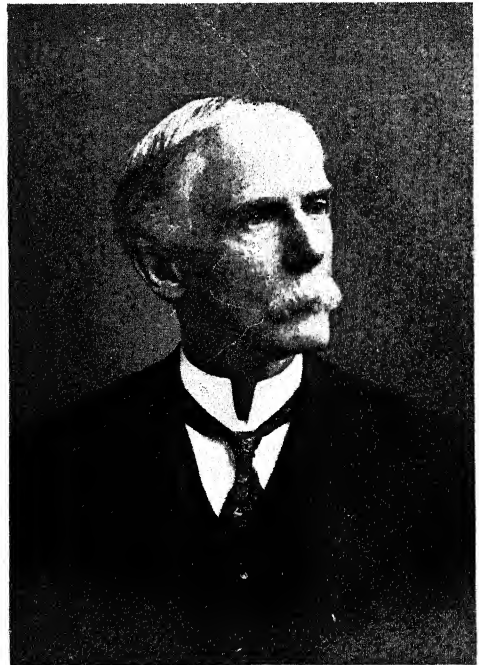
On June 23, 1870, he married Miss Alice Herbert, and has six children: Dr. Herbert, William W., Jr., Anne, wife of Lieutenant Charles Webster of the United States Navy, Dr. Edward H. H., Margaret Nash, and Ellen-Alice Old.

**TREVILIAN, John Guarrant, 1840-
Physician. Final Year, 1859.**

Dr. John Guarrant Trevilian, for eighteen years Surgeon to the Richmond (Virginia) City Hospital, was born in Goochland County, Virginia, April 1, 1840, the son of Colonel John Mayo and Mary (Argyle) Trevilian. His paternal ancestry is English, and has been connected with Virginia from the early part of the seventeenth century down to the present time.

Dr. Trevilian pursued his early education under the guidance of private tutors, and then entered Hampden-Sidney College, after which he completed his more specifically literary course in the University of Virginia, where he was a student in 1858-9. He prepared for his chosen profession in the Medical College of Virginia, in which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1861. The Civil War was then in progress, and immediately following his graduation he was com-

missioned Assistant Surgeon in the Confederate Hospital Service in Richmond, where he remained for twelve months. He was then commissioned Surgeon in Charge of the Hospitals at Warrenton and Winchester, Virginia, and afterward was Chief Surgeon in General Lewis Armistead's Brigade of Pickett's Division, Army of Northern Virginia, remaining with that commander in all of the engagements until the death of the intrepid leader at Gettysburg. Dr. Trevilian then remained with his successor until the close of the war, and



was paroled at Appomattox Courthouse by General Grant.

Following his military service, Dr. Trevilian took up his abode in Richmond, where he has since engaged in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and for eighteen years he has been Surgeon to the Richmond (Virginia) City Hospital. He belongs to the Virginia State Medical Association, Richmond Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association. He has written various articles for the medical press, presenting to the profession the

truths he has learned from his experiences as a practitioner. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married June 6, 1866, to Virginia C. Parrish, of Richmond, Virginia.

WHITING, Julian Wythe, 1839-

Merchant. Final Year, 1857.

Julian W. Whiting is the son of Kennon Whiting and Ann Wythe Mallory. He was born on the 24th day of March, 1839, in Hampton, Virginia. His ancestors belong to the old



Virginia families, the Kennons, Whitings, Wythes, and Beverleys, he being descended on his father's side from Colonel Thomas Beverley Whiting, of Gloucester County, Virginia.

He was taught at the Hampton Military Academy, of which the Principal was the well known John B. Cary. From this Academy he entered the University of Virginia, and later studied Law, teaching school at the same time until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was appointed First Lieutenant by Governor

Moore, of Alabama, in the First Battalion Alabama Regulars. After the Battalion was transferred to the Confederate States as Regulars, he was promoted Captain. On August 5, 1864, he opened the fight when Farragut's fleet entered Mobile Bay. He was captured when Fort Morgan fell, and carried to prison in New Orleans. He escaped, however, and returned to the Confederacy and served until the surrender. After the war he entered the cotton business in Mobile, and has been President of the Peoples' Bank of Mobile for nearly twenty years.

In 1869, he married Ida Gracey Lawler, and has four children: Ella Lawler, Jessie Fairfax, Wythe Lawler, and Montague Whiting. His present address is Mobile, Alabama.

PRICE, Thomas Randolph, 1840-1903

Educator. Final Year, 1858.

Thomas Randolph Price was born in Richmond, Virginia, sixty-four years ago, and died at his home in New York City, on May 7, 1903.

He entered the University of Virginia as a student in 1856, and was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1858. The next three years were spent in travel and study in Berlin, in Kiel, in Paris, and in Athens. Only the outbreak of the Civil War prevented the completion of his studies and the attainment of the Doctor's degree. Mr. Price ran the blockade and reached his home again in 1862. He at once volunteered to service, and was assigned to duty as Lieutenant on Jeb Stuart's staff. A little later he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and served as Captain till the close of the war.

In the fall of 1865 he opened in Richmond with his old schoolmate, John M. Strother, a Classical School for Boys, and there taught until 1868. In that year he was called to a chair in Randolph-Macon College, and was thus at last fairly launched upon the work of his life. The eight years spent at Randolph-Macon were not the least effective of his ca-

reer. The older traditions of American education gave to Latin and Greek limitless supremacy in the scheme of liberal culture. English especially was the Cinderella of the family of languages. Price was among the first to lay claim to equal rights for this despised sister. With all the ardor of a crusader, with all the loyalty of a knight of chivalry, with all the gaiety of a cavalier, he carried on the battle. His glow of enthusiasm made it a winning fight from the first. Few teachers have possessed his art of stimulating in their pupils a love for learning, of planting deep and strong the roots of a life long devotion to scholarship. Within a few years his graduates, with college culture broadened and deepened by university studies in Germany, were filling chairs of English in Southern and Southwestern schools. Price lived to see the fight won in which he had led the skirmish line. He lived to sound with earnest eloquence the note of warning against the abuse of victory—against that fetish of modern philosophy, whose worshippers already forget the essential humanness of all true culture.

In 1876 the opening of the Johns Hopkins University called his old master, Gildersleeve, away to Baltimore. Price was invited to fill his chair, and for the next six years he served his Alma Mater as Professor of Greek. We of Virginia think of these as perhaps the happiest years of his life. He had a beautiful home, which he and his lovely wife filled with the fragrance of a gracious and cultured hospitality. His lecture room was crowded with earnest students, warmed by the fire of his enthusiasm and stimulated by his eager passion for learning. His renown as a teacher grew apace. Greek seemed scarcely to suffer, though it was Gildersleeve who had left the vacant chair. When the younger scholar stepped forth upon the platform, the mantle of his old master seemed to have fallen on his shoulders. The call to Columbia was the reward of his success. To Price it seemed rich in beautiful possibilities—relief from much of the drudgery of his professional duties, opportunities for

special study, time for original research, the artistic resources of urban life in a great city, and above all, perhaps, restoration to that work in English which he particularly loved. He spent twenty-one years in Columbia, saw it grow into a great University, and when he died was sixth in official rank in that vast Faculty. The courses offered by him covered a wide range—from Anglo-Saxon literature down through Chaucer and Shakespeare to Tennyson and Browning and Matthew Arnold. He never narrowed his field to that of



the modern specialist. In Columbia as in Virginia his art was to mould and stimulate and inspire men. The traces of his life work must be sought in the labors and ideals of the men who were fashioned by him. He was not a prolific writer, and the children of his pen are few in number and slender in volume. His "Teaching of the Mother Tongue," "Shakespeare's Verse Construction," and monographs of "King Lear" and other plays go far to exhaust the list. But there passed from his lecture room an extraordinary num-

ber of men with the impulse and the instinct of the scholar. In the six years of his professorship in Virginia alone, Dabney and Fitz-Hugh and Kent of our own faculty were his pupils. Kern of Washington and Lee, Whiting of Hampden-Sidney, Fry of North Carolina, Bruce of Tennessee, Henneman of Sewanee, Bishop of William and Mary, Ficklin of Tulane, Trent of Columbia, these and many more sat at his feet, and this was but one-sixth of his life as a teacher. Nor should we forget the long list of men in other departments of scholarship and in other callings, teachers and preachers, lawyers and doctors, merchants and engineers, who were touched by the fervor of his nature and tempered to a lasting love of letters and an enduring friendship with the ideal elements in human life.

His work as a scholar must be judged therefore less from the volume or the quality of his writings than from the testimony of the men who worked under and with him. "His learning," writes his colleague Woodberry, "was great in range and exact in detail. His thirst for knowledge was insatiable and few fields of thought or literature were unvisited by him. In the conversation of daily life he surprised both by his brilliancy and light touch. He had the faculty of making learning a social thing. He blended deference with dignity and grace with strength, and he had uncommon sweetness of nature. There was no man whom it was so simple to love." "He had made himself master of six or more modern languages and literatures," writes a former student in the "New York Evening Post." "He was well read in history and psychology and was a specialist in dramatic criticism. Yet somehow he found time to read the latest novel, poem, or even article of consequence, and frequently to express to the author his enthusiastic commendation. * * * The death of such a scholar is a public loss."

Price's art as a teacher was to make learning lovable. He was not anxious about the volume or the variety of the tasks accom-

plished. But his method was a "counsel of perfection." His own fastidious taste, his trained critical sense, his shuddering abhorrence for the vulgar or the distorted or the base left him no peace, until the last blemish had been cleared away. His pupils learned of him to do their work with such high ideals in view, and work thus done arouses love for the work. They left his lecture room not satiated with scholarship, but filled with the aspiration to explore for themselves the wide continent of learning, whose coast line he had known how to crowd with beauty and fragrance. This seems the explanation of his rare gift for arousing a vital and enduring interest in the higher study of literature and languages. Few teachers of our day have left behind so many men to carry on and perpetuate their labors.

He was a man whose heart's blood colored not his passions only, but all his judgments and all his thoughts. His vision of men and of books, of politics and of society, was through the medium of his affections. The chill aloofness of the born critic was not for him. He must love what he admired, and disapproval meant for him frank detestation. Men who knew him loved him all the more for these hatreds without rancour, these boundless enthusiasms, these passionate loyalties. For they knew that his heart went out to all that was noble and true, to all that was lovely and of good report, and that there were no bounds to his allegiance and no reserves in his fidelity. A nature so mixed and fashioned is intensely loyal and knows no sin that passes all forgiveness, save a trust betrayed. It made of Price a devoted friend to his friends, a Virginian of the Virginians, a son and a husband and a father full of tenderness, and full of truth. Through his whole life, as long as a mother's love blessed that life, no day passed without some message of affection to that beloved mother. I fancy that the years spent in Columbia were, in a way, years spent in exile, and that no day passed without some message

of the heart's affection to that dear Mother State which bore him, and in whose bosom his ashes came home to rest.

W. M. T.

CONRAD, Holmes, 1840-
Lawyer. Final Year, 1860.

Holmes Conrad was born in Winchester, Virginia, January 31, 1840. Frederick Conrad, his paternal ancestor, settled in Winchester about 1740, having come to America from Germany. He was a physician and surgeon who practiced in his adopted city for a number of years. He married Marie Ley, the daughter of a French emigrant. Robert Young Conrad was the father of Holmes Conrad and wedded Elizabeth Whiting Powell, a descendant of Colonel Levin Powell, who was a colonel in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and became a member of the first Congress of the United States.

Holmes Conrad pursued his early education in the primary schools, and in the "Winchester Academy" at Winchester, Virginia. He was a student in the University of Virginia from 1858 until 1860. He was graduated, and began the preparation for the Bar as a law student under a private preceptor. He continued his reading through the winter, but on April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in a cavalry company from his native county. In 1862 he was commissioned Adjutant of his regiment, and became Major and Adjutant General in 1864. He served on the staff of General Rosser in the Cavalry Division until the close of the war in April, 1865.

He resumed his studies after the cessation of hostilities, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1866, at which time he joined his father in the practice of law in Winchester. From the beginning, his advancement was continuous, and he soon gained prominence as a representative of the legal fraternity of Virginia. He has been honored with a number of offices both in the line of his profession and also of a different character. He was a

member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, having been appointed by Governor Kemper at the beginning of his administration as the Chief Executive of Virginia. He also continued a member of the Board under Governors Fitzhugh Lee and Holliday, this being the Board of which the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart was Rector. In 1881-'82 he served as a member of the Virginia Legislature, in 1893 was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and in 1895 became Solicitor General of the United States,



filling that position until July, 1897. He thus became a distinguished representative of a Bar that has long been famous for its lawyers of marked ability, his skill in his profession winning him a place among the leading representatives of the legal interests of the government within recent years. In 1892 he was elector at large upon the Cleveland ticket. He belongs to the American Bar Association, and to the Virginia State Bar Association. For eight years Mr. Conrad was a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, and he is well

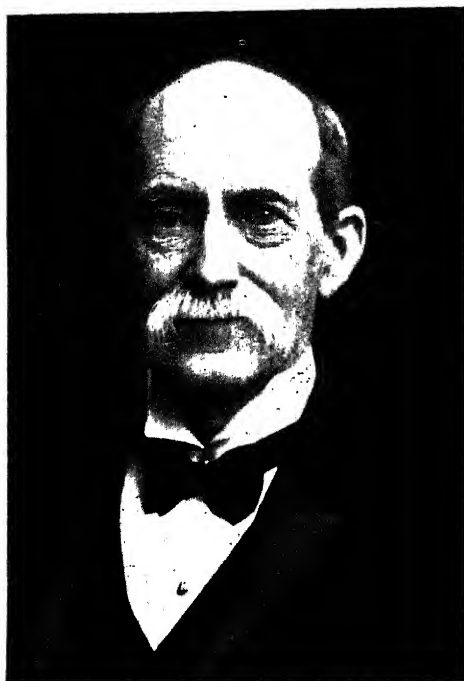
known as a leader in Democratic circles in Virginia.

He was married, in 1869, to Georgia Bryan Forman, and to them have been born seven children: Betty Whiting, Bryan, who is a Captain in the United States Army; Carter Bryan, Katherine Brooks, Holmes, Augusta Forman, and Robert Young Conrad.

HAWES, Walker Aylett, 1840-

Physician. Final Year, 1866; Medicine.

Dr. Walker A. Hawes, a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Hawesville, Kentucky,



March 27, 1840, the son of Aylett and Mary Hawes, both of whom were natives of the State of Virginia.

Walker A. Hawes acquired his literary education at Rumford Academy, King William County, and at Bloomfield Academy, Albemarle County, Virginia. Upon attaining his majority, he joined the Confederate Army and became a lieutenant in the well known King William Artillery Company, commanded by Captain (afterwards Colonel) Thomas H. Car-

ter. In 1862 he became a member of Company H, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and this connection was continued up to the close of the Civil War. He was seriously wounded in the great cavalry battle of Brandy Station, which occurred June 9th, 1863, and also below Petersburg, on the Weldon Railroad.

While recovering from the wound received at Petersburg, he was an inmate of the hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia, and during this period of time he pursued a course of lectures at the University of Virginia, graduating therefrom, in 1866, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This knowledge was supplemented by an internship of twelve months at the Charity Hospital, after which he practiced his profession in King William County, Virginia, until 1871, when he removed to New York City. Since that date he has been continuously engaged in a general practice and at the founding of the New York Polyclinic he was assistant to the chair of Diseases of Children for one year, and was Visiting Physician to Almshouse and Workhouse Hospitals, New York for two years. His office at the present time (1903) is located at 787 Lexington Avenue, New York City. In politics Dr. Hawes is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

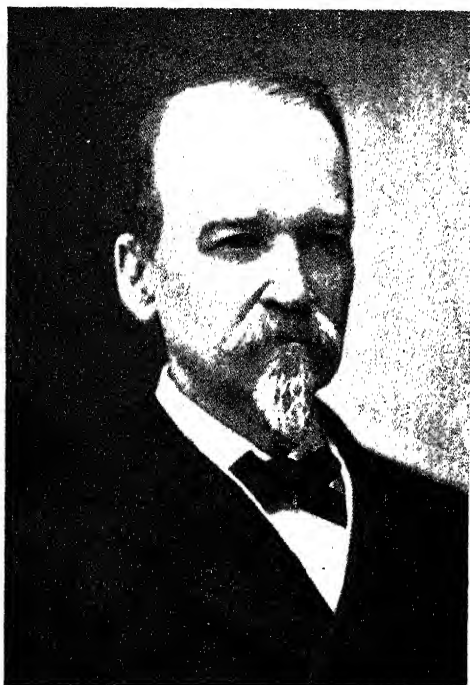
In 1868 Dr. Hawes married Virginia L. Sinclair, and eight children (four of whom are now living) have been the issue of this union.

MAURY, Richard Launcelot, 1840-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1860; Academic.

Richard Launcelot Maury was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 9th of October, 1840. He is the son of Matthew Fontaine Maury and Anne Herndon. On his father's side he is a descendant of Matthew Maury, of Castle Moron in France, who settled in Virginia in 1716 during the Huguenot emigration and of Jean de la Fontaine, martyred at Le Mans in 1561. On his mother's side he is descended from English ancestry, she being a sister of the gallant Captain William Lewis

Herndon, who went down on board the "Central America" in the year 1857. His father was the great Maury, well known as the author of Maury's Sailing Direction, Maury's Wind and Current Charts, The Physical Geography of the Seas, and the plan of the Weather Bureau, and The Crop Reports. His early education was obtained from a private tutor at home and in the private schools of Washington, D. C., where his father was at that time in charge of the National Observatory. He also attended private schools in Virginia,



from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1857. Upon leaving the University in 1860, he studied Law in Washington and upon the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private soldier. In June, 1861, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant, and in August, 1861, as Major, and assigned to duty in the Twenty-fourth Regiment Virginia Infantry, later of Pickett's Division. After the battle of Second Manassas he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and in the summer of 1864

was promoted to be Colonel of the same Regiment, with the remnant of which he was paroled at Appomattox. He was wounded in the battle of Seven Pines in 1862, and was desperately wounded at Drewry's Bluff in 1864. He is a member of the City Bar Association, the Westmoreland Club, of which he was one of the founders, and of many other social organizations. He was for many years Counsel for the State bondholders in the fight made to recover payment of the Virginia Bonds. In politics he is a Gold Democrat.

In July, 1862, he married Miss Susan Elizabeth Crutchfield, and has two children, Matthew Fontaine, and Ann Herndon Maury.

ALLYN, Joseph Tyler, 1840-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1868. Law.

Joseph Tyler Allyn, a member of the Norfolk, Virginia Bar, was born in Montgomery Township, Massachusetts, on August 9, 1840, that being the summer residence of his parents, whose home was Norfolk, Virginia. His father was Joseph Tyler Allyn, and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Elizabeth Avery. His ancestors on his father's side came from England and settled in Connecticut in the early Colonial days, his grandfather, David Allyn, having served in the battle of Bunker Hill and in the fights around Boston. His mother's ancestors were also English, she being a lineal descendant of Christopher Avery, who landed at Salem, Massachusetts, with Governor Winthrop on June 12, 1630, and settled in Groton, Connecticut.

Mr. Allyn was educated in the private schools of Norfolk, Virginia, and at Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, which he entered in the fall of 1858 and from which he graduated in 1860 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered the University of Virginia in the fall of 1860, and upon the outbreak of the Civil War he went from the University directly into the Confederate army and became a member of Floyd's Brigade, in the Western part of Virginia. He

also served as drill master in Raleigh, North Carolina, and at Norfolk, Virginia, and enlisted as a private at Norfolk, Virginia, in the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues. With this command he served as private, corporal and sergeant until after the battle of Chancellorsville, immediately after which battle he was promoted to Lieutenant of Ordnance, in which position he served until he was captured at Appomattox Court House, in April, 1865, being at that time by special appointment acting Captain.



After the war he returned to the University of Virginia, where he studied during the session of 1867-1868. Upon leaving the University he at once began the practice of law in Norfolk, which practice still continues. He has been a member of the State Bar Association and is a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association, of which he was President in 1902. He has also served twice as a member of the City Council of Norfolk. He is a Democrat in politics.

On December 16, 1868, Mr. Allyn married

Miss Mary Russell Bell, and they have had seven children: Elizabeth, Mary Bell, Joseph Tyler, Emily Whitehead, Russell Bell, Mabel Moore, and Herman Avery Allyn, of whom Elizabeth, Emily, Mabel, and Herman are living.

His present address is Norfolk, Virginia.

ALLYN, Joseph Tyler, Jr., 1874-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1895. Law.

Joseph Tyler Allyn, Jr., son of Joseph Tyler Allyn and Mary Russell Allyn, was born in



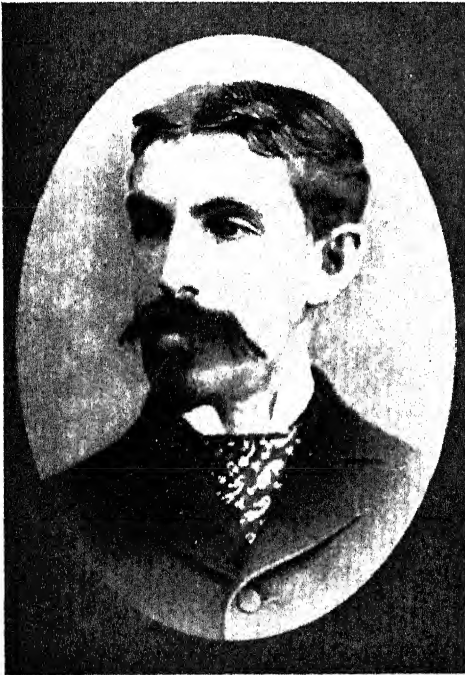
Norfolk, Virginia, March 16, 1874. His early education was at the Norfolk Academy, and later he attended the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, during 1891, 1892 and 1893. He studied law at the University of Virginia during 1894 and 1895, and began the practice of law in Norfolk in the autumn of 1895, being associated with his father under the firm name of J. T. Allyn and Son until October, 1896, when a short and violent attack of typhoid fever ended his career. Being remarkably strong and robust, he was

devoted to athletics, winning many College prizes and honors. He possessed great personal charm and magnetism, and gave promise of a brilliant future.

His death occurred October 3, 1896.

RAVENEL, Edmund, 1840-
Physician. Final Year, 1858.

Dr. Edmund Ravenel, who for almost forty years has been engaged in the practice of Medicine and is now a representative of the



profession in Charleston, South Carolina, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1840, a son of Edmund and Louisa C. (Ford) Ravenel. The family is of French Huguenot ancestry.

Dr. Ravenel pursued his preliminary education in Sachtlebin's and River's schools. Completing his literary course he entered upon the study of Medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and completed his studies by graduation in 1862, at which time he won his degree of Doctor of

Medicine. He has practiced continuously since that time, and is now located at No. 54 Meeting Street, in Charleston, South Carolina. At the time of the Civil War he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Provisional Army in the Confederate service, being with the Army of the Tennessee. His appointment was received December 30, 1863.

BOYD, Elisha Holmes, —
Lawyer. Final Year, 1861.

Elisha Holmes Boyd, an Attorney at Winchester, Virginia, has an ancestral connection with America dating from about 1750, at which time his great-grandfather, a native of Scotland, came from England to the new world, settling in what is now Berkeley county, Virginia, where he engaged in farming, having purchased a large tract of land from Lord Fairfax. General Elisha Boyd, the grandfather, was a colonel in the war of 1812, a State Senator and a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and a practicing lawyer of Berkeley county (now) West Virginia. He was also the founder and builder of Boydville, which was the residence of the Boyd and Faulkner families, and is now owned by C. J. Faulkner, ex-U. S. Senator. Rev. Andrew Hunter Holmes Boyd, the father, was a Presbyterian minister who attended successively Jefferson College of Pennsylvania; Yale College of New Haven, Connecticut; the Princeton Theological Seminary, and the University of Edinburg, Scotland, thus preparing by liberal educational advantages for his important life work. He married Eleanor Frances Williams, a daughter of Phillip Williams, who for fifty-five years served as clerk of the courts of Shenandoah county, Virginia. He was of English ancestry and of old colonial stock, and a native of Culpeper County, Virginia.

Elisha Holmes Boyd was a pupil in the Winchester Academy at Winchester, Virginia, and in the Tennent school near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He entered the University of

Virginia, where he remained as a student for four years, from 1857 until 1861. His law course was pursued under the direction of Judge Richard Parker, of Winchester, immediately following the Civil War and in September, 1866, he located in Winchester, which city has been his home continuously since he was two years of age. In October, 1869, he entered into partnership with R. T. Barton, author of Barton's "Law Practice" and Barton's "Chancery Practice." The firm has had a continuous existence for more than



a third of a century, and has ever maintained a leading place in the ranks of the legal fraternity in Winchester and that section of Virginia.

The period between the graduation of Mr. Boyd and his preparation for the profession of Law was devoted to military service. He enlisted in 1861 at the outbreak of the Civil War, going to Harper's Ferry with the Southern Guards of the University. He afterward enlisted in the Rockbridge Artillery, and served as a private until December, 1862, when

he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Artillery and Ordnance Officer on the staff of Brigadier General J. R. Jones. He also served on the staff of Brigadier Generals John M. Jones and William Terry in General Jackson's Corps. They participated in most of the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, and he surrendered with the Confederate troops with General Lee at Appomattox. He has been quite active in public interests of his city and is now Chairman of the School Board, and a Director of the Union Bank of Winchester. In politics he is a Democrat.

In October, 1866, Mr. Boyd was married to Miss Lily Goldsborough Danbridge, and they have three children: Holmes Boyd, Jr. and Nannie Spottswood and Lily Danbridge, twins. The former is now the wife of Peyton R. Harrison, of Martinsburg, West Virginia.

LEWIS, John Henry, 1841-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1866. Law.

John Henry Lewis was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, January 30, 1841. His ancestral history is traced back to a period antedating the Revolutionary War, when William Lewis, an emigrant from Wales, settled in Virginia. Several members of the family fought for the independence of the American Colonies. The father of our subject was Henry Harrison Lewis, and his mother was Lucy Schoolfield Lewis; the latter was a member of an old Quaker family that removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

John Henry Lewis acquired his early education in private schools in Lynchburg, Virginia, and won the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon his graduation from Lynchburg College in the class of 1860. In the same year he entered the University of Virginia, but his attendance at college was not continuous. After an interval of absence, however, he returned to the University, where he completed a Law course during the scholastic year of 1865-'66. In August, 1866, he began practice

in Lynchburg, where he still continues. During the interval in which he was away from the University he was connected with the Confederate Army, enlisting in 1861 with the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, and was later promoted and served through the war as Second Lieutenant of Company D, Twentieth Battalion of Artillery.

Since opening his office in Lynchburg, Mr. Lewis has enjoyed a large general practice and he is also general counsel for Guggenheimer & Company, incorporated, and for the First National Bank. He belongs to the American Bar Association, Virginia State Bar Association, to the Piedmont Club, and to the Confederate Veterans Legion. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Lewis was married August 13, 1873, to Elizabeth Dabney Langhorne, and to them were born three children: Lucy Schoolfield, now the wife of William R. Abbott, Jr., of Bedford, Virginia; Langhorne Dabney, who was a student at the University of Virginia, and now a lawyer; and Elizabeth Dabney Langhorne Lewis.

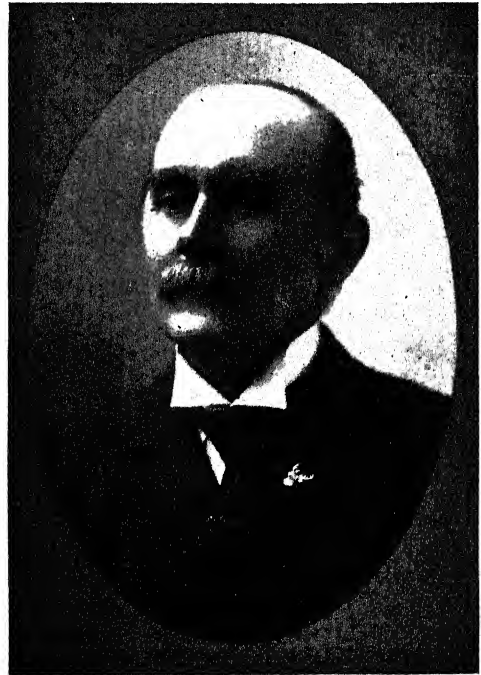
BROOKE, Samuel Selden, 1841-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1860.

Samuel S. Brooke, who is Clerk of the Courts of the City of Roanoke, Virginia, was born on the 10th of November, 1841, in Stafford County, Virginia. His father was Samuel Selden Brooke, Sr., and his mother, before marriage, Miss Angelina Edrington. His ancestors were of English extraction. His paternal grandfather, John Taliaferro Brooke, son of Richard Brooke, of "Smithfield," married Ann Cary Selden in 1793 and about that time settled in Stafford County, having served as Brigade Major in the Continental Army under LaFayette at the surrender of Cornwallis.

Young Brooke was educated at the Rittenhouse Academy, Washington, D. C., at St. George Tucker's School in Ashland, Virginia, and at the Virginia Military Institute. He

entered the University of Virginia in 1860, but upon the outbreak of the Civil War left the University and enlisted on April 21, 1861, in the Confederate Army, in one of the companies that went out from Stafford County, Virginia, and served throughout the war until the surrender at Appomattox. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant May 12, 1861, and in May, 1862, was promoted Captain of Company I in the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment, which belonged to the First Brigade of A. P. Hill's Division of Jackson's



Old Corps, afterwards Heth's Division of A. P. Hill's Corps.

After the war he opened an office for the practice of the Law in Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he remained until 1882, when he removed to Roanoke, Virginia. There for four years he edited the "Roanoke Leader," since which time he has been the Clerk of the Courts of his city. He is President of the Board of Trade of that city, was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment of Virginia Militia, and is a member of the

Fire Association, of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, and Red Men, and also belongs to the Shenandoah Club, the Country Club, and the Society of the Cincinnati. In politics he is a Democrat.

On the 3rd of April, 1872, he married Miss Betty Lewis Young, who died in March, 1901, leaving four children: Samuel S., Jr.; Edgar Stapleton; Vena Young, and Cary Minor Brooke. Another daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, died in November, 1885, and another son, Henry Mercer, died in August, 1896. His present address is Roanoke, Virginia.

ATKINSON, Robert Chilton, 1841-

Physician. Final Year, 1866. Medicine.

Dr. Robert Chilton Atkinson, Physician and Surgeon of St. Louis, Missouri, and Professor of Pediatrics in the Medical Department of the St. Louis University, was born in Smithfield, Virginia, October 3, 1841. His parents were Archibald and Elizabeth Ann (Chilton) Atkinson. The Chilton family, of English lineage, has been represented in Virginia from a very early period in the colonization of the new world. Archibald Atkinson served his country as an ensign in the War of 1812, and was also prominent in political circles in Virginia, representing the Norfolk District in Congress during the administration of President Polk. On the maternal line Dr. Atkinson is descended from Welsh ancestors who left the little rock-ribbed country and found homes in the new world among the pioneer colonists of Virginia. A member of the fourth generation of this family in America was Colonel Levin M. Powell, who was with Washington as a member of the patriot army during the memorable winter at Valley Forge. Robert H. Chilton, a maternal uncle of Dr. Atkinson, was a member of the staff of General Robert E. Lee in the Civil War.

Dr. Robert Chilton Atkinson received his early instruction from private tutors in his own home, and afterward became a pupil in Smithfield Academy, at Smithfield, Virginia,

and the Lynchburg Military College of Virginia. He was attending William and Mary College at the time of the inauguration of hostilities between the North and the South, and, putting aside his text books, he joined the Confederate Army and was appointed by Governor Letcher, of Virginia, as a Second Lieutenant and made Drill Master in the Third Regiment Virginia Infantry. When he had done effective service in preparing others for the field, he joined the Prince George Cavalry Company as a private, and was with the Stuart Horse Artillery until the close of the war.



Resuming his studies in the University of Virginia, Dr. Atkinson spent the year 1865-'66 in the Medical Department of that institution. During the succeeding year he was a student in Tulane University of New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1867. Following his graduation he remained in New Orleans and ministered to the yellow fever sufferers during an epidemic of that disease in that city. In 1868 he be-

came proprietor of a drug store in St. Louis, and continued his mercantile experience until 1872. After one year spent as interne in the City Hospital of St. Louis, he engaged in the private practice of medicine, in which he still continues, having for more than thirty years been an active member of the profession there. He is Professor of Pediatrics in the Marion Simms-Beaumont College, the Medical Department of the University of St. Louis, and he belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association. He has not, however, confined his attentions entirely to the profession, but has found time and opportunity to assist in work of a public character for the benefit of the city. For four years he was a member of the St. Louis Board of Health, and for two years of the Missouri State Board of Health. For three years he was a member of the St. Louis Board of Education, and during one year of that time he was Chairman of the Teachers' Committee. He has also been Coroner for the city of St. Louis. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

Dr. Atkinson was married February 23, 1875, to Mary Tandy Bull, of St. Louis. They are the parents of four children: Chilton, now a practicing attorney of St. Louis; Lillie, who died at the age of seventeen months; May, at home; and John Archibald, who died at the age of eleven years.

STUBBS, Thomas Jefferson, 1841-

Scholar and Professor. Final Year, 1865.

Thomas Jefferson Stubbs, now Professor of Mathematics in William and Mary College, was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, on the 14th of September, 1841. His father, J. W. Stubbs, was for many years the presiding Justice of the County of Gloucester. His mother before her marriage was Miss A. W. C. Baytop, whose grandfather was a Captain in the American Army during the Revolu-

tionary War. On both sides of his house he is descended from the earliest Colonial settlers in Tidewater, Virginia.

His early education was obtained in private schools and at William and Mary College, from which in 1860 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1869 he received the degree of Master of Arts *in course*, and in 1882 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by Arkansas College. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederate Army as a



member of the Gloucester Artillery. He served throughout the war and was taken prisoner at Petersburg just before the surrender, and was not released until after Appomattox. In 1865 he entered the University of Virginia, where he studied for one year in the Academic Department. He was Master of the Grammar School of William and Mary College in 1868-'69. In the latter year he removed to Arkansas, where he was for sixteen years Professor of Mathematics and History in Arkansas College. For two terms

he was a member of the Arkansas Legislature. In 1888 he returned to Virginia, having been elected Professor of Mathematics in William and Mary College, a position which he has held ever since. For more than ten years he has conducted a Summer Normal School for the State. He is a Mason, and has been President of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the parent chapter of which is at William and Mary College. He has been for many years the Superintendent of the Sunday School and an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He has been Commander of the Magruder Camp of Confederate Veterans at Williamsburg, Virginia. Dr. John Catlett Stubbs, brother of Thomas J. Stubbs, attended the Academic Department of the University of Virginia in 1868-'69; graduated in Medicine at the University of Maryland, and died in Baltimore soon afterwards, where he had begun the practice of his profession.

On December 22, 1869, Professor Stubbs married Miss Mary Mercer Cosnahan, daughter of Captain J. B. Cosnahan, of the Confederate Army. She is a lineal descendant of General Hugh Mercer, who was killed at the battle of Princeton. They have four children: Annie W. C., Lucy T. C., Mary M., and Thomas J. Stubbs, Jr. His present address is Williamsburg, Virginia.

McCABE, William Gordon, 1841-
Educator and Author. Final Year, 1860.

William Gordon McCabe is a native of Virginia, born in Richmond, August 4, 1841, son of the Rev. John Collins McCabe, D. D., and Sophia Gordon Taylor. His father was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His mother was a great-granddaughter of George Taylor, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and his great-grandfather, Captain Patrick McCabe, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and is mentioned in Washington's diary.

William Gordon McCabe was named for his mother's uncle, Commodore William Lewis

Gordon, who for gallantry in the War of 1812 was mentioned in orders, and was voted by the State of Virginia a sword of honor.

Dr. McCabe passed his first ten years at Smithfield, Virginia, and the next six years at Hampton, where his father was Rector of St. John's Church. There he attended Hampton Academy, then under the masterly principalship of Colonel John Cary, A. M., and was so proficient in his studies that he won the highest honor (a gold medal) in the session of 1856-57, when in his sixteenth year, and again in the session of 1857-58. In October, 1860, he entered the University of Virginia, but his studies were soon to be interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War. Loyal to his native State, on the day Virginia withdrew from the Federal Union, young McCabe, a youth under twenty years of age, took his place in the ranks of the Southern Guards, and marched for Harper's Ferry that night. Thus began his career as a soldier, which was destined to cover a period of four years, only ending with the downfall of the cause to which he had committed himself. From beginning to end he performed the full measure of his duty, participating in the arduous campaigns and desperate battles which made up the glorious record of the Army of Northern Virginia. After serving as a private through the Peninsular Campaign, he was (in 1862) commissioned First Lieutenant of Artillery in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, with which rank he served in front of Richmond during the Seven Days Battles. Later he was Adjutant of Atkinson's Heavy Artillery Battalion, and subsequently of Lightfoot's Artillery Battalion, with which he served in the Chancellorsville campaign. Still later he was assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General with the defensive forces at Charleston, South Carolina, and was in Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner when they were vigorously shelled, day and night. For his gallantry here, Captain McCabe was recommended for promotion by General Beauregard, but in the autumn of 1863, on his own appli-

cation, was ordered back to Virginia. There he served for a short time on the staff of General Stevens, then Chief Engineer Officer of the Army of Northern Virginia, but was shortly afterward assigned to duty as Adjutant of Colonel William Pegram's Artillery Battalion, and he served in that capacity with conspicuous gallantry until the end of the great conflict.

After the restoration of peace, Dr. McCabe founded the University School at Petersburg, Virginia, which he opened in October, 1865. This institution at once entered upon a peculiarly successful career, receiving large patronage, and numbering among its students many from the Northern States, a remarkable fact considering the embittered feeling then subsisting between the sections. In 1895 the School was removed to Richmond, and its student roll was largely increased. Dr. McCabe maintained it until 1900, when he closed its doors and retired from his educational labors after forty years of phenomenal success as a teacher. At the outset, he had determined to make his school an exponent of excellence in two particulars—superior scholarship and a high sense of personal honor; he subordinated all else to these two considerations, and of these he made the last first. To his original purpose he steadily adhered to the close of his work as a teacher, and his School was famous throughout the land. Said President McCosh, of Princeton College, "Coit, of St. Paul's School, Pingry, of Elizabeth, and McCabe, of Virginia, are probably the best high school instructors on this side of the water." "Such a School as McCabe's would be an honor to any State," said "The Nation," twenty-five years ago, and in the same year Charles Foster Smith said in "The Atlantic Monthly," "I know of nothing better the South can do in her schools than to take this School as a model."

During these years, Dr. McCabe had gained more than nation-wide distinction as a litterateur. While in the army he contributed to various Southern journals and magazines

many prose articles and poems, which met with much favor, and a number of the latter subsequently received the high tribute of being included (as were certain of Dr. McCabe's platform utterances) in Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology," and in the same editor's "Library of American Literature," and also in other standard compilations. After the war, Dr. McCabe found a more extended field for his pen, and his sketches, essays and reviews were gladly accepted by "Harper's Magazine," "The Century," "The London



Academy," and other periodicals of equally high character. Among them was an article of deep interest which attracted notable attention here and abroad—his "Personal Recollections of Alfred, Lord Tennyson," published in "The Century" for March, 1902. Dr. McCabe's military experiences were productive of two contributions of permanent value, the one as a study of an important military campaign, and the other as portraying the spirit of the South and the accomplishments of its citizen-soldiers during the Civil War—

"The Defense of Petersburg, 1864-65," Richmond, 1876, which received the compliment of being translated into German by Baron Mannsberg, of the Artillery of the Guard, Eleventh Corps of the German Army; and "Ballads of Battle and Bravery," New York, Harper Brothers, 1873. His text books and works which are more specifically of a scientific character have long held a first place with American educators. These include "Aids to Latin Orthography," translated from the German of William Brambach, with the translator's revision, New York, Harper Brothers, 1872; "Bingham's Latin Grammar, thoroughly revised and in great part rewritten by W. Gordon McCabe, Head Master of the University School," Butler & Co., Philadelphia, 1883; "Bingham's Latin Reader, revised by W. Gordon McCabe," Butler & Co., 1886; "Bingham's Caesar, revised by W. Gordon McCabe," Butler & Co., 1886. Acknowledgment of the value of Dr. McCabe's linguistic work has been made in the prefaces to Lewis' "Latin Dictionary," Harper Brothers, and to the enlarged edition of Gildersleeve's "Latin Grammar," in which latter Dr. Gildersleeve refers to Dr. McCabe as "a Latinist of exact and penetrating scholarship."

Dr. McCabe is also widely known as an accomplished platform speaker. One of his most masterly efforts was his address on "Virginia Schools Before and After the Revolutionary War," delivered before the Society of the Alumni of the University of Virginia in 1888. A more notable address—notable not only for its real merit but for the unprecedented favor with which it was received—was that which he delivered in December, 1899, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, before the New England Society of the Metropolis, which numbers in its membership many of the foremost men of the day. This address was most warmly commended in the editorial columns of leading newspapers in New York and throughout the country, and particularly in New England. It was also printed in a handsome brochure by the So-

ciety before which it was delivered, for private circulation, and the Brandon Printing Company of Nashville, Tennessee, at its own expense, reproduced it in an edition of twenty thousand copies.

Aside from his industrious labors as teacher, writer and speaker, Dr. McCabe has throughout his active career been prominent in educational, literary and historical bodies, and has exercised a marked influence in all these relations. For eight years he was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, and during that entire period was Chairman of its Committee on the Conduct of Schools, and Courses of Instruction, and he was the author of the new curricula leading to the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees, which were adopted by the Board and are now in force. His loyalty to the University was touchingly recognized on April 13, 1903, when his portrait was presented to the institution. On this interesting occasion, Hon. Alexander Hamilton delivered an admirable address, and in closing said: "After nearly thirty-six years, during which time I have seen much of Captain McCabe and his old boys, I have never known one of them to fail to entertain the highest opinion of the school and its work, and the greatest affection and admiration for 'the old man,' as we call him. Therefore I felt greatly honored when I was asked by my old associates to be their month-piece in presenting to the University their gift of a portrait of Captain McCabe. This I now do. I commit to you, on this anniversary of the natal day of the Father of the University, the care of preserving the likeness and the characteristics of a man very dear to us, and a great honor to this University, and to his State and Country."

Dr. McCabe has been honored with the highest positions in many of the bodies with which he has been connected. In 1903 he was elected President of the Virginia Historical Society, and in the same year President of the Westmoreland Club of Richmond. In 1902-3 he was Vice-President of the Sons

of the Revolution in Virginia; he was Commander of A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans, of Petersburg, from 1890 until 1895, when he removed to Richmond, and in 1901 he was elected President of the Pegram Battalion Veterans' Association, a position which he has occupied to the present time. He is a member of the University Club of New York; of the American Philological Society; of the Modern Language Association; of the Head Masters Association of America, and a life member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. He has also been honored by election as an honorary member of several of the best London Clubs, including the famous Athenaeum and the Army and Navy, Dr. McCabe having for many years past spent a portion of every year in England. He has also been an extensive traveller throughout Europe, especially in the less visited countries like Greece and Hungary. In 1868 the College of William and Mary conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, which he also received from Williams College in 1889, and in 1897 he was made a Doctor of Letters by Yale University.

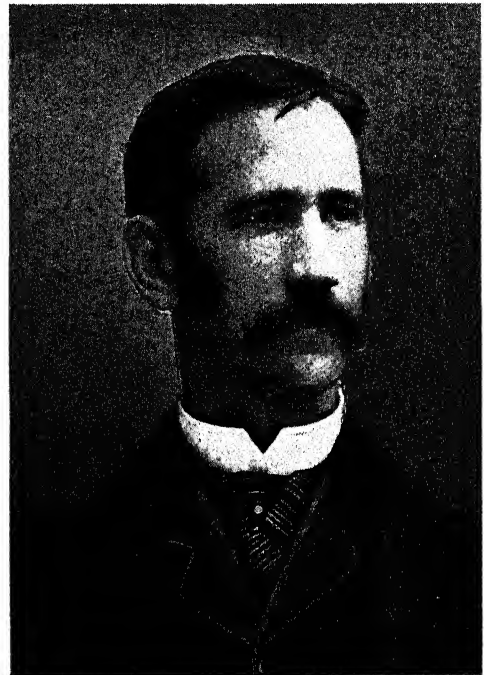
Dr. McCabe possesses the finest private library in Virginia, if not in the whole South, the collection being especially rich in "presentation copies" to the owner from the foremost men of letters in Europe and America, including Tennyson, Thackeray, Browning, Swinburne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Matthew Arnold, Anatole France and such soldiers as Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, and many others of his famous personal friends. His collection of manuscript is also of great value, including original poems and letters by Edgar A. Poe, Tennyson, Holmes, Thackeray (comprising part of the original manuscript of "The Virginians"), Thomas Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lee, Jackson and other great figures in the Civil War.

Dr. McCabe was married April 9, 1867, to Miss Jane Picasants Harrison Osborne, and to them have been born three sons: Edmund Osborne, William Gordon, and E. R. War-

ner McCabe. All were educated at the University of Virginia, and the youngest son is now a Lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army.

MONCURE, Walker P., 1842-
Physician. Final Year, 1860.

Dr. Walker P. Moncure, Physician and Surgeon, of Fairfax, Virginia, was born August 3, 1842, in Stafford County, Virginia, a son of Judge R. C. L. and Mary W. (Conway) Moncure. His father was for twenty-



five years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia and for fifteen years the presiding Justice of that Court.

Dr. Moncure acquired his elementary education in the schools of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and his academic course was pursued in the Episcopal High School, at Alexandria, Virginia, and the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1860, continuing his studies there until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company A, Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment. He joined the

army as a private, but became Captain and participated in all the early battles of the war. He was badly wounded in the engagement at Cold Harbor, and was captured at Gettysburg, after which he was incarcerated on Johnson's Island, in Ohio, where he remained for twenty months. He was then exchanged by special order, and was on his way to rejoin his command when the war ended.

Following his military service, Dr. Moncure engaged in teaching school for several years, and then took up the study of medicine, attending the summer course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and later attending the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated with the class of 1882. He located for practice in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and later came to Fairfax, where he is now practicing. He is the President of the Hahnemann Medical Institute of the Old Dominion, and a vestryman of the Episcopal Church.

He married Mary J. Hughes, daughter of Dr. Alfred Hughes, of Baltimore, Maryland, April 8, 1889, and of their eleven children, ten are yet living.

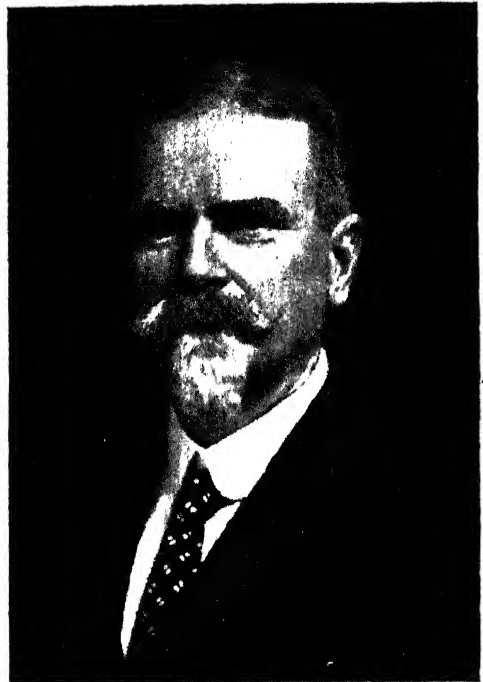
KENNARD, Henry Constantine, 1842-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1866. Law.

Henry C. Kennard, of Baltimore, a leading member of the Maryland bar, was born on April 2, 1842, in Kent County, Maryland. His father was Dr. Thomas C. Kennard, of Harford County, Maryland, and his mother was Miss Jane Hanson, of Kent County, Maryland. On his father's side he is descended from William Fell, one of the largest landholders of Baltimore City. On his mother's side he is descended from a brother of John Hanson, the first President of the Continental Congress. He is one of thirteen children. One of his brothers, John Kennard, became a member of the Supreme Bench of Louisiana, another brother, Thomas Kennard, a leading physician in the city of St. Louis, and another

brother, James Alfred, was killed at Bull Run under Kirby Smith.

His early education was obtained at the Harmony School in Kent County, Maryland, and at Washington College near Chestertown, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1861. He spent a year on the farm and then accepted a Professorship in Washington College, where he taught from 1862 to 1863. He resigned his professorship to accept a similar position in the Maryland Agricultural College, where he remained until 1864. He then



spent a year in travel on the Continent of Europe, intending to study at the Heidelberg University. This he was prevented from doing by reason of his delay in reaching Europe (four months) because of storms and partial shipwreck. Upon his return to this country he became a student in the Law Class of the University of Virginia, where he remained one year (1865-1866). The following year he entered the office of the eminent attorney, S. Teakle Wallis in Baltimore, and was admitted to the Bar in 1867. He remained with

Mr. Wallis until his death in April, 1894, since which time he has practiced alone. In 1888 he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. In politics he is an Independent Democrat. He was a member of the Jefferson Literary Society of the University of Virginia, and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.

He married Miss Willie S. Waters, daughter of Thomas Littleton Waters and Mary Dirickson, of Somerset County, Maryland, and has three children: Dr. Henry Waters Kennard, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, William Hanson Kennard in the Pennsylvania Railroad, and James Alfred Kennard, A. B., of the Johns Hopkins University, and also a member of the Baltimore Bar.

FLANNAGAN, William Walker, 1843-

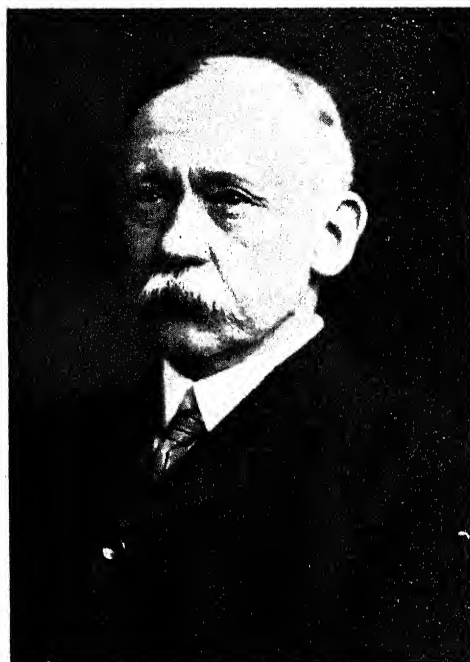
Banker. Final Year,—; Law.

William W. Flannagan, for a number of years President of the Southern National Bank of New York City, was born in Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, November 6, 1843, the son of Benjamin Collins and Ann Virginia (Timberlake) Flannagan, the former named being a son of William Flannagan, who served with credit and distinction in the War of 1812, and the latter named was a daughter of Walker Timberlake, who was a planter and was also a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The educational advantages enjoyed by William W. Flannagan were obtained at several private schools, namely: Edge Hill, under the competent instruction of Colonel Frank G. Ruffin; the Albemarle Military Institute, which was under the personal supervision of Colonel J. B. Strange; Locust Grove Academy, taught by Professor E. B. Smith; Greenwood Academy, under the excellent preceptorship of Professor William Dinwiddie, and the Belmont Academy, which was under the guidance of Professor Gessner Harrison. In 1863 Mr. Flannagan graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, situated in the hand-

some town of Lexington, the capital of Rockbridge County, Virginia, and at once entered the Confederate Army. He served in the Engineer Corps under the command of Colonel T. M. R. Talcott, and at the time of the surrender at Appomattox he was a member of the Stuart Light Horse Artillery, McGregor's Battery.

After the close of the Civil War, Mr. Flannagan was a law student at the University of Virginia, under Professor John B. Minor, for two summer sessions, while occupying the po-



sition of cashier of the Peoples' National Bank of Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1885 he removed to New York City, to accept the cashiership of the Commercial National Bank of that city. After serving in this capacity for three years he was elected President of the Southern National Bank of the same city, resigning from that position in January, 1894. He is a member of the Colonial Club, the Arkwright Club, the Southern Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and many other social organizations. He is a prominent member and

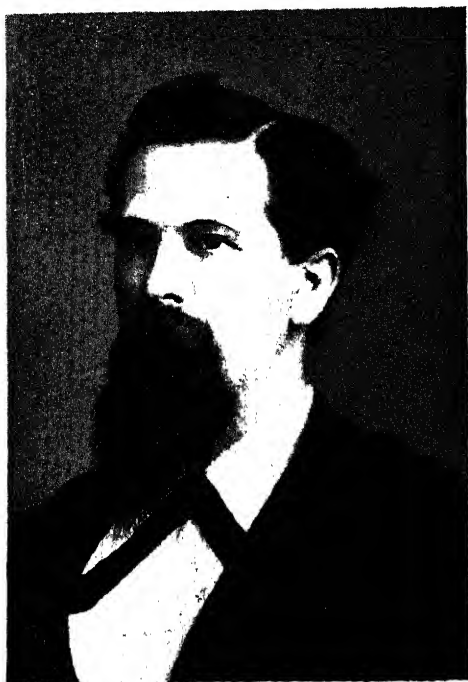
vestryman of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, and trustee of St. John's Guild. In politics he is an adherent of the Democratic party.

In 1863 Mr. Flannagan married Fannie Jordan, of Lexington, Virginia, and two children have been born to them.

HENKEL, Abram Miller, 1843-

Physician. Final Year, 1867; Medicine.

Dr. Abram M. Henkel, of Staunton, Virginia, was born at New Market, in that State,



on the 13th of October, 1843. His father was Dr. Samuel Godfrey Henkel and his mother, before her marriage, Miss Susan Koiner. On both sides of his house he is descended from the early German settlement in the Valley of Virginia, his grandparents on his father's side being Dr. Solomon Henkel and Mrs. Rebecca Miller, and on his mother's side Mr. Kasper Koiner and Mrs. Rebecca Koiner.

His early education was received in the New Market Academy, from which he entered a drug store, and was there for several years,

and was afterwards a student of Medicine for several years in the office of Dr. S. Godfrey and Dr. S. P. C. Henkel of New Market, Virginia. In 1867 he entered the University of Virginia as a medical student, where he studied for one session. He then took the Medical Course in the University of New York for the session of 1867 and 1868, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then took private courses in Medicine in New York for some time, and acted as Interne at the Bellevue Medical Hospital, the Charity Hospital and the Woman's Hospital of New York City. In August, 1869, he began the practice of medicine in Staunton, Virginia, which practice still continues. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Western State Hospital, and Examining Surgeon for the Equitable, Mutual Life of New York, Penn Mutual of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a number of other life insurance companies. He is surgeon of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia and the American Medical Association of the United States. He is Secretary of the Board of Health of Augusta County, Virginia. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals of the country.

On the 27th of October, 1887, he married Miss Virginia Moore, and has one child, Samuel Godfrey Henkel, now a medical student of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia. His present address is Staunton, Virginia.

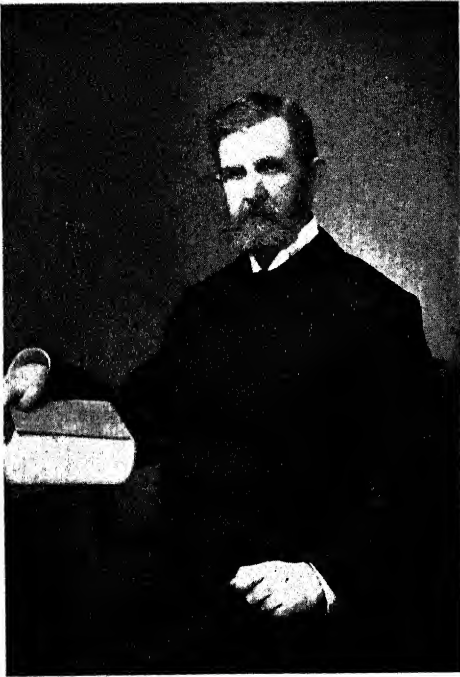
WALLACE, Alexander Wellington, 1843-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1861; Law.

Judge Alexander W. Wallace, who for years was the Corporation Judge of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was born in that city on August 20, 1843. His father was Dr. John H. Wallace, for many years Mayor of Fredericksburg and President of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia of that city, and his mother was,

before her marriage, Miss Mary N. Gordon. On both sides of his house he is descended from the early Scotch settlement in Virginia.

His early education was obtained at the Brookland School in Albemarle County, Virginia, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1861, as a law student. After one year's study he entered the Confederate Army as a member of the Thirtieth Regiment Virginia Infantry. At Appomattox, though a Corporal, he commanded his Company and surrendered four men. At the close of the



war he returned to Fredericksburg, was admitted to the Bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He has repeatedly served in the State Legislature, and was a Delegate to the National Democratic Conventions which nominated both Tilden and Hancock. In 1888 he was elected Judge of the City Court of Fredericksburg, and resigned therefrom during the third term. He is a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, and is Vice-President of the National Bank of Fredericksburg. He is

a member and warden of St. George's Episcopal Church of Fredericksburg, and has for years represented that Church in its Diocesan Councils. The extract below from the Fredericksburg Star truthfully represents the estimate of Judge Wallace by the people of his home:

"We congratulate Governor Montague on his selection of Judge A. Wellington Wallace as a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. In addition to Judge Wallace's well-known natural gifts and legal attainments, he is a scholar whose culture has been added to by years of foreign travel. These qualifications, together with his financial judgment and fine common sense, thoroughly equip him for the position. His interest in the State's University is shown by his occupying the position of President of our local Alumni Association. The Senate, we have no doubt, will confirm the Governor's nomination, and we trust that Judge Wallace will accept the position."

On April 30, 1883, he married Miss Victoria Stevens, daughter of Captain Charles K. Stevens, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His present address is Fredericksburg, Virginia.

DEW, James Harvie, 1843-

Physician. Final Year, 1867; Medicine.

James Harvie Dew, M. D., New York City, was born October 18, 1843, in Newton, King and Queen County, Virginia, a son of Benjamin Franklin Dew, B. A., M. A., B. L., and Mary Susan Garnett. His grandfather, Thomas Dew, who was a descendant of the Hon. Thomas Dew, Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses in Colonial days, was a Captain in the War of 1812. His uncle, the late Thomas R. Dew, was President of William and Mary College, a distinguished Professor and an extensive writer. His only brother is Judge John G. Dew, now second auditor of the State of Virginia.

At the age of eighteen, J. Harvie Dew left Professor Gessner Harrison's Preparatory

School to enter the Confederate Army, joining Lee's Partisan Rangers, under the command of General Lee's son, the gallant William H. F. Lee, which command was afterwards a part of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, so dear to its commanders, and an efficient part of Jeb Stuart's famous cavalry. After the war he studied for his profession in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1867.

Locating in New York City, he served as House Physician and Surgeon to the Charity

professional and social associations, among the latter the Southern Society and the Camp of Confederate Veterans. He has published various articles on professional subjects—a notable one being that upon "The New Method of Artificial Respiration in Asphyxia Neonatorum," well known as "Dew's Method." Other works from his pen are "The Laws, Customs and Institutes of Ancient and Modern Nations"; a work on "Slavery"; "The French Revolution"; "Political Economy"; "The Distinguishing Characteristics of the Sexes," etc., etc. He has also written upon war topics for leading magazines.

He was married in 1885, to Miss Bessie Martin, only daughter of Dr. Edmund H. Martin, of Louisville, Kentucky. They have but one child, Caroline Wellborn Dew.



(now City) Hospital, and entered upon the private practice of his profession in 1870, rising to eminence as a general practitioner and obstetrician. His office and residence is at No. 65 West Sixty-eighth Street. In 1872, Dr. Dew was appointed Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in the New York Evening High School, which position he held until 1881, when he was compelled to resign on account of the exactions of his growing practice. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and many other

McKIM, Haslett, 1842-

Clergyman. Final Class, 1861.

The Rev. Haslett McKim, one of the able men of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, is a son of Haslett and Sally (Birkhead) McKim, of Baltimore, Maryland. The family is of Scotch origin, but was transplanted to Irish soil some time prior to the eighteenth century. It was during that century, probably the latter half, that the first of the McKims came to America from the north of Ireland.

Haslett McKim was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 18, 1842. His early education was in private schools of that city, the last of those attended by him being Mr. E. M. Topping's, with whom Mr. George G. Carey was later associated. He entered the University of Virginia in October, 1860—those troublous days just preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. With the opening of hostilities he returned to Baltimore, the disturbed conditions of the University and of the Commonwealth causing him to give up his work in Charlottesville. He entered Harvard College in the fall of 1863, with the sophomore class, and was graduated in 1866, for the excellence of his scholarship being elected to the

honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. In the following year he entered the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, with the middle class, and from that institution he went into active life in 1869, being ordained at Alexandria, by Bishop Johns, of Virginia. He was then made assistant to the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Montgomery, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York City. He remained a year in this position, when he married and spent a year in European travel. On his return from abroad he was called to St. Thomas' Church, New Windsor, New York, where for eleven years he was a loved and valued Rector. Following his New Windsor residence, he was for eleven years Rector of All Saints' Memorial Church in the Highlands of the Navesink, New Jersey. In October, 1890, when the New York Training School for Deaconesses was opened, he was made an instructor in that institution, and this position he has since held.

He was married September 15, 1870, to Miss Harriet Rogers Winthrop, daughter of Henry Rogers and Margaret Louisa (Hicks) Winthrop, of New York City. Three children, Winthrop, LeRoy and Alice Marston, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McKim. Since 1883 the family have made their home in Locust Point, New Jersey, spending the winters in New York City.

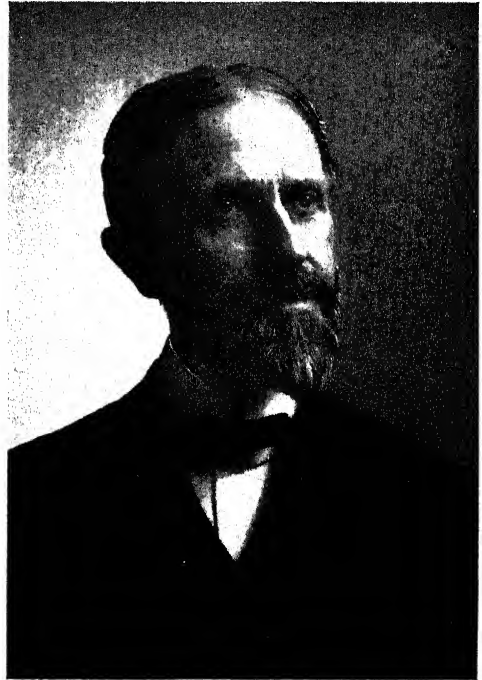
GILLIAM, Marshall Madison, 1844-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1867; Law.

Marshall M. Gilliam was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, on the 10th of December, 1844. His father was John Robertson Gilliam, and his mother, before her marriage, Miss Martha Hannah Marshall. The Gilliams are of Norman descent. Their ancestry in this country goes back to one of three brothers who settled in Charles City County, in the Colony of Virginia, in early Colonial days, one of whom served in the Revolutionary War.

He was educated in the private schools of Buckingham County, Virginia, and at Hamp-

den-Sidney College. He enlisted in the Confederate Army upon the outbreak of the Civil War, in the Buckingham Cavalry, which belonged to the Fourth Virginia Regiment, and served during the war. He was detailed for special service for the Secretary of War. His two half-brothers both served in the Confederate Army, Charles D. Anderson having been First Lieutenant in Company F in the Eighteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, where he served throughout the war and was captured at Sailor's Creek just before the surrender,



and John W. Gilliam, his other half-brother, who served in the same Regiment.

He entered the University of Virginia in 1865, remained for two years, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Soon after his graduation he opened an office in the City of Richmond for the practice of his profession, which still continues. About 1869 he formed a partnership with Colonel John H. Guy, who at the time of his death, in 1886, was one of the leaders of the Richmond Bar. Mr. Gilliam is

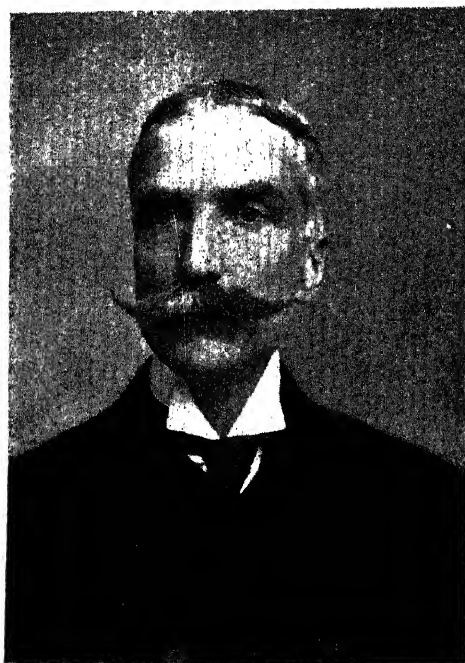
a member of the Richmond Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and is a Mason. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a staunch Presbyterian.

His wife, who was Miss Mary R. Hoge, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, one of the great men of the Presbyterian Church, bore him two children: Hoge, and Mary Marshall Gilliam, now the wife of Coleman Wortham, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia.

NEWTON, Virginius, 1844-

Banker. Final Year, 1869; Law.

Virginius Newton was born in Norfolk, Virginia, on the 27th of October, 1844. He



is the son of C. W. and Martha Tucker Newton. His father's ancestor, George Newton, settled in Norfolk in 1658, having come from Lancashire, England. Many of his family were members of the House of Virginia Burgesses. His mother's people belonged to the well known Tucker family, who came to Vir-

ginia from the Bermudas and Barbadoes, a family which has given many illustrious men to the State. His father was a lawyer of distinction and a man of fine literary tastes, was one of the Electors on the Davis and Stephens ticket, and was the son of Thomas Newton, who represented the Norfolk District in Congress from 1801 to 1834, at that time the longest term ever served in Congress.

His early education was obtained in the private schools of Norfolk. At the age of sixteen he was appointed Acting Midshipman in the Confederate States Navy on September 30, 1861, and he was appointed Midshipman of the Provisional Navy of the Confederacy on June 2, 1864. He saw much active service, having been assigned to the Confederate States Steamship "Beaufort." He took part in the battle of Roanoke Island, North Carolina, in February, 1862, and participated in the fight between the "Monitor" and the "Merri-mac" in Hampton Roads, of the 8-9 of March, 1862, and was commended by his commanding officer, Captain William H. Parker. He served at Mobile, Alabama, and saw service abroad in 1864-'65 on board the Confederate States Steamship "Rappahannock" and Confederate States Iron-clad "Stonewall."

After the war he entered the University of Virginia, being graduated therefrom in the year 1869 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He removed to Richmond in 1873 and became a member of the well known firm of Davenport & Co., bankers and brokers. He is President of the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia, and of the Union Bank of Richmond, Virginia, and first Vice-President of the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Westmoreland and Commonwealth Clubs, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and while at the University of Virginia was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. He has always taken a lively interest in civic affairs, and is known as a Gold Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1901, and Chairman of the Committee on

Finance and Taxation, a position which he held until compelled to resign on account of ill health.

CRACRAFT, William Allen, 1844-

Physician. Final Year, 1867; Medicine.

Dr. William Allen Cracraft, of Elm Grove, West Virginia, was born in Claysville, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1844, a son of Dr. George A. and Jane (Knox) Cracraft. He is of English lineage, and traces his descent from Joseph Cracraft, who emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, in 1720, and settled near Frederick, Maryland. His son, Major Charles Cracraft, was a Surgeon of the Revolutionary War, and later became prominent in connection with Indian warfare, in which he won his title as Major. On one occasion he was wounded and captured near Fort Henry, in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1781, by a force of red men under the renegade Simon Girty. It was his son, William Atkinson Cracraft, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, who was the grandfather of Dr. William Allen Cracraft. Dr. Cracraft was one of the first students to enter the University of Virginia from Wheeling, and is one of the staunchest supporters of his Alma Mater, having sent two of his sons, William Allen, Jr., and Leech Key to that institution, the former graduating in the Medical Department of the University in 1901. The wife of Dr. George A. Cracraft bore the maiden name of Jane Knox, and was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Dr. William A. Cracraft spent the scholastic year of 1866-7 in the University of Virginia, where he completed his preparation for the practice of Medicine that had been begun under the direction of his father. He first opened an office in Triadelphia, Ohio County, West Virginia, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Elm Grove, in the same County, where he has since continued in an active practice. He was Attending Physician to the Ohio County Infirmary from 1872 until 1893, and the following year was appointed Visit-

ing Physician at Altenheim. He is also Visiting Physician to the Orphans' Home for Boys and Girls at Elm Grove, West Virginia.

At the time of the Civil War, although but a young lad of only seventeen years, Dr. William A. Cracraft enlisted as a private in Shriver's Grays, a command which became Company C of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Virginia Infantry, and was assigned to General Stonewall Jackson's Brigade, and he participated in all the engagements with his regiment until taken prisoner, on the 23d of



March, 1862. He was then sent to Fort Delaware, where he was incarcerated until the 5th of August following, when he rejoined his command, and took part in all of its battles until after the engagement at Sharpsburg, Maryland. On the 19th of September, 1862, he was honorably discharged, owing to the expiration of his term of enlistment, but almost immediately he re-enlisted in the cavalry service as Lieutenant of Company I, Twentieth Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, in the Brigade commanded by William L. Jackson, the Di-

vision commanded by General Lomax, and the Corps commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee. He remained at the head of his Company in all of the battles in which his Regiment participated until after the surrender at Appomattox.

Dr. Cracraft was married January 28, 1874, to Miss Mary Key, and to them were born four children, but Georgia Key, the eldest, is now deceased. The surviving children, William Allen, Jr., Mary Elizabeth and Leech Key Cracraft, are all with their parents at Elm Grove, West Virginia.

WOODS, John Rodes, 1815-1885.

Physician. Final Year, 1836; Medicine.

Dr. John Rodes Woods, who for many years was known as the foremost agriculturist



of Virginia, was born in Albemarle County, that State, January 15, 1815, and died July 9, 1885, at his home, "Holkham," in his native county. He was a descendant of Michael and Mary (Campbell) Woods, who came from

Ireland and settled in Virginia in 1734. His grandfather, William Woods, was of Scotch-Irish and English descent and was one of the early Baptist ministers of Virginia. He also became prominent in public affairs and, resigning his pastorate, served in the Legislature of 1798-'99. Micajah Woods, the father of Dr. Woods, was the owner of a large landed estate and nearly one hundred slaves. He served as one of the Justices of the Albemarle County Court from 1815 until his death in 1837, and he was also, *ex-officio*, High Sheriff of the County. He married Sarah Harris Rodes, a descendant of John Rodes, who took up large estates in Goochland County, now Albemarle County, between 1748 and 1760. She was also descended from Major Robert Harris, a member of the House of Burgesses in Colonial times.

John Rodes Woods in his youth attended the old "mud-wall" school, at Charlottesville, an annex of the University of Virginia, and he prepared for his professional career in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, in which he was graduated with the class of 1836. He then went to Helena, Arkansas, but returned to his native State upon the death of his father in 1837. He never practiced medicine after that time, but took charge of a large estate in Virginia. He had been reared upon the old family plantation in a home famed for its entertainment and hospitality, and he was ever true to all that was high and noble in the life of a Virginian. When he returned to the Old Dominion in 1837 he assumed the management of the "Holkham" estate, comprising nearly two thousand acres, and devoted himself to scientific agriculture and the importation of fine horses, cattle and sheep from England. He made his estate one of the most attractive and productive in Virginia, and was regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of the State. In 1857 he was chosen one of the stockholders' directors of the Virginia Central Railroad to succeed William J. Robertson, who had been elected to the Supreme

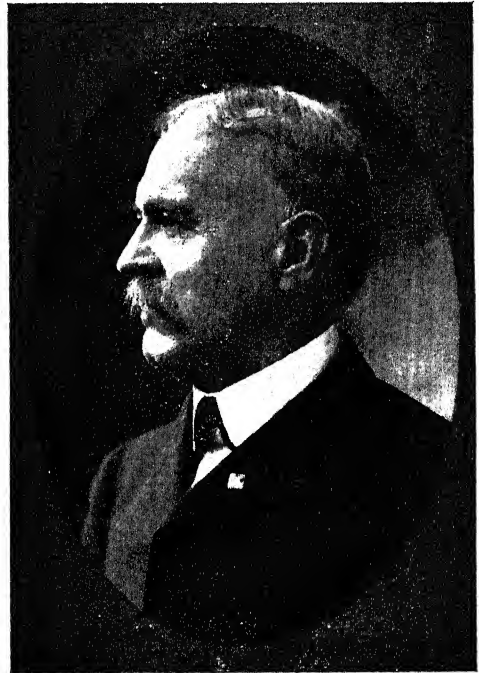
Bench of Virginia. Dr. Woods continued as a director until 1869, when the road was re-organized as the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. In public affairs he took an active and commendable interest, and his influence was ever on the side of progress, truth and justice. In 1865 he was appointed one of the Board of Visitors to the University of Virginia, and continued a member of that board for seven years, or until 1872. He never held any political or military positions. In 1865 he was called upon to become a candidate for Congress by the people throughout his district, and announced himself a candidate, but on finding that if elected he would have to take the "iron-clad" oath he retired from the contest, for he had ever been true and loyal to the Confederate cause, and had encouraged and permitted his oldest son to volunteer in the Confederate army when he was only seventeen years of age.

Dr. Woods was married, June 23, 1843, to Sabina Lewis Stuart Creigh of Lewisburg, who was linked by ties of blood with many of the leading families west of the Blue Ridge. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Woods were born seven children: Micajah, an attorney at law of Charlottesville, Virginia; William S., a farmer at Ivy Depot, Virginia; John R., a merchant at Birdwood, Virginia; Robert H., a paymaster of the United States navy; Margaret Lynn, the widow of Warner Wood of "Farmington," Birdwood, Virginia; Lynn C., a real estate and insurance agent at Charlottesville, Virginia; and Charles Lewis, an attorney and editor of Rolla, Missouri. Dr. Woods was a man of fine physique, six feet two inches in height, of commanding and dignified appearance and a most gracious manner. Perhaps no gentleman in Virginia was better posted in social, political and genealogical matters pertaining to the State. He died July 9, 1885, at "Holkham," his estate in Albemarle County, and his wife passed away November 8, 1902, when she was laid to rest by the side of her husband in the family cemetery.

WOODS, Micajah, 1844-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1868; Law.

Micajah Woods, who is one of the best known members of the legal profession in the State of Virginia, is a native of that State, having been born in Albemarle County, Virginia, at "Holkham," on the 17th of May, 1844. His father, Dr. John Rodes Woods, was for many years considered the leading authority upon stock raising in Virginia, and his mother was Miss Sabina Lewis Stuart Creigh. On both sides of his family he is descended



from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His first American progenitor, Michael Woods, received a patent to a large tract of land from George II in 1737, in the western part of Albemarle County, which was then Goochland County, Virginia. The wife of this Michael was Mary Campbell, who belonged to the clan of which the Duke of Argyle was the head. William Woods, the great-grandfather of Micajah Woods, was a member from Albemarle County, of the Legislature of Virginia in 1798 and 1799, and his son, Micajah, was a member

of the Albemarle County Court from 1815 to 1837, and was High Sheriff of the County, *ex officio*, at the time of his death. Through his mother he is descended from Colonel David Stuart, County Lieutenant of Augusta County, from 1755 on for several years. Mr. Woods is connected with the Lewises, Stuarts, Prestons, Creighs, Rodes, and other well known Virginia families.

His early education was obtained at the Lewisburg Academy, the Military School of Charlottesville, taught by Colonel John Bowie Strange, and at the Bloomfield Academy, taught by Messrs. Broun and Tebbs. In 1861 he entered the University of Virginia, and like many of the other young men of the South, was soon a member of the Confederate Army. He first served when barely seventeen years of age as Volunteer Aide on the staff of General John B. Floyd, in the West Virginia campaign of 1861, and then in 1862 as private in the Albemarle Light Horse Company, in the Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and afterwards was First Lieutenant in the Virginia State line. In May, 1863, he was elected and commissioned First Lieutenant in Jackson's Battery of Horse Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. Among the battles in which he participated were Carnifax Ferry, Port Republic, Second Cold Harbor, New Market, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Gettysburg.

At the close of the war he returned to the University, where he studied in the Academic Department for one year, and then studied law, being graduated therefrom in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession in Charlottesville, Virginia, and in 1870 was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for that County, which position he has filled for thirty-three years without having had opposition for the nomination since 1873, and the November, 1903, election he was chosen to said office for another term of four years, commencing January 1, 1904. In 1872 he

was made a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, a position which he held for four years, having been at the time of his appointment the youngest member of that Board ever selected. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been Chairman of the Democratic party of Albemarle County for several years, and as elector represented the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, and also was a member of the Presidential Electoral Board in 1888, which cast the vote of Virginia for Cleveland for President. He was permanent Chairman of the Virginia Democratic State Convention which met in Staunton in 1896 to elect delegates to the National Convention. In two Democratic Congressional Conventions of the Seventh District he has received the almost unanimous vote for Congress of all of the Eastern Counties in the Seventh District, and each time failed of nomination by only a few votes. In 1881 he was elected Captain of The Monticello Guard at Charlottesville, and commanded that famous old Company at the Yorktown Celebration in October, 1881. In 1893 he was made Brigadier General of the Second Brigade of Virginia Confederate Veterans, which position he held until 1901, when he declined re-election. While at the University he was a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity. He is a Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and of the History Committee of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia. Many of the leading newspapers of the State have prominently mentioned him as a suitable candidate for Governor of the State, but he has never allowed his name to be urged for the place.

On June 9, 1874, Mr. Woods married Miss Matilda Minor Morris, daughter of the late Edward Watts Morris, Esq., of Hanover County, Virginia, and has five children: Edward Morris, Sallie Stuart, Maud Coleman, who died in 1901, Mary Watts and Lettie Page Woods. His present address is Charlottesville, Virginia.

JONES, Maryus, 1844-**Lawyer. Final Year, —.**

Maryus Jones, of Newport News, Virginia, was born July 8, 1844, at Marlfield, the family homestead, in the County of Gloucester, Virginia. He is a direct descendant of Roger Jones, who came to Virginia with Lord Culpeper in 1680, and was made Admiral of the Colony. Roger Jones had a son, Thomas, who became a Colonel, and who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Cocke, Secretary of the Colony, whose wife was the sister of



Mark Catesby, the naturalist. William, the son of Thomas Jones, moved to Gloucester County from King William County, and purchased Marlfield in 1780. The settlement at Marlfield is one of the oldest north of the York River, and the Buckners were the first settlers. Catesby Jones, son of William Jones and father of Maryus, was the Captain of a Cavalry Company in the War of 1812, and was afterward Colonel of his county. Catesby Jones married Mary Anne Brooke Poliard, who was descended on her mother's side

from the Taliaferros, the Brookes, and the Braxtons of Virginia.

Maryus Jones obtained the rudiments of his education at the Newington Academy and the Aberdeen Academy and Randolph-Macon College. From Randolph-Macon College he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, in which he served during the War between the States. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant whilst he was a prisoner of war. He participated in several desperate cavalry battles, notably in the celebrated charge at Samaria Church, on the 24th day of June, 1864, where six companies of his regiment were dismounted and assaulted and carried the entrenchments of the enemy, and on the 27th day of July, 1864, on the Darbytown Heights, where he was captured. [He achieved a reputation for courage and devotion to duty as a soldier.]

After the conclusion of the war he completed his collegiate course at the University of Virginia, and taught school for four sessions; but, having prepared himself for the Bar, he began the practice of Law in 1872, in Gloucester, Virginia, and for sixteen years filled the position of Commonwealth's Attorney in the County. He moved to Newport News in 1899, where he has built up a general law practice. He is identified with the Democratic party.

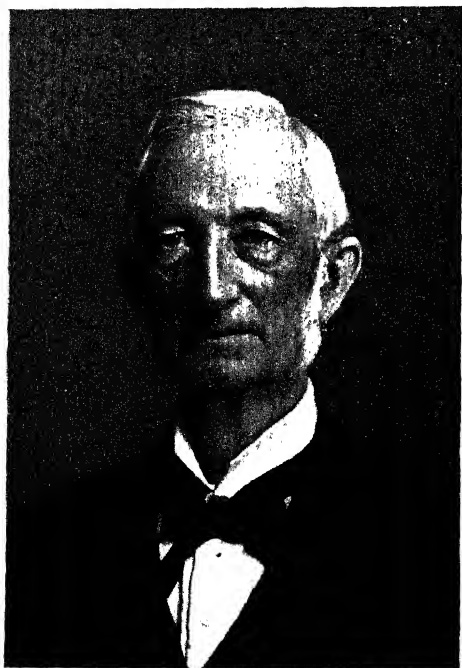
Mr. Jones was married December 10th, 1873, to Mary Armstead Catlett, daughter of the Hon. John W. C. Catlett, of Gloucester County. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones are: William Catesby, a lawyer, and Commonwealth's Attorney of Gloucester County; John Walker Carter, a practicing Physician of Gloucester, and two daughters—Hetty Catlett, and Anne Burwell.

BUFORD, Algernon Sidney, 1826-**Lawyer. Final Class, 1848; Law.**

Algernon Sidney Buford was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, January 2, 1826, during the temporary residence of his parents in that State. He is the son of William Buford,

of Lunenburg County, Virginia, and Susan Robertson Shelton, of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. On his father's side he is descended from the Colonial English settlers, his great-grandfather, Henry Buford, having settled in Culpeper County, Virginia. These ancestors were devoted patriots to the American cause in the Revolution.

His early education was obtained at the private school taught by his father in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. In October, 1846, he entered the University of Virginia, and in



June, 1848, he was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Prior to his entering the University he had taken part in the Virginia farm life so familiar to the youth of the country and had taught a private school for two years. Upon leaving the University he began the practice of Law in Pittsylvania and the adjacent counties, and so continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. Upon his circuit he took and maintained honorable and progressive rank among

the distinguished lawyers, James M. Whittle, William M. Tredway, Judge George H. Gilmer, Judge N. M. Taliaferro, Jubal Early, and many others whose names are well known in the history of the Virginia Bar. For a short time before the war, having become a resident of Danville, Virginia, he owned and edited the "Danville Register," a newspaper well known in south side Virginia. In 1853 he was elected and served as a member of the State Legislature from Pittsylvania, but declined re-election. In 1861 he was elected to the House of Delegates, while he was serving as a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate army, which position he held until the close of the war. During his membership in the House, he was commissioned, by Governor Letcher, Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, and given special service in aid of the Virginia soldiers in the field. In October, 1865, he was elected President of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, which then extended from Richmond, Virginia, to Greensboro, North Carolina. This position he held for upwards of twenty years and during his administration he saw this railroad enlarged, under his active direction, from about 200 miles to about 2,000 miles. He removed, early in 1866, to Richmond, and in 1887 he was elected and served a term in the House of Delegates from that city. He has always taken an earnest and active interest in agriculture, and in the commercial and material development of the State, and was for years President of the Virginia Board of Agriculture. He has at all times secured and maintained the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens, being regarded by those among whom he dwells as the best type of the Virginia gentleman.

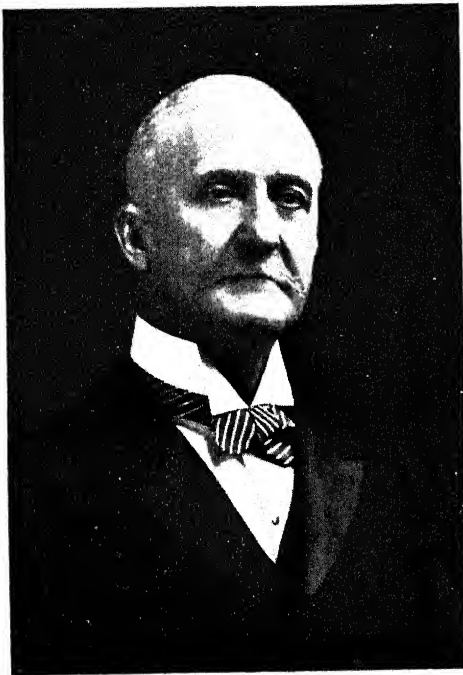
His first wife was Emily W. Townes, of Pittsylvania County, whom he married in 1854, and by whom he has one surviving child, Mrs. Emily B. Manly. His second wife was Miss Kate A. Wortham, of Richmond, Virginia, whom he married in May, 1872, by whom he has one surviving child Katie T. Buford. His present wife was Mrs. Mary

Cameron Strother, nee Ross, whom he married in 1879, in Richmond, Virginia, by whom he has three children, Algernon Sidney Jr., Mary Ross, and William Erskine Buford.

GAINES, Samuel Morton, 1845-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1866; Law.

Samuel M. Gaines, who is a Bureau Chief in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, on the 18th day of June, 1845. His father was



Richard Jennings Gaines, and his mother, before her marriage, Martha W. Venable. His great-grandfather, William Morton, and his great-great-grandfather, Joseph Morton, were respectively the Major and the Colonel of a Virginia Regiment which served in Lawson's Brigade in the Revolutionary War. His mother's grandfather, Nathaniel Venable, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and one of the founders of Hampden-Sidney College. His ancestors on both sides were early settlers of the Virginia Colony. On his

father's side he is descended from the early Welsh and British kings, his ancestors having ruled in Wales for more than eight hundred years. On his mother's side he is descended from English and Huguenot stock.

He was educated in the private schools of his native county, and in May, 1861, before he had reached the required age, entered the Confederate Army as a private in the Charlotte Cavalry. This company served first in Jackson's Squadron, and subsequently became Company B of the Fourteenth Regiment of Virginia Cavalry. At the close of the war he was a Captain in the Provisional Army. He was wounded twice and was in command of the Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry when it was paroled at Appomattox.

In 1865 he entered the University of Virginia, where he took a course in Literature, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy and Law, and devoted himself largely to reading, preparatory to entering the profession of journalism. In 1867 he was admitted to the Bar of Charlotte County, and in 1870 he removed to Kentucky, where he edited a newspaper and practiced law. He was Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and resided at Frankfort for eight years. In 1893 he came to Washington as Private Secretary to Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, by whom he was made Chief of the Mail and Files Division of the United States Treasury.

His first wife was Miss Ada Shelton Leake, who died in 1885, leaving three children. His second wife was Miss Laura Westfall. His present address is Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SCOTT, William Wallace, 1845-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1867; Law.

William Wallace Scott, State Law Librarian of Virginia, was born in Orange County, Virginia, April 10, 1845, son of Garrett and Sarah Ellen (Nalle) Scott. In ancestral lines he is connected with the Scott, Barbour and Pendleton families of Virginia. He was taught by

Lewis Willis. John P. Walters, Thomas C. Nelson, F. B. Davis, R. H. Newman, Charles O. Young and J. S. Newman, all educated at the University of Virginia; and was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute in 1863. He studied law at the University of Virginia from 1865 until 1867, being graduated in the latter year with the degree of Bachelor of Law. His school work, however, was not entirely consecutive, for during the Civil War he put aside his books and joined the Confederate Army as a member of the Thirteenth Regiment Vir-



ginia Infantry, and later served in the Black Horse Cavalry.

He practiced law in Lexington, Virginia, from 1867 until 1869, when he became a member of the bar of Orange until 1879. In the meantime he edited the "Charlottesville Chronicle," and in 1873 founded the "Gordonsville Gazette," which he published until 1877. He was secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee of Virginia from 1883 until 1889; was Clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia in the United States House of Rep-

resentatives from 1885 until 1887; was in the United States Internal Revenue Service, and Special Agent in connection with the Eleventh Census of the United States. In 1904 he was appointed State Librarian of Virginia, which he resigned in 1903 to become Librarian to the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Mr. Scott is the author of some political articles, and in connection with W. G. Stanard wrote "A History of the Capitol," "The Public Square," "The Library and its Contents." He belongs to the Jefferson Literary Society.

He was married September 29, 1869, to Claudia Marshall Willis; their children are: Philip H., Claudia Dennis, Robert Lewis Madison, Ellen Ritchie, Garrett Willis, Caroline Barbour, Wyclif and John. The family home is in Gordonsville, Virginia.

CROFT, Theodore Gaillard, 1845-

Physician. Final Year, 1867.

Dr. Theodore Gaillard Croft, of Aiken, South Carolina, was born in Greenville, South Carolina, July 10, 1845, his parents being Dr. Theodore G. and Eliza Webb (D'Oyley) Croft. The father was a son of Edward Croft, who was of English parentage, and married Floride Lydia Gaillard, of French Huguenot lineage. The mother was a daughter of Charles W. D'Oyley of Norman, French and English descent, who married Sarah De Bohm Baker, of English parentage.

Dr. Croft, as a student in private schools of Greenville, South Carolina, prepared for the more advanced training received in Furman University of that city in 1860-'61. He was a student in the South Carolina Military Academy of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1863-'64 and in 1866 matriculated in the University of Virginia, in which he remained as a student until the summer of 1867. Determining to make the practice of Medicine his life work, he next entered the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine on March 5, 1875. One year's practical experi-

ence in hospital work well qualified him to undertake the responsible duties of his profession as a general practitioner at Aiken, South Carolina, where he has remained continuously since 1876. He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, the Southern Railway Surgical Association, and was at one time President of the South Carolina State Medical Association. He is also a member of the South Carolina State Board of Examiners,

ordered into service, until the close of the war.

He was married April 5, 1877, to Mary Ella Chafee, and their children are: George W., Mary Chafee, Theodore G., and Florence Ella Croft.

ATKINSON, Henry Aaron, 1845-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1885; Law.

Henry Aaron Atkinson, of Richmond, Virginia, is a native of the State. He was born in Richmond, May 2, 1845, and is the son of



was formerly a member and Chairman of the Local Board of Health of Aiken, South Carolina, and at one time was Surgeon of the First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, filling that position in 1890. At the time of the Civil War he joined the Confederate Army in 1862, becoming Second Sergeant of the Sixteenth Regiment of South Carolina Infantry, remaining in that Regiment until 1863, when he entered the South Carolina Military Academy, and served with the Battalion of Cadets from that institution when they were



Henry Allen Atkinson and Grace Elizabeth Belvin. His ancestor, Sir William Atkinson, settled in New Kent County from Northumberland County, England. His mother was the daughter of Aaron Belvin, a gallant Revolutionary soldier.

He was educated in the private schools of the City of Richmond and at the Richmond College. He served in the Confederate Army as a member of Parker's Battery, and was afterwards transferred to Company F, in the Fourth Virginia Regiment of Cavalry, which

was commanded by General William C. Wickham. He was twice wounded, and was a prisoner for ten months at the Old Capitol Prison, and Elmira, New York. At the close of the war he entered the University of Virginia. While at the University he was President of the Jefferson Society and orator therein. Upon leaving the University he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Richmond, and formed a partnership under the name of Berry & Atkinson. This partnership continued about two years, when it was dissolved, and he practiced alone until 1884 when he formed a partnership with Samuel D. Davies, under the firm name of Atkinson & Davies. In 1887 he was licensed to practice in the City of New York, and practiced there for two years. He was Commonwealth's Attorney of Henrico County for some years, and State Senator for two terms from the City of Richmond, during which time he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. He is a Democrat in politics, a thirty-second degree Mason, and Past Grand Chancellor, Knights of Pythias. He belongs to many other societies and social organizations.

On November 4, 1868, he married Belle Virginia Dobson, of Gloucester County, Virginia, whose grandfather, Colonel Joel Hayes, was a member of the Scotch family of Hay, created Dukes of Errol by Kenneth III of Scotland. He has five children: Maggie, the wife of Judge S. J. Dudley of Hampton, Virginia, Lucy Clair, Dr. Henry D., Ethel W. and Dr. Marmaduke Atkinson. He also has an adopted grand-daughter, Mary L. Virginia Atkinson, the daughter of Dr. Henry D. Atkinson.

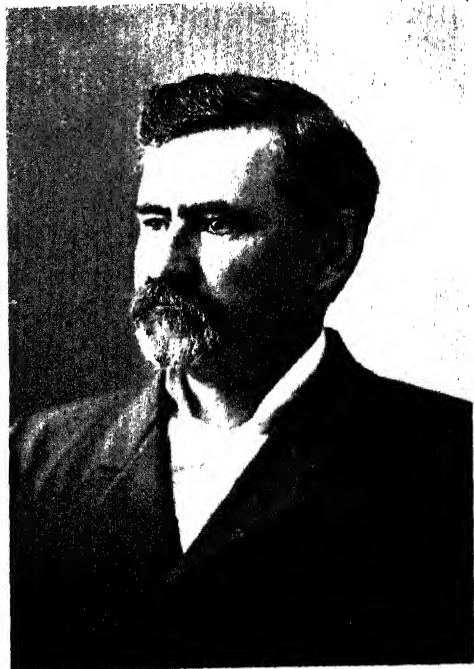
BREWSTER, Patrick Henry, 1846-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1871; Law.

Patrick Henry Brewster, member of the law firm of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, of Atlanta, Georgia, was born on his father's plantation in Campbell County, Georgia, September 9, 1846. He represents an old southern fam-

ily noted for longevity, his paternal grandfather, William Brewster, becoming a centenarian, while his father, James Brewster, reached the venerable age of ninety-four years. He was born in South Carolina, and in early manhood went to Georgia, where his death occurred in 1893.

Patrick H. Brewster, in his boyhood days, accompanied his parents on their removal to Coweta County, Georgia, where he remained until 1891—the year of his arrival in Atlanta. He was reared upon a farm and his experi-



ences were not unlike those of most farm lads of the period. He pursued his early education in the schools of Newman, Georgia, and at the outbreak of the Civil War manifested a deep interest in the cause of the Confederacy but was too young to become an active soldier in the field. In the fall of 1863, however, when but seventeen years of age, he became a private of Company A, Fifty-sixth Georgia Regiment, and remained with that command until the close of the war, when he surrendered with the forces of General Joseph E. Johnston,

in North Carolina. He participated in the engagement at Dalton, Georgia, and the battles of Resaca and Kennesaw Mountain, receiving a severe wound in his arm at the latter place. He also took part in the battles of Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, and the engagements on the way back to Nashville, Tennessee, and later was in the engagements at Columbia, Franklin, Nashville and Pulaski. After reaching Hillsboro, North Carolina, the army surrendered. He had five brothers who also served in the Confederate Army: William, who was with the Confederate troops throughout the war, serving with several regiments; Daniel F., who served until the surrender; James P., who was Major of the Fifty-sixth Georgia Regiment, and lost a leg at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain; Blake D., who was also with several regiments during his four years' service; and Angus P., the youngest, who was with the army during the last year of the war. After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Brewster resumed his studies, and then engaged in teaching school for two years, after which he matriculated in the University of Virginia in 1870, and was graduated from the Law Department of that institution in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He began the practice of his profession in Newman, where he remained until 1891, when he sought the broader field of labor furnished by Atlanta, Georgia, and has since been a practitioner at its bar, having now a large and distinctively representative clientele. It is said of him "that no lawyer in North Georgia is better equipped for the practice of his profession," and the firm of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell rank among the foremost at the bar of the State. Among their clients are numbered some of the largest corporations in America, including the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the Pullman Car Company. They are counsel for Georgia for the Southern Railway Company, general counsel for the Atlanta & West Point Railroad Company, and division counsel

of the Central Georgia Railway Company, and many other corporations and large business enterprises. One who has been closely associated with Mr. Brewster for a number of years said: "Mr. Brewster is a lawyer pure and simple. In my judgment he is one of the ablest lawyers in the State. His knowledge of the law and his ready grasp of legal principles commands my unbounded respect and admiration." He is in no sense a politician, but manifests the interest in the political questions of the day that every true American citizen should feel. In 1877 he was elected to the State Senate of Georgia, where he served most capably, and subsequently he was elected Mayor of Newman. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Church, and is now one of its members.

In 1874 he married Miss Laura Leigh, a daughter of Anselm Leigh, of Newman, Georgia, and they have nine children, six sons and three daughters.

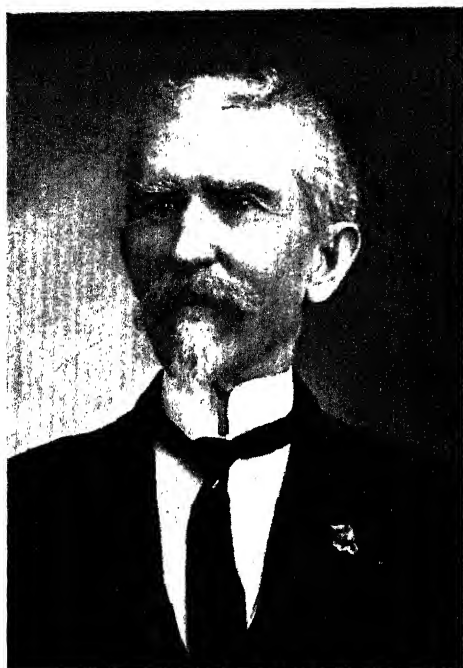
REYNOLDS, George B., 1846-

Physician. Final Year, 1870; Medicine.

Dr. George B. Reynolds, who was connected with prominent hospitals in Baltimore during the early part of his professional life, was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, October 26, 1846. His family line is descended from Robert Reynolds, who came to this country from England in the seventeenth century. James W. Reynolds, father of George B., was an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar, who prepared young men for college. His wife was Julia Ann Carter, daughter of Captain Edward Carter, a grandson of "King" Carter of Virginia. "King" Carter gained his sobriquet from his immense landed estates, and the name is still familiar to Virginians.

He received his early education in private schools at Mount Airy, in his native county. In 1869 he entered the University of Virginia, where he spent one year, going from there to the Washington University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of

Medicine. After his graduation he was for nearly two years Resident Physician of the Bayview Hospital and Asylum of Baltimore, Maryland. For four years following he was in charge of the Washington University Hospital and Demonstrator of Anatomy in Washington University, now the City Hospital and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. For eight years he was Visiting Physician to the Bayview Asylum and Hospital. Subsequently he engaged in the private practice of his profession in Baltimore, with which



he is now occupied. He is at present Physician to the Baltimore Boys' Home, and the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, as well as Consulting Physician to the Consumptive Hospital of Maryland. He belongs to the American Medical Association, to the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and to the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Adherence Lodge of Baltimore No. 88, and Knight Templar of the Baltimore Commandery, as well as Medical Examiner

in Chief of the Masonic Aid Association of the State of Maryland.

He married Ada Campbell Fiske, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Charles B. Fiske, a distinguished civil engineer, and a graduate of Yale, who was a lineal descendant of Simon Fiske, Lord of Manor of Stadthough, Parish of Larfield, Suffolk, England. Charles B. Fiske was chief engineer in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and in the service of the State of Virginia; he had charge of the construction of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, a peculiarly difficult problem in engineering, and of other important State works. His wife was Mary E. Bender, daughter of Major George Bender, of the United States Army, who resided in Washington, D. C. The children of George B. and Mrs. Reynolds are: George F., Charles, Carter R., Stanley, Meade R., Mary, Elizabeth R. and Julia Ann. The present address of Dr. Reynolds is Baltimore, Maryland.

INGLE, Joseph Lowrie, 1846-

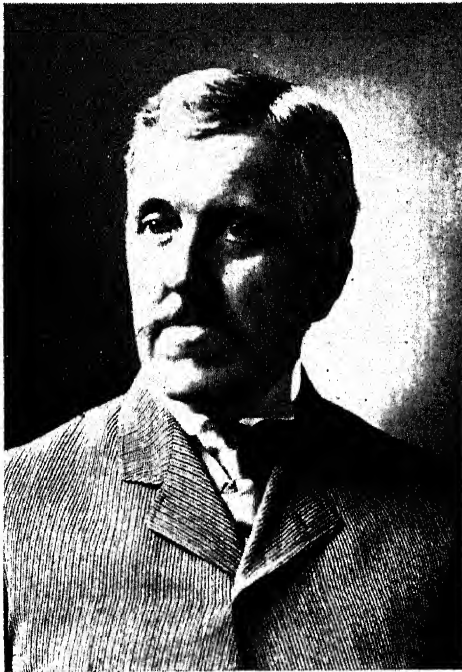
Physician. Final Year, 1867.

Dr. Joseph Lowrie Ingle, of Baltimore, Maryland, was born on August 16, 1846, at Washington, D. C. He is the son of the late Joseph Ingle and Susan (Childs) Ingle. His paternal grandparents were Henry Ingle of Scotch ancestry, and Mary Peehin Ingle, of Huguenot descent. Both of them were natives of Philadelphia, and removed to Washington upon the establishment there of the National Capital. His maternal grandparents were Joshua Childs, son of Reuben Childs, of English descent, and Susan (King) Childs, the daughter of Asaph King. The Childs family was from Massachusetts, and prominently identified with the Revolution.

Joseph Lowrie Ingle was educated at Rittenhouse Academy, Washington, D. C., Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, Greenwood Academy, Albemarle County, Virginia, the Academic Department of the University of Virginia, 1866-'67, the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, 1868-

'69 and the Medical Department of the University of New York, 1870-'71. He received in 1871 the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the last named institution, and for a year following was Resident Physician at Bayview Asylum, Baltimore, Maryland. Since 1872 he has been engaged in private practice in the city of Baltimore. From 1892 to 1898 he was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, being President of that body from 1896 to 1898, and resigning the position because of the pressure of private practice. He

Dr. Ingle was married on October 22, 1878, to Rebecca Covington Addison, daughter of the late William Meade Addison, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, and at one time United States District Attorney there, and Eliza (Whittle Girault) Addison of Natchez, Mississippi. Dr. Ingle has two children, Joseph Lowrie Ingle, Jr., and Mary Pechin Ingle, the former late of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, and now a civil engineer. Dr. Ingle's address is No. 1007 West Lanvale street, Baltimore, Maryland.



ELLYSON, J. Taylor, 1847-

Business Man. Final Year, 1868.

is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, of the Clinical Society of Baltimore, and was President of the former Baltimore Medical Association, and is an ex-President of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Association. He is Examiner for and Visiting Physician to the Home for Epileptics at Port Deposit, Maryland. He has written papers on various professional topics for the local Medical Societies. For many years he was a member and a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension in Baltimore.

J. Taylor Ellyson was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 20, 1847, and was a son of Henry K. and Elizabeth P. Ellyson. He was trained in the private schools of Richmond, at Columbia College, Richmond College, and entered the University of Virginia in 1867, graduating in a number of schools. He served during the war as a member of the Second Company, Richmond Howitzers, surrendering with his company at Appomattox, and immediately thereafter resumed his college duties. He was an active member of the Jefferson Literary Society of the University, and represented that Society as one of the editors of the University Magazine in 1868-'69, and was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. Upon the completion of his studies at the University he entered business, and has been actively identified with the commercial life of Richmond for more than thirty years. He has occupied many public positions, having served as President of the City Council, President of the Board of Public Interests, after which he was, in 1885, elected State Senator, and in 1888 resigned that position to accept the Mayoralty of Richmond, which office he held for three terms. He has been for fourteen years Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and also represents Virginia on the National Democratic Committee. He has been many times a delegate to the State and

National Conventions of his party, and was a candidate for Democratic nomination for Governor in 1897. He has been largely interested in Confederate affairs, having been President of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, President of the Richmond Howitzer Association, and an active member of R. E. Lee and George E. Pickett Camps of Confederate Veterans, and has represented these camps in the General Convention of United Confederate Veterans each year since the organization of that Convention. Mr. Ellyson



has always been interested in the work of education, and he served his city for sixteen years as Chairman of the City School Board. He is a member and Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of Richmond College, and has been for thirty-one years the executive officer of the Education Board of the Baptist General Association of Virginia. He has been prominent in the affairs of his denomination, having been for three terms President of his State Association and Vice-President of the Southern Baptist Convention, besides being a

representative on the State Mission Board, the Orphanage Board and the Education Board of the Baptist General Association of Virginia. He has been prominently identified with the social life of Richmond, being a member of the Westmoreland and Commonwealth Clubs, of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society, and many other well known organizations.

WHITE, William Henry, 1847-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1866; Law.

William H. White, one of the leaders of the Norfolk, Virginia, Bar, was born in Norfolk County, Virginia, on April 16, 1847. His father was Colonel William White and his mother was Miss Henrietta Kemp Turner of King William County, Virginia. His ancestors belonged to the old Colonial stock who settled in Virginia during the early period of its history, from England and Wales. His grandfather, William White, served with distinction in the War of 1812, as did his father in the Confederate Army as Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, which was a portion of Pickett's Division.

Young White was educated in the private schools of Norfolk County, and of Richmond, Virginia, from which he went to Randolph-Macon College and to the Virginia Military Institute, where he was a member of the Cadet Battalion that distinguished itself at the battle of Newmarket. He then entered the University of Virginia as a law student, and immediately after leaving that Institution he began the practice of his profession in Portsmouth, Virginia, having received his license the day after he was twenty-one years old. The next year he became Commonwealth's Attorney of Norfolk County, and in 1870 opened an office in Norfolk, Virginia. Shortly thereafter he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the City of Norfolk, and served in that capacity for several terms. In 1873 he was a member of the firm of White & Garnett, his

partner being Judge Theodore S. Garnett. This partnership continued for more than twenty years. In 1900 Mr. White was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia. He is now a member of the firm of White, Tunstall & Thom, which is one of the leading law firms of the South. He is a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar Association, and also belongs to the Virginia Club, the Norfolk Country Club, the Richmond Club at Willoughby Beach, and is

iam H., now a student at the University of Virginia, and Emma Gray White. His present address is Norfolk, Virginia.

SPENCER, Samuel, 1847-

Railway Manager. Final Year, 1869.

Samuel Spencer, of New York City, who is actively and prominently identified with various railroad and other important commercial interests, was born in Columbus, Georgia, March 21, 1847, the son of Lambert and Verona (Mitchell) Spencer the former named being a leading merchant of the city of Columbus, Georgia. The pioneer ancestor of the family on the paternal side was James Spencer, who settled on the eastern shore of Maryland about the year 1640.

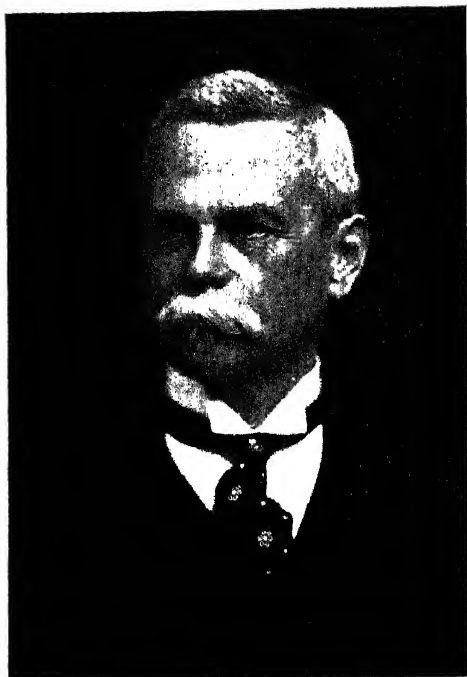
Samuel Spencer received his early education at a private school in his native city; later he became a student in the Georgia Military Institute, located at Marietta, Georgia, and after pursuing the course there entered the Confederate Army, being then only sixteen years of age. After the termination of the Civil War he entered the University of Georgia, from which institution, at the age of twenty, he was graduated at the head of his class. In 1867 he enrolled as a student at the University of Virginia, and in 1869 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Civil Engineer. Directly after his graduation he secured employment with the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, remaining until 1872, when he was employed by the New Jersey Southern Railroad. The following year he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, serving in various capacities from 1873 to 1888, when he was appointed President of the road. In 1889 he became connected with the Banking House of Drexel Morgan & Co., now conducting business under the firm name of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Spencer was appointed a receiver of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company. In 1894 he was appointed to the Presidency of



a non-resident member of the Lotus Club of New York City. He is a Democrat in politics.

On the 4th of November, 1869, he married Miss Lucy Landon Carter Minor, by whom he has two children: Eloise Isabelle, the wife of O. G. Hinton, Esq., of Petersburg, Virginia, and Dr. W. H. Landon White, of the University of Virginia. His second wife was Miss Emma Gray, one of the belles of Richmond, Virginia, whom he married on March 10, 1880, and by whom he has two children: Will-

the Southern Railway Company, a position which he still holds at the present time (1903), and he is also serving as President of the following named railroad companies: The Mobile & Ohio; the Alabama Great Southern, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, the Georgia Southern & Florida, and the Northern Alabama. He is a Director in various other companies, including the Erie and the Northern Pacific Railways, the Standard Trust Company of New York, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He is a member of the



leading clubs of the country, including the University and the Union of New York City, the Metropolitan of Washington, District of Columbia, the Tuxedo, the Capitol City of Atlanta, the Jekyl Island Club, the Queen City of Cincinnati, and the Chicago Club. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New York Southern Society, and many other social and economic associations. He has been President of the

General Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, and has always taken an interest in the transactions of that institution.

In 1872 Mr. Spencer married Louisa Vivian Benning, daughter of General Henry L. Benning, Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Three children have been the issue of this marriage. The family reside in a handsomely furnished home situated at 23 West Seventy-third street, New York City.

JOHNSTON, Samuel, 1847-

Physician. Final Year, 1867.

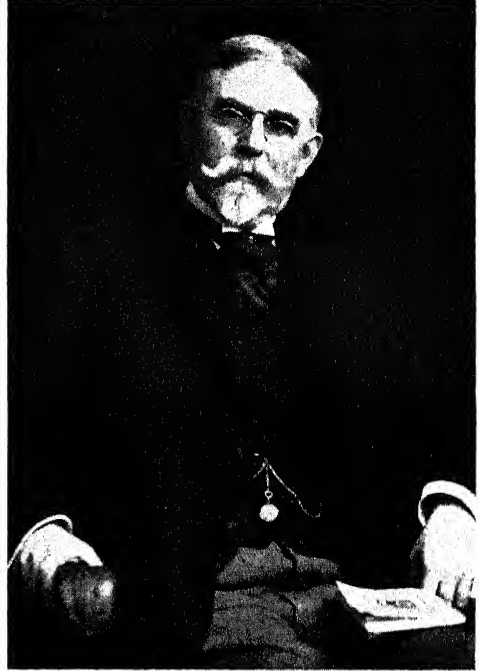
Samuel Johnston, M. D., of Baltimore, Maryland, was born in Princess Anne, Maryland, on the 10th of March, 1847, the son of William Wilson Johnston, and of Rosina Martin Upshur. His ancestors on his father's side came to America from Dublin, Ireland, having moved hither from Scotland. The history of Ireland was the history of his family, his ancestors having served at the siege of Derry and at the battle of the Boyne. In the last battle John Johnston saved the life of William the Third, and his crest was changed from the winged spur to the striking arm in honor of this action, which crest the family still retains.

He was educated at the Washington Academy in his native town until 1865, when he entered the University of Virginia and remained two sessions. After leaving the University of Virginia he traveled for six months in Europe, and upon his return studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, being graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1870, and subsequently became Clinical Assistant to Dr. S. D. Gross and Dr. Joseph Pancoast at the Surgical Clinic of Jefferson Medical College. In 1873 he began the practice of medicine in Baltimore. In 1874 he went to Europe for the special study of diseases of the throat, and spent one year in Leipsic and Vienna. In 1875 he was made Chief of Clinic at the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, London,

under Sir Morell Mackenzie, which office he held for one year. In 1899 he was elected President of the American Laryngological Association, and was one of its Charter Fellows. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and Surgeon to the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital. He has made sundry contributions to medical journals, and delivered the address as President before the American Laryngological Association on May 1, 1900, at Washington,

thorough investigation of this branch of the medical science, accompanied with his broad experience, has given him a knowledge that has caused his opinions to be received largely as authority on the subject.

He was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, August 13, 1847. His early education was acquired under the direction of William Carroll and William R. Duke, of Charlottesville, Virginia, and having prepared for entrance into college, he matriculated in the Uni-



D. C. He is a member of the University Club of Baltimore.

In June, 1887, he married Banny de B. Stewart, daughter of C. Morton Stewart, Esq., of Baltimore, Maryland, who died in April, 1896. His present address is 204 W. Monument street, Baltimore, Maryland.

ANDERSON, Boswell P., 1847-

Physician. Final Year, 1868; Medicine.

Dr. Boswell P. Anderson is one of the most noted lung specialists of Colorado, and his

versity of Virginia in 1866, and spent two years in the School of Medicine. He was a member of the graduating class of 1869 from Washington Medical School of Baltimore, Maryland. He then entered upon the general practice of medicine. In 1872 he removed to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he has practiced continuously since that time. He has been and is at present Chief Surgeon and Physician to the Colorado State School for the Deaf and Blind since its foundation in 1872, and was subsequently made Chief Surgeon of the Colorado Midland Railroad; he is

also ex-President of St. Francis Hospital and Surgeon in Charge and founder of the Glocker Sanitarium. His activity has extended into educational lines, and in 1875-'76 he was Superintendent of the Public Schools of El Paso County, Colorado. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the American Climatological Society, the Colorado State Medical Society, of which he was formerly President, and the El Paso County Medical Society. He has made frequent contributions from time to time to various medical journals, his writings being received with marked interest by the profession. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate Army as a member of Colonel John S. Mosby's command. Socially Dr. Anderson is connected with the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia for Colorado, the El Paso Club, and the Cheyenne Country Club of Colorado Springs, Colorado. His political support is given to the Democracy.

He was married on January 2, 1879, to Sarah D. Durkee, of St. Louis, Missouri, and their children are: Laura Barclay, Margaret Preston, and Eleanor Anderson.

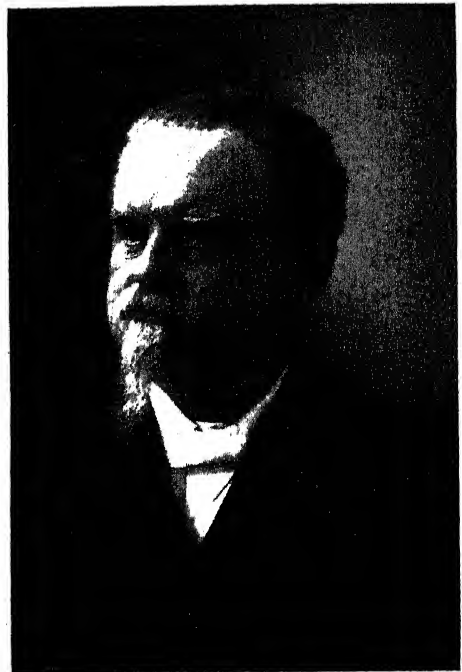
FAULKNER, Charles James, 1847-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1869; Law.

Charles James Faulkner, ex-United States Senator, was born in Martinsburg, then Virginia, now West Virginia, September 21, 1847. His grandfather, Major James Faulkner, was born in the north of Ireland, became a resident of the new world, espoused the cause of his adopted country in the War of 1812 and was commander of the American forces at the battle of Craney Island in 1813. He died soon after the close of the war. His wife was Mary Mackey, a daughter of Captain Andrew Mackey, who was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. John Boyd, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Faulkner, was born in Scotland and on coming to America settled first in Pennsylvania, but moved to Berkeley County, Virginia, about 1742. Elisha

Boyd, the father of Mary Boyd Faulkner, was a soldier of the War of 1812 and for a number of years served as a General in connection with the State Militia of Virginia. He built one of the old homesteads of the State known as "Boydville" in the vicinity of Martinsburg, which Mr. Faulkner now occupies.

Senator Faulkner was a student in private schools of Ellicott City, Maryland, and in Paris, France, and Geneva, Switzerland, during the time his father was Minister to France. Returning to his native country he entered the



Virginia Military Institute, and in 1867 matriculated in the University of Virginia, in which he was graduated with the class of 1869. While in the Virginia Military Institute he participated in the battle of Newmarket. Subsequently he was on the staff of General John C. Breckenridge in the Confederate Army, and afterwards on the staff of General Henry A. Wise, surrendering with him at Appomattox. Immediately following his graduation in the University of Virginia, he entered upon the practice of Law and has

since been connected with the Bar as a practitioner or judge. In 1880 he was elected to the Bench of the Thirteenth Circuit of West Virginia, composed of the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan. He is now engaged in general practice, but largely represents corporation interests, and is counsel for a number of railroads, banking and trust companies. He belongs to the West Virginia State Bar Association and to the District of Columbia Bar Association. A leader of the Democracy in West Virginia, Mr. Faulkner was elected United States Senator in 1887 for a term of six years, and in January, 1893, was re-elected. He was chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee in the campaigns of 1894 and of 1896. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission to settle the differences existing in Canada between Great Britain and the United States. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, is a Past Grand Master, and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the American Geographical Society of New York.

Senator Faulkner was married, November 6, 1869, to Sallie Winn, of Charlottesville, Virginia, who died March 31, 1890. They became the parents of five children: Charles Pierce; Jane Winn, now the wife of Dr. William White, of Nashville, Tennessee; Mary Boyd, now Mrs. Edgar N. Carter, of Vermont; Charles James, an attorney of Chicago, Illinois, and Sallie Winn Faulkner. On January 3, 1893, Senator Faulkner married Virginia Fairfax Whiting, of Hampton, Virginia, and they have one son, Whiting Carlyle Faulkner.

SINCLAIR, Cephas Hempstone, 1847-
Civil Engineer and Scientist. Final Year,
1873.

Cephas Hempstone Sinclair, C. E., M. E., B. Sc., was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, December 4, 1847, son of George and Ruth

Ann (Belt) Sinclair. His father was born May 18, 1806, and died December 31, 1851; his mother was born May 12, 1812, and died December 17, 1891. Through his grandfather, George Sinclair, who married Margaret Craven, both from near Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia, and his great-grandfather, George Sinclair, he is a descendant of John Sinclair, (great-great-grandfather) who came from Scotland in 1747, as a political exile, with the families of Douglass, McDonald, Shepherd, and others, after the defeat of



Charles Edward the Young Pretender, at Culoden, in 1746. His grandfather on the maternal side was Alfred Belt, son of Carlton Belt, son of Higginson Belt. The parents of Mr. Sinclair removed from Loudoun County, Virginia, to Charlottesville, in 1836, and purchased from Dr. Merriweather the place known as Locust Grove, once owned by the Lewis family.

Mr. Sinclair received his education at the University of Virginia, pursuing academic courses for two years, and an engineering

course for four years, and graduating in 1873 with the degrees of Civil Engineer, Mining Engineer, and Bachelor of Science. November 14 following his graduation, he entered the United States Coast Survey, with which he has been connected to the present time. During this long period he has had charge of many parties engaged in work of the greatest importance in triangulation, topography, hydrography, astronomical latitude, longitude and azimuth. He was in charge of the telegraphic longitude work for ten years, 1888-1898; surveyed 110 miles of the boundary between Pennsylvania and West Virginia, 1883-1885; surveyed sixty miles of the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina, 1886-1887; and surveyed 405 miles of the oblique boundary between California and Nevada, 1893-1899. In 1903 he was assigned to his present position of Chief Astronomer on the United States and Canada boundary west of the Rocky Mountains. He prepared the monograph on "The Oblique Boundary Between California and Nevada," published with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Report for 1900. He is a member of the National Geographic Society of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Cosmos Club, of Washington City, where he maintains his home.

Mr. Sinclair was married, June 4, 1879, to Miss Julia Stockton Farish, daughter of Thomas L. and Julia (Stockton) Farish. She was born September 20, 1850, and died April 28, 1895. Two children were born of this marriage—Howard Sinclair, born January 7, 1881, died November 13, 1885; and Rosalie Sinclair, born October, 1882, died August, 1883.

BROUN, Thomas Lee, 1823

Lawyer. Final Class, 1848.

Thomas Lee Broun, a leading lawyer of Charleston, West Virginia, was born in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Virginia, on the

26th of December, 1823. His parents were Edwin Conway and Elizabeth (Channel) Broun, the latter a daughter of Dr. James Channel. His paternal grandfather was William Broun, a son of George and Margaret Broun of Scotland, and a lawyer who emigrated from the vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland, to the new world and settled in Northan Neck, Virginia, during the colonial days in the history of that state. He there practiced his profession for a number of years. His brother, Dr. Robert Broun, settled near Charleston, South Carolina, and died there in 1757. William Broun married Janetta McAdam, of Lancaster County, Virginia. Dr. James Channel was married to Susan Brady, widow of Perry Brady and daughter of William S. Pickett, of Fauquier County, Virginia.

Thomas Lee Broun began his education in the village of Middleburg, Virginia, where his preceptors were James B. Dodd, Thaddeus Herndon, Vandyke Neil, William B. Carr and others. At the age of sixteen years he was left an orphan, and both he and his brother LeRoy were apprenticed to merchants in the village of Middleburg. Subsequently, however, kind friends loaned them money whereby they obtained collegiate and university educations. In 1844 Thomas L. Broun became a student in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years, and in 1846 he entered the University of Virginia, where he also spent two years, being graduated in the class of June, 1848, on the completion of a course in moral philosophy, natural philosophy, chemistry, and other branches of learning. After his graduation he taught school in Middleburg for two years, which was of great benefit to him in fixing firmly in his mind his knowledge of Greek, Latin, French and mathematics, all of which he had studied during his first year at the University of Virginia.

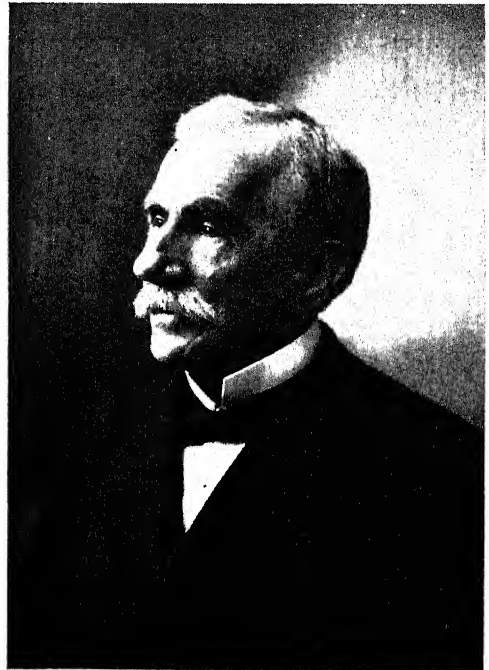
In September, 1850, Mr. Broun went to Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia, (then a part of the Old Dominion) where he studied law in the office of Hon. George W.

Summers, in 1850-51, with his associate Albert G. Jenkins. In January, 1852, he was admitted to the bar at Charleston, Kanawha County, and has since practiced there and in Boone County, West Virginia. In 1857, through the aid of William S. Rosecrans, then residing on Coal River, near Charleston, he was made President of the Coal River Navigation Company and became its attorney. He was also selected as attorney by other companies then engaged in mining and in transporting cannel coal to New York by way of New Orleans. This gave him an important and lucrative practice, and the clientage since accorded him has been of a distinctively representative character. He also became a director in a Kanawha Bank at Malden, West Virginia, and was identified with journalistic interests as one of the editors of the "Kanawha Valley Star," which was a strong advocate of States-Rights Democracy prior to the Civil War.

Mr. Broun became a member of the Kanawha Riflemen, formed prior to John Brown's raid into Virginia. His law partner, George S. Patton, a son of John M. Patton, of Richmond, Virginia, (a very distinguished lawyer in his day), was captain of this company, which in April, 1861, unanimously offered its services to the State of Virginia. In May of that year Mr. Broun was detailed as recruiting officer with authority to raise a battalion in Boone and Logan Counties, Virginia, and succeeded in this undertaking, after which he reported to General Henry A. Wise, whose headquarters were then at Charleston. A second time he was ordered to the same counties to obtain another battalion. He was well known in these counties as an attorney-at-law, and he succeeded in raising a second battalion, but the Union troops drove the Confederate soldiers out of the Kanawha Valley before Major Broun could return to Charleston with his battalion. With this battalion he retreated up Big Coal River, and joined General Wise's command at White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier County, in August,

1861. The General then made him Major of the Third Regiment of the Wise Legion. In this capacity he served under Generals H. A. Wise, John B. Floyd and Robert E. Lee, whilst they severally commanded the Confederate forces between White Sulphur Springs and the Kanawha Valley in the summer and fall of 1861.

Having been rendered unfit for field service by a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia in the Western Virginia mountains, he was in March, 1862, transferred to Dublin Depot



as Quartermaster and Commander of that Post. He was badly wounded at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864. Upon recovering from his injuries, he continued in the service throughout the remainder of the war. In the battle of Cloyd's Mountain the Confederates numbered about twenty-five hundred and the enemy seventy-five hundred. It was a very hotly contested engagement in which one-tenth of the command were either killed or wounded. In April, 1865, after the surrender at Appomattox, Major Broun was

sent to Loudoun County, Virginia. It was understood that General Mosby's command would not be paroled, but treated as outlaws. Major Broun went to General Carroll's headquarters, near Middleburg, where he was questioned very closely as to where he was wounded and to what command he belonged. After a consultation among the staff officers it was concluded that Major Broun was certainly killed at Cloyd's Mountain, and this decision was told to him. However, after discussing as what would be done with the crippled officer, General Carroll decided that he was in truth Major Broun, and gave him his parole.

Early in June, 1865, he returned to Charleston, West Virginia, after an absence of four years and found that his valuable law library and other personal property had been confiscated, but he at once began preparation for resuming the practice of law, and as ex-Confederate soldiers were not permitted to practice in West Virginia for some time after the war, he removed to New York City, in June, 1866, and there resided for several years. As an attorney he made, whilst residing in New York, a specialty of Virginia and West Virginia law. After political disabilities in the latter State were removed, he returned, in the fall of 1870, to Charleston, and resumed the practice of his profession in the circuit courts, in the Supreme Court of Appeals in West Virginia and in the United States District and Circuit Courts for West Virginia. He was also identified with coal mining interests of his section of the State, and was President of the Coal River Navigation Company both before and subsequent to the Civil War.

During the period of his early prosperity as a lawyer in Charleston, Major Broun also attained local prominence in other lines. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and became a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church at Charleston, in which capacity he has now served for about a half century. He attended the Triennial Episcopal Conven-

tions held in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago in 1880, 1883 and 1886, being sent as a delegate from the Diocese of West Virginia. Camp Thomas L. Broun, U. S. C. V., No. 193, at Charleston, was named in his honor. He is a member of Camp Patton of the Confederate Veterans. He has been an officer and director in Sheltering Arms Hospital at Point Creek, in Kanawha County and, in fact, has been called to the leadership of almost every civic, military and business organization with which he has been connected. He has been a director and officer in the West Virginia Historical Society, and at this writing (in 1903) is its president. His oratorical power has led to his selection on many occasions in which public addresses were to be delivered, and he has ever been able to hold the close and earnest attention of his auditors because of his logical and interesting presentation of every subject on which he has spoken.

Major Broun was married June 7, 1866, to Miss Mary M. Fontaine, of Hanover County, Virginia, and they have three children: Louisa Fontaine the wife of Malcolm Jackson, a lawyer of Charleston, West Virginia; Ann Conway, wife of Phillip S. Powers, of Richmond, West Virginia; and Fontaine Broun, also a member of the bar at Charleston.

BOOKER, William David, 1844-

Physician. Final Year, 1867; Medicine.

Dr. William David Booker was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, November 11th, 1844, a son of James Madison and Lucy Ann (Morton) Booker. The family is of English lineage.

Dr. Booker began his education in private schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and supplemented his preliminary mental training by study in Hampden-Sidney College of Virginia, entering the sophomore class in September, 1860, and continuing his studies in that institution to the end of the junior year, in June, 1862. His education was then interrupted by military service, for in Octo-

ber, 1862, he joined the Confederate Army as a volunteer, becoming a private in General Lee's bodyguard. In March, 1863, he was transferred to Company K, Third Virginia Cavalry, assigned to the Brigade commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee, and thus served until the close of hostilities. He was in nearly all the battles and skirmishes in which the Brigade participated, and in the cavalry charge at Kelley's Ford, March 17, 1863, he was slightly wounded and his horse was killed. He was also slightly wounded at the battle of Trivilian's Station, June 12, 1864. In September, 1866, he began preparation for his chosen profession as a student in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and was graduated in June, 1867. His first professional service was that of Clinical Reporter in the Baltimore Infirmary, filling the position from October, 1867, until March, 1868. In April he removed to Nebraska, where he engaged in practice until May, 1870, when he went to Tehuacana, Texas, remaining a practitioner of that town from July, 1870, until December, 1872. In April, 1873, he located in Baltimore, where he has since engaged in the practice of Medicine. In addition to the duties of a private practice, Dr. Booker filled the position of Professor of Physiology and was Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore from 1882 until 1885; Professor of Diseases of Children in the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, 1885-1893; Physician in Charge of the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium for Sick Children of Baltimore, 1884-1899; Associate in Pediatrics in Johns Hopkins Hospital and Dispensary from 1889 to the present; and Clinical Professor of Pediatrics in Johns Hopkins University from 1896.

Dr. Booker has written many articles upon medical subjects, the value of which is widely recognized by the profession, and these include: "A Study of some of the Bacteria found in the Digesta of Infants affected by Summer Diarrhoea," "Transactions, Ninth International

Medical Congress," 1887; Second communication on the same subject, "Archives of Pediatrics," 1889; "A Case of Ulcerative Catarrhal Dysentery," "Archives of Pediatrics," 1891; "The Influence of Stimulation of the Mid-brain upon the Respiratory Rhythm of the Mammal," H. Newell Martin and W. D. Booker, "Journal of Physiology," 1878; "As to the Etiology of Primary Pseudo-membranous Inflammation of the Larynx and Trachea, with Remarks on the Distribution of Diphtheria Bacilli in Organs of the Body distant



from the Seat of Local Inflammation," "Archives of Pediatrics," 1893; "The Relation of Pseudo-Diphtheretic Angina to Diphtheria," "Archives of Pediatrics," 1892; "Combined Diphtheria, Measles and Chicken-pox," "Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin," Vol. IV.; "Stomach Washing in Children," "Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin," Vol. I.; "Pneumonic Process due to Enlarged Bronchial Glands," "Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin," Vol. III; "A Bacteriological and Anatomical Study of

the Summer Diarrhoeas of Infants," "Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports," Vol. VI; "Early History of the Summer Diarrhoeas of Infants," "Archives of Pediatrics," 1901; "A Case of Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia, associated with recurrent attacks simulating Asthma Dyspepticum," "Archives of Pediatrics," 1897. Dr. Booker is the founder of the American Pediatric Society, organized in 1888; was the President of the Society in 1901; and is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. His social relations connect him with the University Club of Baltimore, and the Johns Hopkins University Club. Politically he is a Democrat.

In October, 1880, Dr. Booker was united in marriage to Miss Julia Thruston Manning, and they have one son, John Manning Booker.

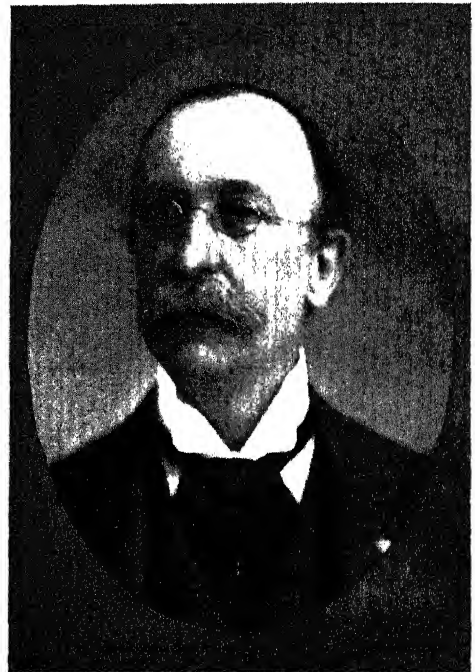
MATTHEWS, William Baynham, 1850-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1870.

William B. Matthews, a member of the Washington City Bar, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 20th of July, 1850, and is a lineal descendant of Governor Samuel Matthews, who served with distinction in the Colonial period as Councillor, Commander of the fort at Old Point, and Governor, which position he held at the time of his death in 1660. Governor Matthews had settled in Virginia as early as 1622, and has a county named for him. James Muscoe Matthews, of Richmond, Virginia, the father of William B. Matthews, and a lineal descendant of Governor Matthews, is one of the oldest and best known members of the Richmond, Virginia, Bar. His legal works on civil and criminal law are highly regarded as text books in Virginia. He was at one time the Reporter of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and was in the Legal Department of the Confederate Government. The mother of William B. Matthews was Miss Ellen Bagby, of Lynchburg, Virginia, daughter

of George Bagby, Esq., and the only sister of Dr. George William Bagby, the well known southern author.

Young Matthews began his career as Deputy Clerk of Essex County, Virginia, a position which has often been the stepping stone to success in the legal profession. In 1870 he entered the University of Virginia as a law student, and was prevented from applying for his degree by ill health. He enjoyed the good opinion of his Professors, however,



and was subsequently graduated from the Columbian University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and of Master of Laws. After leaving the University he began the practice of the law in Richmond, from which place he moved to Washington, D. C., in 1888, and began his professional career, which has since been successfully pursued. He has established the reputation of being a learned land lawyer and has been for a number of years the attorney for the State of Idaho in the City of Washington. He has also ap-

peared as Attorney for the State of Oregon, and has been the Washington Attorney for the Rio Grande & Western Railroad. A notable case, in which he was successful, was that of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, the founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution, against the United States, which grew out of the violation of the flag of truce by the United States Army during the Civil War. This case, which was pending before Congress for thirty-eight years, was finally brought to a successful termination through Mr. Matthew's efforts. He has published several legal works, among which may be mentioned "Matthew's Forms of Pleading," "Guide for Executors and Administrators," "Digest of Land Decision" and "Matthew's Guide." He was for some time the editor of a publication relating to the public lands of the United States called "National Domain." He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

His wife before her marriage was Miss Alice P. Turner, daughter of the late Carolinus Turner, of King George County, Virginia, by whom he has two children: William B., Jr., a member of the Washington Bar, and Susan Rose Matthews.

member of the distinguished Lee family of Virginia. His mother was the daughter of James Trowbridge, of Plattsburg, New York, who distinguished himself in the battle of Plattsburg and whose gallantry on that occasion was recognized by Congress.

His early education was obtained at private schools of his neighborhood which fitted him for the Virginia Military Institute. At the time of the fall of Richmond he was serving with the Corps of Cadets in defence of that city. After the war he attended Cole-



JONES, William A., 1849-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1870; Law.

William A. Jones, who since March 4, 1891, has been a member of Congress from Virginia, was born in Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia, on March 21, 1849. His father was Thomas Jones, Esq., of Richmond County and his mother before her marriage was Miss Anne Seymour Trowbridge. On his father's side he belongs to a family long distinguished in Virginia, his great-grandfather, General Joseph Jones, having been prominent in the Revolutionary period. His grandmother, the wife of Thomas Jones, of Bellevue, Chesterfield County, Virginia, was Mary Lee, of Lee Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia, and a

man's School in Fredericksburg, and in 1868 entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In July of that year he was admitted to the Bar and has practiced his profession with success ever since. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress, and has represented the Tidewater District of Virginia ever since. He is a learned lawyer, an able debater, and is generally regarded as among the ablest of Virginia's representatives in Congress. In 1880 he was

a member of the National Democratic convention which nominated General Hancock, and was Delegate at Large and Chairman of the Virginia Delegation in the Democratic Convention of 1896. He was also Delegate at Large to the Democratic Convention of Kansas City in 1900.

In January, 1889, he married Miss Claude Douglas Motley, daughter of John Motley, Esq., and niece of the late Senator Coke of Texas, and has two children: William A., Jr., and Anne Seymour Jones. His present address is Washington, D. C.

DANIEL, James Robertson Vivian, 1850-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1870.

James Robertson Vivian Daniel, Lawyer, of Richmond, Virginia, is a native of that City, born January 1, 1850. He is the son of the late Peter Vivian Daniel, Jr., and Mary Robertson. His father was one of the leaders of the Richmond Bar before the Civil War, and was President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company. His grandfather was Peter Vivian Daniel, Sr., who was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1842 until 1860. He is a great-grandson of Governor Edmund Randolph, who was Washington's Attorney General and Secretary of State, and Governor of Virginia.

Mr. Daniel acquired his early education at John P. McGuire's school in Richmond, and at that of Judge Richard H. Coleman, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Then he attended the University of Virginia, where he remained until 1870 in the Academic Department. In 1870 he took up engineering, and practiced the profession of an engineer for a year. He determined, however, to study Law and entered the Law School of Richmond College, having in the meantime the benefit of his father's aid and counsel. In 1873 he traveled abroad, and upon his return began the practice of the Law in association with his father. After his father's death he formed a partner-

ship with Judge Edmund C. Minor, which continued until 1893, when Judge Minor was made Judge of the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond. Mr. Daniel is one of the leading Commissioners in Chancery of the City of Richmond. He is a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity, and also of the Sons of the Revolution. He has always been a Democrat in politics. His present address is 1001 Floyd Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

In October, 1883, he married Hallie W. Williams, daughter of Robert F. Williams,



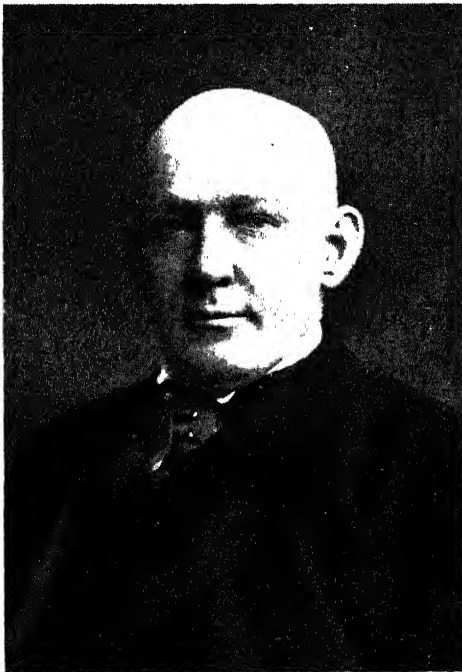
Esq., a well known merchant of Richmond, and has three sons living, Robert Williams Daniel, who is now in the employ of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company; Channing Williams Daniel, and James Robertson Daniel.

HARRISON, Robert Lewis, 1850-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1870; Law.

Robert Lewis Harrison, Lawyer, New York City, was born March 2, 1850, in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, son of

Professor Gessner and Eliza Lewis Carter (Tucker) Harrison. He comes of a distinguished ancestry. His father was a member of the widely known Harrison family which has given to the United States two Presidents, and his mother was related to the equally well known families whose name she bore, and which gave to the Commonwealth of Virginia and to the nation famous soldiers, statesmen and scholars. Gessner Harrison, a Professor in the University of Virginia, and one of the most accomplished teachers ever con-



nected with the institution, was a great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, of Rockingham County, Virginia, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and his maternal grandfather was George Tucker, who came to Virginia from Bermuda in 1796.

Robert Lewis Harrison received his early education under the preceptorship of his father, who was then occupying his Chair in the University of Virginia, and he subsequently was a student in the private school, in Richmond, of Edward B. Smith, who was

afterwards Professor of Mathematics in Richmond College. He then for a short time attended Roanoke College, and then entered the University of Virginia, in which he was a student from 1866 to 1870, graduating in the latter year with the degree of Master of Arts. For several years afterward, he was a teacher in various institutions—the Shenandoah Valley Academy, and the Norwood High School, both of which are in Virginia, and in Davidson College (North Carolina), in which he was Professor of Greek and German. In his last year in the University of Virginia, Mr. Harrison had begun the study of Law, and having qualified for practice in the Court of Appeals in Virginia, he removed to New York City, as affording a larger field of effort. He was then licensed to practice in 1878, and has been usefully and successfully engaged in his profession to the present time, with offices at No. 59 Wall Street. He is a member of the Board of Education of the City of New York; a member of the Bar Association of the same city; President of the New York Southern Society; a member of the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, of the University Club, the Reform Club, the Church Club, and many other social and professional associations. He is a Democrat in politics.

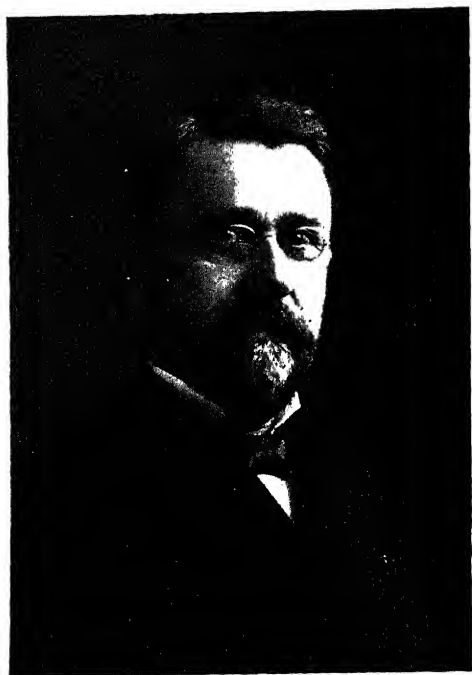
In 1898 he was married to Miss Marie Louise Duncan. They reside at No. 20 West Ninth Street, New York City.

**HARDAWAY, William Augustus, 1850-
Physician. Final Year, 1867.**

Dr. William Augustus Hardaway, who is now practicing medicine in St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Mobile, Alabama, January 8, 1850, a son of William Augustus and Mary del Barco Hardaway. More than two centuries have passed since the first Hardaway in America settled in Virginia, having crossed the Atlantic from England in 1680. In the early part of the nineteenth century Dr. Hardaway's grandfather removed to Georgia. He

married a Miss Drummond, who was born in Virginia, and was of Scotch extraction. In the maternal line Dr. Hardaway is of Spanish descent, his grandfather being a Spaniard of the name of Manuel Ventura del Barco, while the family name of his wife was Murrell.

Dr. Hardaway was fortunate in having as one of his first instructors the Rev. (afterward Rt. Rev.) G. K. Dunlop, a learned gentleman who conducted an excellent private school. Subsequently he became a pupil in Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, and



his collegiate course of a more specifically literary character was pursued in the University of Virginia, in the year 1866-'67. His preparation for the practice of Medicine was received in the original College of Physicians and Surgeons (now extinct) of St. Louis, in which he was graduated in the class of 1870. In 1873 he took an *ad eundem* degree in the Missouri Medical College.

Having received his degree Dr. Hardaway commenced practice in St. Louis and entered upon a professional career in which he is still

actively engaged. He is now Professor of Diseases of the Skin and Syphilis in the Washington University of St. Louis, and in 1885 was honored with the Presidency of the American Dermatological Association of which he is still a member. His scientific writings have been voluminous, including "Essentials of Vaccination," Chicago, Janson, McClurg & Company, 1882; "Manual of Skin Diseases," 2d edition, Lea Brothers & Company, Philadelphia, 1898; "American Text-book of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilis and Diseases of the Skin" (with Bangs), Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders, 1898. His many published articles and treatises upon different medical subjects include contributions to Pepper's "System of Medicine;" "Keating's Diseases of Children;" "Morrow's System of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology;" "Surgery by American Authors;" "Cyclopedia of Medicine and Surgery;" the "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," etc., etc., together with seventy or eighty articles in the medical periodicals, home and foreign. Dr. Hardaway has received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the Saint Louis University, and that of Doctor of Laws from Westminster College. He belongs to the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

On January 8, 1877, Dr. Hardaway was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Nelson Page, and they have one son, Francis Page, born April 26, 1888.

HUGHES, Thomas, 1850-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1873; Law.

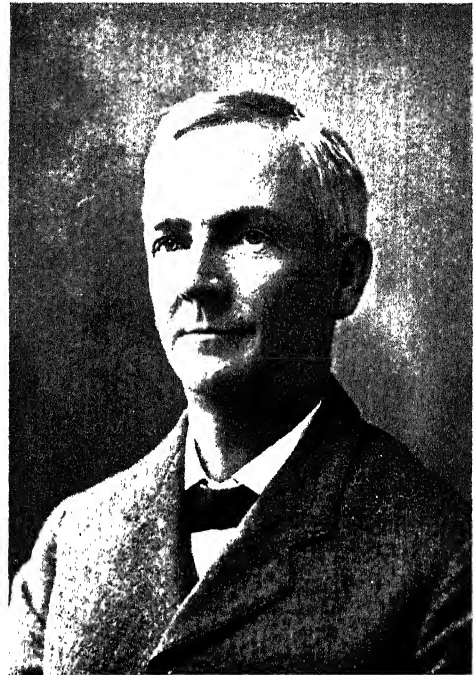
Thomas Hughes was born at Wheeling, Virginia, August 25, 1850. After attending private schools at his native place and in Richmond, Virginia, he entered the Virginia Military Institute at the age of fourteen years, which he attended during the war, the youngest by two years of any of the students there at that time. The students formed part of the military force of the Confederacy, and were called out in defense of Richmond.

Shortly before the evacuation of Richmond in April, 1865, being the youngest of the students, Mr. Hughes was left with others on guard at the Institute, while the older ones went to the front, the Institute having been removed to Richmond to the Alms House from Lexington after its destruction by fire by General Hunter, of the Federal Army. After the close of the war, Mr. Hughes was a student at the Richmond College, and later at the Baltimore City College, where he graduated in 1872, first in his class, notwithstanding his having taken the four years' course in two. The following year, in 1873, he graduated at the Law School of the University of Virginia, having completed the course in one year, receiving his degree of B. L. Immediately on his admission to the bar Mr. Hughes opened an office in Baltimore, and has since practiced his profession without the help of a partner. His practice is general, except that he will not accept retainers in criminal cases.

Mr. Hughes is a son of Dr. Alfred Hughes, whose wife was Miss Mary Kirby Adrian, of Baltimore, a daughter of Washington Adrian. She was born at her father's residence, 11 East Franklin street, between Charles and St. Paul streets, September 30, 1830. Dr. Alfred Hughes, who was born in Wheeling, Virginia, September 16, 1824, was preparing as a youth to enter the University of Virginia, and, just upon the point of entering, was prevailed upon by a young companion to enter Muskingum College, Ohio. He subsequently graduated at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the Civil War, Dr. Hughes was arrested by reason of his sympathies for the South, and upon his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government he was sent as a civil prisoner to the Government prison at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained for nine months, when a special exchange was effected for him and he thereupon went to Richmond, Virginia. He subsequently became a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he warmly advocated

the enlistment of slaves in the Confederate ranks, resulting in the formation of a company of negro troops which was drilled in the Capitol grounds at Richmond shortly before the evacuation, but they were not sufficiently proficient to render effective service before the fall of Richmond. Upon Dahlgren's raid around Richmond, Dr. Hughes with the other members of the Legislature volunteered for its defense and bore arms at the front until this temporary danger was past.

Dr. Hughes practiced his profession in



Richmond both during and after the war, among his patients being the wife of General Robert E. Lee. In 1866 he moved to Baltimore, where he died, after a successful professional career, February 25, 1880, aged fifty-six years. Biographical sketches of him appear in Cleaves's "Biographical Encyclopedia of Homoeopathic Physicians and Surgeons," "The Biographical Cyclopedia of Prominent Men in Maryland and District of Columbia," and in Brant and Fuller's "History of the Upper Ohio Valley." The Doctor's great-grand-

father, Felix Hughes, was one of the earliest settlers in what is now western Pennsylvania, then a part of Virginia. He emigrated from Loudoun County, Virginia, together with his own large family and that of the Swans and Hellers, making a large colony. They settled about a hundred miles east of Fort Duquesne, where Mr. Hughes built and maintained a block-house for the protection of the families of the settlement from Indian incursions during the Revolutionary War. These facts are mentioned more at length in Flint's "Mirror of Border Life and History of Virginia and Pennsylvania." When the County was set off to Pennsylvania, and Jefferson County, in which they lived, was organized, Mr. Hughes was the first Commissioner of that County. Later his grandson Thomas, after serving in the War of 1812, removed to Wheeling, Virginia, and established a line of steamers between Pittsburg and New Orleans, by which he amassed a very comfortable fortune. He was a man of fine executive ability and spotless integrity. For thirty-two years he was Treasurer of Wheeling, and was one of the Trustees of the stock of the Literary Fund of Virginia, through the medium of which Literary Fund the University of Virginia owed its original establishment. He died in Wheeling, June 20, 1849. The original American ancestor of the family was Thomas Hughes, who settled in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1739, coming from County Donegal, Ireland. In one of his annual tours abroad Mr. Hughes visited the old family seat, and by inquiry at Inver, the place of sailing, found through the aid of a village priest some of the kindred of the name whose fathers had remained there.

Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Helen Roberta, daughter of Captain Robert D. Thorburn, who prior to the war was an officer in the United States Navy, from which he resigned to cast his lot with the South after the firing on Fort Sumter. Another of his daughters married Captain Morris, second in command on the "Monitor" in her memorable en-

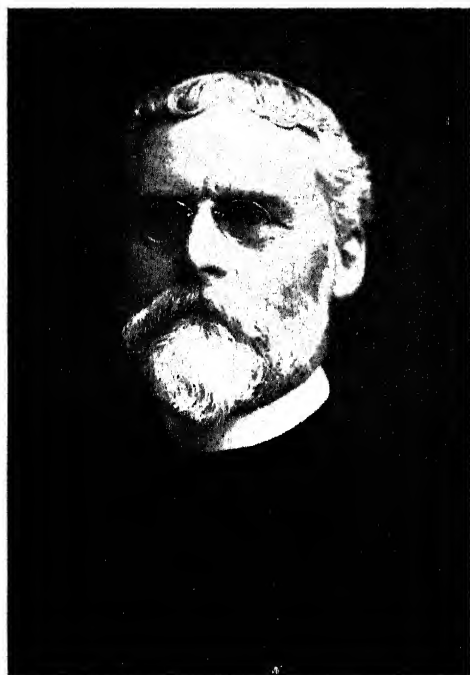
counter with the Merrimac, and, after Captain Worden's injuries, in full command. Captain Thorburn died in 1886 at the advanced age of eighty-two. Mrs. Hughes' grandfather, Captain Miles King, was an officer in the Revolutionary War. He was prominent in business and political circles in Norfolk, which city he served as Mayor for many years. Mr. Hughes compiled in 1874 and published in 1880 for private distribution, a book of family memoirs. Mr. Hughes, with his family, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. In politics he is an old line Democrat. He is Past Master of Concordia Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Baltimore; one of the original members of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, whose committee on admission he served a term as chairman; he is also a member of the American Bar Association and of the Maryland Historical Society. His office is at 223 St. Paul Street, in the Graham Building, which building belongs to Mr. Hughes. He has two sons—one, Thomas Hughes, Jr., a student at the University of Virginia, and a younger son Neill. He has four daughters; the eldest, Adrian, is the wife of Alexander Ellicott Maccouan, formerly of Baltimore, but now of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he is Superintendent of the Electrical Department of the Carnegie Steel Company. His remaining daughters are Katherine Kirby Hughes, Roberta Thorburn Hughes, and Martha King Hughes. A biographical sketch of Mr. Hughes appears in Nelson's "History of Baltimore."

**STEELE, James Nevett, 1850-
Clergyman. Final Year, 1871.**

Rev. James Nevett Steele, Vicar of Trinity Church, New York City, a son of I. Nevett and Rosa Ilandonia (Nelson) Steele, was born in Caracas, Venezuela, March 22, 1850, while his father was Charge d'Affaires under President Taylor. I. Nevett Steele, an eminent Maryland lawyer, traces his ancestry to an old English family, who were prominent resi-

dents of Whitestone, England. His wife, Rosa Landonia (Nelson) Steele, was the daughter of the Hon. John Nelson, who served in the United States Senate, and was a descendant of General Roger Nelson, who served with distinction and honor during the Revolutionary War.

The educational advantages enjoyed by the Rev. James Nevett Steele were obtained at private schools in Maryland—one taught by Rogers Birnie Taneytown, and another taught by the Rev. Thomas Richey and the Rev.



George F. Morrison, Baltimore. He then pursued a two years' course of study at the University of Virginia, from 1869 until 1871, after which he studied Law at the University of Maryland, was admitted to the Bar of Maryland in 1872, and up to the year 1879 he practiced this profession in partnership with his father and brother. In the latter named year he entered the General Theological Seminary, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Later he was ordained

a Deacon, and then became Assistant to the Rector of Calvary Church, New York City. In May, 1883, he was ordained to the Priesthood, and became Rector of Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, New York, where he officiated until 1890, when he was appointed Vicar of Trinity Church, New York City, and in this capacity he is serving at the present time (1903). In addition to the duties of his parish, he has written a number of essays on various subjects which have been published in the leading periodicals, together with a number of his sermons. In 1887, the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Music. He is President of the Maryland Society, of which he has also been Chaplain, Chaplain of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Century Association, the Grolier Club, the New York Southern Society, and many other social and patriotic organizations. In politics he is a Democrat.

In 1872, the Rev. James Nevett Steele was married to Helen Hudson Aldrich, daughter of Herman D. Aldrich, of New York City, and nine children have been born to them. The family reside at 410 West Twentieth Street, New York City.

KERN, Robert Horace, 1850-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1872.

Robert Horace Kern, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, November 18, 1850, a son of Strother and Charlotte (Letton) Kern, also of Kentucky. At a period antedating the Revolutionary War, the Kern family was founded in Virginia, and the maternal ancestors, leaving their native England, settled in the Colony of Maryland.

Following a course of study in private schools of Kentucky, Robert H. Kern entered the University of Lexington, Kentucky, spending there the year of 1870-'71. He next ma-

triculated in the University of Virginia, where he remained until June, 1872, after which he engaged in teaching school for a year and a half in Bourbon County, Kentucky. On the expiration of that period he opened a law office in St. Louis, Missouri, where he has practiced uninterruptedly since 1874, directing his attention more particularly to Civil Law. He is now counsellor for a number of important corporate interests, and before the consolidation of the street railroad lines he was counsel for the St. Louis Street Railway



Company. He gives an earnest and intelligent support to the Democracy, is a recognized leader in the ranks of his party, and in 1896 and again in 1898 was the candidate of his party for Congress. In the social and fraternal circles of St. Louis he is prominent. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Mercantile and Jefferson Clubs of St. Louis.

Mr. Kern was united in marriage to Miss Leckie Murrison, who died in October, 1893,

and his present wife bore the maiden name of Mildred Ray. By the first marriage there was one son, Robert H. Kern, Jr., who is now attending Washington University, and a daughter, Mary Kern, seventeen years of age.

EVE, William Frederick, 1851-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1871; Law.

Judge William Frederick Eve, who since 1878 has been upon the bench as Judge of the County Court of Richmond County, and its successor the City Court of Richmond County, was born in Augusta, Georgia, March 8, 1851.

He is descended from distinguished English ancestry, his great-grandfather having been Oswell Eve, a Captain in the English navy who resigned his position a number of years prior to the Revolutionary War and settled at Germantown, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. He took an active interest in the welfare of the Colonies, and was one of the signers of a protest against the Stamp Act. Joseph Eve, the grandfather of Judge Eve, was a planter in the West Indies, and the inventor of the first roller gin for long staple cotton. These gins were manufactured in the Bahama Islands until his return to the United States, when he continued their manufacture, first at Charleston, and afterward near Augusta, Georgia, his plant at the latter place, in 1811, being within sight of the place where Eli Whitney manufactured his gins. The father of Judge Eve was Joseph Adams Eve, M. D., LL. D., a distinguished physician of Augusta, and one of the founders of the Medical Department of the University of Georgia. He won a national reputation for skill in his profession, and was noted for his general benevolence. His wife, Sarah Garland Combs, was a woman of strong and saintly character, and was the mother of a large and influential family.

The early education of Judge Eve was acquired in the Richmond Academy of Augusta, and in Adairsville, Georgia, under the private instruction of Major John H. Fitten. He

also spent two years in the Academic Departments of the University of Virginia as a student of Philosophy, Literature, History and kindred studies, and then took up the study of Law in the same institution under John B. Minor and Stephen O. Southall, two distinguished Professors of that time. Three years having been passed in collegiate work in the University, he was graduated in the class of 1871.

He at once returned to his home in Augusta, Georgia, and in September of that year was admitted to the bar. Before entering upon the practice of his chosen profession he went to Washington, Georgia, where he spent a year in the law office of William M. Reese, a distinguished jurist and a former law partner of Robert Toombs. On the expiration of that period he opened his office in Augusta, and remained an active member of the bar until his elevation to the bench. The judicial bent of his mind was early manifest in his service as a Justice of the Peace. He was elected to that office for the one hundred and twentieth district, G. M., when but twenty-one years of age, and his decisions indicated singular clearness and judgment. In 1875 he became the Solicitor of the County Court of Richmond County, and for three years filled that position. In October, 1878, he was appointed by the Governor of the State, Judge of the County Court of Richmond County, and when it was superseded through an Act of the Legislature, by the City Court of Richmond County, he again received an appointment from the Governor to the bench of the newly created Court, and has been the incumbent since September, 1881. The jurisdiction of the City Court is coextensive with the County, with unlimited civil jurisdiction, and on the criminal side has jurisdiction in misdemeanors, with writ of error direct to the Supreme Court of the State in both civil and criminal cases. The functions of this office make him the sole Commissioner of Roads and Revenue for Richmond County, and the duties of this position, in addition to those of the bench, he has performed contin-

uously since October, 1878. As a Judge upon the bench he has made an enviable record for insight into the principles of the cases brought before him. His decisions have been reviewed in fifty volumes of the Georgia Reports, and his opinions have been almost uniformly sustained by the higher court. He has taken a bold stand against certain infractions of the law, especially the carrying of concealed weapons, and has been notably active in suppressing mob violence, having won national fame in these particulars.



Judge Eve has long been and remains an active participant in many public and private enterprises of the city. He is a member and for several years was the President of the Richmond County Agricultural Society. He is a member of the Bar Association and the Augusta Bar Association. In business life he figures prominently, being the President of the Augusta & Summerville Land Company, Vice President of the Augusta Real Estate and Improvement Company and a director in the Mutual Real Estate and Building Association, and

the West Side Development Company. Among charitable and religious organizations he is a member of the Board of Managers of the Augusta Orphan Asylum, a director in the Young Men's Library Association, and a steward in the Methodist Church. In politics he has always been an ardent Democrat, sustaining the party in all its positions, and being prominent in the councils of the party leaders of the State.

On the 16th of May, 1876, Judge Eve was married to Miss Ida Allie Evans, the daughter of General Clement A. Evans, a commanding officer of the Confederate service, and a minister of the Gospel. Their living children are: Allie Walton, Sarah Garland, William Frederick, and Ida Evans.

WATTS, Legh Richmond,-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1867; Law.

Legh Richmond Watts, of Portsmouth, Virginia, is a native of that city, and is the son of Dr. Edward Moore Watts and Anne Eliza Maupin. His grandfather, Colonel Dempsey Watts, was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity, and was a member of the well known family of that name. His mother's ancestor, Gabriel Maupin, fled from France to England in 1699 and emigrated to Virginia in 1700, settling in Williamsburg. His grandson, Gabriel Maupin, was born February 12th, 1737, and married Docus Allen. He was in command of the powder magazine at Williamsburg during the Revolutionary War, and received an autograph letter from Patrick Henry, when Governor, commending him for faithful and efficient service. His son, George Washington Maupin, who was Surgeon in the United States Army, married Anne Moffatt. Their daughter, Anne Eliza, married Dr. Edward M. Watts.

Legh R. Watts was educated at the Virginia Collegiate Institute, Portsmouth, Virginia, Professor N. B. Webster, Principal; at the Norfolk Male Institute, Professor James Southgate, Principal; and at the Norfolk

Academy, Professor Wm. R. Galt, Principal. At the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in the Confederate service and was subsequently discharged. Afterwards, he re-entered and served throughout the war, and was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, upon the surrender of General Johnston's Army. On October 18, 1865, he entered the University of Virginia, taking the Academic Course. The first year he graduated in Chemistry, Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. In his second year, in 1867, he graduated in the



School of Law and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

In October, 1868, he commenced the practice of Law in Portsmouth as a member of the firm of Holladay, Gayle & Watts. In 1870 he was elected Judge of Norfolk County, which position he continued to hold until 1880, when he resumed the practice of the Law, and after a time formed a partnership with Goodrich Hatton, under the firm name of Watts & Hatton. In 1884 he was appointed Counsel for the Seaboard & Roanoke

Railroad Co. In 1890 he was made General Counsel for the Seaboard Air Line, and in 1901 was appointed General Counsel for the entire system now known as the Seaboard Air Line Railway, with headquarters at Portsmouth, Virginia. During this period he had charge of and conducted all the important litigation connected with this corporation, some of which attained a National reputation.

He was President of the Council of the City of Portsmouth for eight years, and served one term as Director of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, by appointment of Governor Fitzhugh Lee. He served two terms as a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. He was for one term Commander of Stonewall Camp, Confederate Veterans, Portsmouth, Virginia, and for two terms Supreme Regent of the Royal Arcanum. In 1880 he was an Elector on the National Democratic ticket from the Second District of Virginia, and was President of the Democratic State Convention of 1888. During this period he was actively engaged in politics, but always declined political office, serving as a Member of the Executive Committee during the entire period of which the Hon. John S. Barbour was party Chairman. Has had no connection with politics since 1896, when he declined to support Bryan and voted for Palmer and Bucker. In 1900 he declined to support either candidate. In 1883 he was elected President of the Bank of Portsmouth, which position he now holds.

He was married on November 26th, 1868, to Mattie Peters, daughter of Wm. H. Peters, Esq., and has six children: Mary Reed, the wife of Goodrich Hatton, Esq.; Ann Maupin, Mattie Legh, Samuel, Marjory Peters and Winifred Washington Watts. His present address is Portsmouth, Virginia.

KILBY, Wilbur John, 1850-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1872; Law.

Judge Wilbur John Kilby was born in Suffolk, Virginia, April 18, 1850, a son of John

Richardson and Martha Jane Louisa (Smith) Kilby. His ancestors were people of strong moral character as well as of marked intellectual endowments. His father was born in Hanover County, Virginia, December 31, 1819, and died in Suffolk, Virginia, December 5, 1878. John Richardson Kilby was left fatherless at an early age and, in consequence thereof, had but limited educational privileges. When a youth of fourteen he became assistant to the Clerk of the Courts of Nansemond County, Virginia. After a few years in that



position he became Sheriff; and as his official duties brought him into close relation with the Courts he became imbued with a desire to study Law. He began reading alone and was soon prepared for admission to the Bar. In practice he won distinction as a profound thinker and logical reasoner, and no man of his day in Virginia had a stronger hold upon a jury or greater power before the Courts. He also represented Nansemond County, in the General Assembly in 1851-2-3, was a Presidential Elector from the State, and was fre-

quently a delegate to State and National Conventions of his party. His Christian faith permeated his life and he was a leading member of the Methodist Church.

Judge Wilbur John Kilby acquired his early education in private schools in Suffolk, Virginia, although his studies were greatly interrupted by the Civil War. In October, 1867, he entered Randolph-Macon College, at Boydton, Virginia, where he was graduated in June, 1870. In October of that year he entered the Law Classes under Professors Minor and Southall, in the University of Virginia, and after two years of study there was admitted to the Bar. He formed a partnership in 1872 for the practice of his profession with his father under the firm name of John R. Kilby and Son and so continued until the death of the senior partner in 1878. They had a large amount of bankruptcy as well as other law business and their practice extended over Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Princess Anne and Southampton Counties, and to the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. On the death of the father the business of the firm passed into the hands of the son, who continuing an active member of the Bar, still maintained his office in Suffolk. He was elected, in December, 1885, by the General Assembly to the position of Judge of the County Court for Nansemond County, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1886. He has served for three consecutive terms, covering a period of eighteen years and one month ending on the 1st of February, 1904. For four terms he served as a member of the City Council of Suffolk, having been elected on the ticket of the Democratic party, of which he has always been a supporter. He has been chairman of the Democratic Committee of his County and has frequently been a delegate to State Conventions.

Aside from his profession Judge Kilby has always taken an active interest in educational and literary matters. He was elected a trustee of Randolph-Macon College in June, 1883, and

has taken a helpful part in promoting the educational enterprises of that institution.

Judge Kilby's first wife was Harriet L. Brownley, of King and Queen County, Virginia. His present wife was Mary Drury Holladay Finney, of Suffolk. Two sons and a daughter of the first marriage are now living; the fourth and only other child of the same marriage having died in infancy.

DABNEY, Thomas Smith, 1850-

Physician. Final Year, 1874.

Dr. Thomas Smith Dabney, of New Orleans, Louisiana, was born in Hinds County, Mis-



sissippi, May 16, 1850, his parents being Thomas Smith and Sophia (Hill) Dabney of Virginia. He is a descendant of John D'Aubigne, who was born in England between 1660 and 1670. With his two children, John and Elizabeth, he came to America and Mr. Dabney of this review is descended from John D'Aubigne, Jr., through his son George, of Dabney's Ferry, Virginia, and the latter's son,

Benjamin Dabney, of Bellevue, King and Queen County, Virginia. The last named married Miss Sarah Smith, a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Smith of Shooter's Hill, a descendant of Captain John Smith. In the course of time the family name had been changed from the French form to the present English orthography. Benjamin and Sarah (Smith) Dabney were the parents of Colonel Thomas Smith Gregory Dabney, of Elmington, Virginia, but afterward of Burleigh, Mississippi, the father of Dr. Thomas S. Dabney.

Dr. Dabney was a student in the University of Virginia in 1873-'74, pursuing an Academic Course. He prepared for his profession in Tulane Medical College, New Orleans, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him in 1879. In the meantime, however, he had engaged in teaching school from 1874 until 1877, but since preparing for the practice of Medicine he has devoted his business attention exclusively to his professional duties in that line. He is the author of a number of monographs on various medical subjects, including yellow fever, typhoid fever, diseases of the tropics, masked nervous diseases, toxic effects of quinine with report of cases, and many others. He is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, of which he was elected President in December, 1899. He also belongs to the Louisiana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is a member de la Societe Royale de Medicine Publique de Belgique, and de la Societe Belge d'Astronomie. Socially he is connected with the Round Table and Transportation Clubs of New Orleans. In 1883 he was Deputy Coroner of New Orleans, and in November, 1885, through competitive examination, became Medical Examiner in the Pension Office in Washington, D. C. In 1898, upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and was made Post Surgeon at Jackson barracks in New Orleans.

Dr. Dabney was married, May 16, 1884, to

Miss Ida May Ewing, of New Orleans, and they have one living child, Thomas Ewing Dabney, born in New Orleans, April 16, 1885.

KENT, Henry Thompson, 1851-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1872; Law.

Henry Thompson Kent, actively engaged for over twenty-five years in the practice of law in St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Louisa County, Virginia, February 26, 1851.

He obtained his early education as a stu-



dent in private schools of his native county. He was afterwards a pupil in a preparatory school near Rapidan, Virginia, known as Locustdale Academy, and entering the University of Virginia in 1870, he remained in the Law Department until his proficiency entitled him to the degree of Bachelor of Law, which was conferred upon him at the time of his graduation in June, 1872. He has since been a legal practitioner of St. Louis, Missouri, making a specialty of Civil Law, and representing as counsel from time to time many important in-

terests. In addition to his legal attainments, his integrity and high character has won for him the respect and confidence of the bench and bar of St. Louis. He possesses unusual gifts as a speaker, which make him sought after on many public occasions, and numerous addresses have appeared in the public prints and in pamphlet form.

In 1872 he was medalist of the Jefferson Society at the University of Virginia, and he held membership with the Sigma Chi, a college fraternity. In 1889 he was Alumni Orator at the annual Commencement exercises of his Alma Mater, and has always been deeply interested in the progress of the institution. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, and the Missouri Bar Association, and is one of the faculty of the Law Department of Washington University. His political views are in harmony with the platform of that section of Democracy which endorses the gold standard. During the memorable campaign of 1896 he was very prominent upon the stump, as well as very active in Committee work in opposition to the free-silver movement. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature. Socially he is connected with the St. Louis Club, University Club, and the Noonday Club, all of St. Louis.

McGREW, George Smith, 1851-

Business Man. Final Year, 1869.

George Smith McGrew, of St. Louis, the founder of the Travelers' Protective Association of America, was born at Lexington, Missouri, June 6, 1851, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Smith) McGrew, natives of Kentucky. His father, a prosperous merchant, removed with his family to St. Louis in 1858 and died there in 1867.

As a student in the Washington Public School of St. Louis, Missouri, George Smith McGrew mastered the elementary branches of English learning and afterwards continued his studies in the City University and the Washington University, both of St. Louis. His

school life was ended when he left the University of Virginia in July, 1869. His business career has been one of consecutive progression. He was first employed as a clerk in a wholesale hardware house and then filled positions of a varied character until he became a traveling salesman for George D. Barnard & Co., wholesale stationers and blank book manufacturers of St. Louis in 1878. The remuneration which he received for his services was at first small, and gradually was increased as he demonstrated his ability, and dis-



played special aptitude in the business. Although he started out on horseback, traveling through a thinly populated section of Missouri, within a few years he had become one of the leading representatives of the house, introducing the business into twenty-two States and Territories and educating many salesmen for his establishment. His continuous progress in the business gained him the junior partnership in 1890, and since that time he has had charge of the sales department in the largest house in his line of business in the world. The inter-

ests of the traveling men of the United States Mr. McGrew has naturally made his own, and he is now a member of almost every Association of commercial travelers in the United States. In 1887 he was elected President of the Missouri Division of the Travelers' Protective Association of the United States, and was re-elected to the same office in 1888, 1889, and 1890. In June, 1890, the Travelers' Protective Association of the United States went out of existence and the Travelers' Protective Association of America was organized. Mr. McGrew was unanimously elected the first National President, and is the father of the organization. He was re-elected in 1891 at Little Rock, Arkansas, and in 1892 at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, he was elected without opposition. In 1893 he declined a re-election because of the multitudinous demands made upon him by his business. The Travelers' Protective Association of America is the largest Association of commercial travelers in the world, having a branch organization in every State in the Union. Mr. McGrew presided at the meeting of the commercial travelers at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, June, 1893. He is recognized as a leading and influential factor in business circles in St. Louis, and is a member of the Mercantile Club, Missouri Athletic Club, President of the Glen Echo Country Club, which has the finest Club House and Grounds in America, President of the St. Louis Golf Association, Director of the Western Golf Association, Secretary of the Golf Committee of the Olympic Games of the St. Louis World's Fair. His fraternal relations connected him with the Legion of Honor and the Royal Arcanum, and in Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree, being a member of the St. Aldemar Commandery No. 28. For ten years he has been associated with Military affairs, having, on September 13, 1893, been appointed Captain and Commissary of the First Regiment of Infantry of the Missouri National Guard, in which he served for three years. In 1894 he organized the McGrew

Guards, composed of many of the leading young men of St. Louis. This company became widely known throughout the West. In June, 1898, it was mustered into the service of the United States as Company C, First Missouri Volunteers, and served through the Spanish-American War. In February, 1902, Captain McGrew was appointed on Governor Dockery's staff with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel McGrew was married, April 18, 1877, to Pinkie, daughter of Colonel John Donaldson, of Waverly, Missouri, and they have one daughter, Bettie Myrtle, now the wife of Albert Bond Lambert.

BOYKIN, Elias Miller, 1851-1903

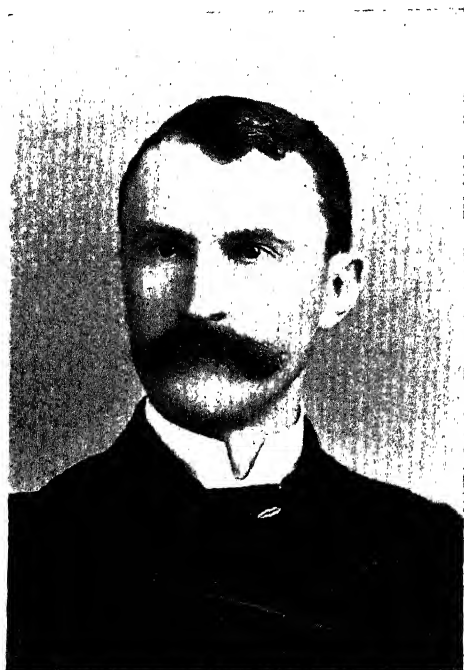
Banker. Final Year, 1873.

Elias Miller Boykin, for many years a banker and manufacturer at Camden, South Carolina, was born on the family estate, "Plane Hill" in Kershaw County, near Camden, South Carolina, October 16, 1851, a son of Alexander Hamilton Boykin and Sarah Jones de Saussure. The ancestral line is traced back to Ed. Boykin, who removed from Caernarvonshire, Wales, to Virginia and settled in Isle of Wight County in 1685. His grandson, William Boykin, removed from Virginia to Kershaw County, South Carolina, establishing his home near Camden in 1755. He was the great-grandfather of Elias Miller Boykin. On the maternal line Mr. Boykin is descended from Henry de Saussure of Lausanne, who emigrated to South Carolina in 1731, settling in the Beaufort district near Coosawhatchie.

To the private school called The Academy, of Camden, South Carolina, Elias Miller Boykin was indebted for the early educational privileges he enjoyed between the years 1859-1862. He then benefited by the instruction of a private preceptor at home until 1865, when he entered the Normal School at Newton, New Jersey, remaining there from 1866 until 1868. He next became a student in the Cheshire Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, where

he was graduated in 1870, and thus having received ample preliminary training, in October of that year, he was enrolled as a student in the University of Virginia, where he continued his studies until July, 1873.

In October, 1873, he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and entered upon his business career as a member of the firm of J. I. Middleton & Company, then engaged in the cotton trade. For five years he was associated with commercial activity in Baltimore, after which he returned to South Carolina and engaged in



planting. In 1892 he organized the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank at Camden, South Carolina, was elected its President, and retained this position until his death, so managing its affairs that it became one of the strong financial concerns of this part of the State. In 1900 he organized the DeKalb Cotton Mill Company with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and as President and Treasurer of the same placed it upon so strong a basis that the enterprise has already met with a high degree of success. He was a farsighted, energetic

business man, capable of directing large and important enterprises, standing among the leading representatives of commercial and financial interests in South Carolina. The influence of Mr. Boykin was also felt in political circles, and he was honored with various positions of public trust and responsibility. He was a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina in 1882-'83, was re-elected in 1884, and continued in the office until 1885, when he resigned to accept the position of United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina, under President Cleveland's first administration. He was a Gold Standard Democrat, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in 1884. While a student in the University of Virginia he belonged to the Sigma Chi Fraternity, and he held membership with the Alston and Atheneum Clubs of Baltimore, and the Charleston Club of Charleston, South Carolina.

On the 26th of November, 1875, Mr. Boykin was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Carter Cooke, of Charlottesville, Virginia, and to them was born a son, Newton Cooke Boykin. Mr. Boykin died November 16, 1903.

MORRELL, Michael Pinckney, 1850-
Physician. Final Year, 1873; Medicine.

Dr. Michael Pinckney Morrell, the son of Michael Pinckney and Mildred Annie (Bledsoe) Morrell, was born in Greenville, Mississippi, September 9, 1850, and is a descendant of English ancestors, who, on crossing the Atlantic prior to the Revolutionary War, settled in South Carolina, since which time the family has been represented in the South.

Dr. Morrell received an excellent literary education in private schools of Arkansas, supplemented by study in the St. Louis University, of St. Louis, Missouri. He next entered the Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, and his professional training was received in the University of Virginia, which

he entered as a medical student and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon his graduation with the class of 1873. He continued in post-graduate work in the same institution for a year, and afterward profited by instruction from some of the most celebrated Physicians and Surgeons of the old world. He went abroad in 1874 and studied in the leading colleges and universities of Paris, London, and Vienna, and enjoyed the further advantage of witnessing the practical work in the leading hospitals dur-

Society, and the American Medical Association. Politically Dr. Morrell is a Democrat.

Dr. Morrell was married, September 14, 1893, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Caroline Louise Shelp, of that city, and they now have two children: Loris Pinckney and Helenice Louise.

WATTS, George Washington, 1851-

Business Man. Final Year, 1871; Engineering.

George W. Watts, of Durham, North Carolina, prominent in railway and mercantile



ing the six years which he spent in Europe. Returning to America in 1880, unusually well prepared for the arduous and difficult duties of his important calling, he began practice in St. Louis, where he has remained through twenty-three consecutive years, winning a reputation second to none in the City or State of his adoption. He has at various times and in varied capacities been connected with Hospitals and Orphan asylums, the field of his professional activity thus covering a wide range. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical

affairs, was born on the 18th of August, 1851, in Cumberland, Maryland, the son of Gerard S. Watts and Anna Elizabeth Wolvington. His ancestors are of Scotch-Irish descent.

His early education was obtained in the public school in Baltimore, and in the private school taught by E. Parsons. He entered the University of Virginia in 1868, and took the Engineering Course during three years of his stay there. Upon leaving the University in 1871, he was associated with his father in the commission business in Baltimore, where he

remained until 1878, in which last year he went to Durham, North Carolina, and formed a partnership with W. Duke & Sons, of which concern he became the Secretary and Treasurer. In 1891 this firm became a formative element in the American Tobacco Company, and Mr. Watts was made a director therein, a position which he still holds. He is a director in the Seaboard Air-Line Railway Company, and is largely interested as a capitalist in the manufacture of tobacco, cotton, and in other industries, as well as in several Banks and Trust Companies.

On the 19th of October, 1875, he married L. V. Beall, of Cumberland, Maryland, by whom he has one daughter, Mrs. John Sprunt Hill, of New York. His present address is Durham, North Carolina.

SEMMES, John E., 1851-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1871.

John E. Semmes, a member of the Law firm of Steele, Semmes & Carey, of Baltimore, Maryland, was born July 1, 1851, in Cumberland, Maryland. The family in America is descended from Joseph Semmes, who emigrated from Poundsford, England, to Maryland about 1688, and the ancestry can be traced to representatives of the name living in Normandy before this year. Several men of the name, living in Northern France, offered their services to Admiral Semmes, the commander of the "Alabama," which was lying at Cherbourg, just before the naval engagement with the Kearsarge, they believing a relationship existed between them and the Admiral, and therefore they desired to assist him in the battle. Samuel M. Semmes, the father of John E. Semmes, was a native of Charles County, Maryland, and a lawyer by profession.

The youth and boyhood of John E. Semmes were spent in his parent's home upon a farm near the city of his birth. His early education was acquired under the direction of private tutors, one of his preceptors being the Rev.

John W. Nott. Subsequently he became a pupil in the Chestnut Hill School, conducted by the Rev. Frederick Gibson. Entering the University of Virginia, he graduated on the completion of a course in Analytical Chemistry, and soon afterward he entered the service of the United States Navy as clerk and secretary to his maternal uncle, Commodore John Guest. He prepared for the Bar in the Law School of the University of Maryland, and after his graduation entered the office of the late John H. B. Latrobe. Subsequently he



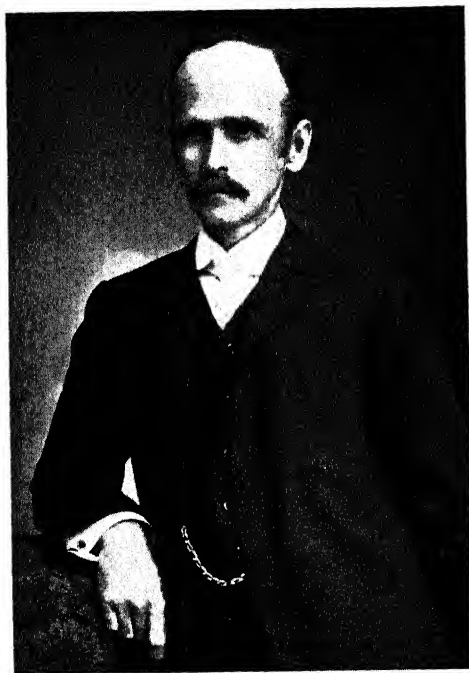
was for two years associated with George Savage, and is now a member of the firm of Steele, Semmes & Carey. He filled the position of City Solicitor during the years 1897-1899.

John E. Semmes was married to Miss Frances Hayward, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and a daughter of Nemehiah Peabody and Prudence (Carnan) Hayward, the former a native of New Hampshire, while the latter is a descendant of Captain Robert North, who was prominent in the early history of Balti-

ore. Mr. and Mrs. Semmes are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Maryland Club and the Bachelor's Cotillion Club. He is a Democrat of the Jefferson-Jackson school.

CUTHBERT, William Harrison, 1851-
Business Man. Final Year, 1872.

William H. Cuthbert, who is one of the leading insurance men of Petersburg, Virginia, was born in that city on the 14th of November, 1851. His father was Charles Henry Cuthbert, who served in the Confederate Army, and his mother Miss Elvira Maria



Harrison. His father's ancestor, William Cuthbert, settled in Petersburg, Virginia, about 1780, from Ireland, and was a successful merchant. On his mother's side he is descended from the well known Harrison family, his grandfather having been William Henry Harrison, of Prince George County, Virginia, he being thus a kinsman of two Presidents of the United States.

Young Cuthbert was educated in the private

schools of Petersburg, and entered the University of Virginia from McCabe's University School in 1870, where he studied for two years in the Academic Department. Upon leaving the University he returned to his native place and began the business of an insurance agent, which he still continues. In politics he is a Democrat. He is unmarried, and his present address is Petersburg, Virginia.

CAMM, Frank, 1848-
Physician. Final Year, 1883.

Dr. Frank Camm, of Lynchburg, Virginia, was born in Manchester, in that State, on the



28th of February, 1848. His father was the late Edward Camm, and his mother, before her marriage, Miss Eliza Massenburg.

He was educated at private schools and at William and Mary College. He entered the drug business in 1867, and served in Williamsburg, Richmond, Danville and Lynchburg. In 1882 he entered the University of Virginia, where he studied for one year. He then entered the University of Maryland, an

was graduated therefrom in 1885 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he settled in Lynchburg, Virginia, and began the practice of his profession, which he still continues. He was Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the Third Regiment of Virginia Volunteers in 1898. During the Cuban War he served at Camp Lee, in Richmond, Virginia, and at Camp Alger, for five months, being ordered out of service on the 1st of November, 1898, as Commander of the Hospital Company of the First Division, Second Army Corps. He is Assistant Surgeon General of the State Pythians, and belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Red Men. He is a member of the Virginia State Medical Society, and his present address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

GREEN, Samuel Slaughter, 1841-

Lawyer. Final Class, 1861.

Samuel Slaughter Green was born at Culpeper Court House, Virginia, December 7, 1841. On the paternal side his ancestry dates back to the year 1712, when his great-great-great-grandfather, Robert Green, a son of William Green, said to have been an officer in the bodyguard of King William III, crossed the Atlantic from England to Virginia. Robert Green received large tracts of land in the Valley of Virginia, and first settled in King George County, while later he removed to Culpeper County. His fourth son, John Green, the great-great-grandfather, was a Colonel of the Sixth and Tenth Virginia Regiments in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of Mamaroneck, New York. He spent the memorable winter at Valley Forge with General Washington, and afterward served in the South under General Nathaniel Greene. His eldest son, William Green, the great-grandfather, was lost at sea while serving in the Continental Navy. John W. Green, the grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia from 1822 until his death in 1834. He had the pleasure of

entertaining General Lafayette at his home, "Greenwood," in Culpeper County, in 1825.

Dr. Daniel Smith Green, the father, was a Surgeon in the United States Navy prior to the Civil War. He was Fleet Surgeon during the latter half of Commodore Perry's expedition, 1852-'54, which resulted in opening the ports of Japan to foreign commerce. He served as Surgeon on the United States steamer "Niagara," which, in junction with the British steamer "Agamemnon," laid the first telegraph cable across the Atlantic Ocean in 1858. He also served off the coast of Florida and Mexico during the Indian and Mexican Wars. After the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he resigned his commission, and received an appointment of the same grade (surgeon) in the Confederate States Navy, with which he continued, having at times charge of General Hospitals for the Confederate Army, up to the time of his death in 1864. He married Virginia Slaughter, whose ancestry was of equal distinction with his own. Her grandfather, Colonel James Slaughter, whose ancestors settled in Essex County, Virginia, prior to 1657, was in command of a Virginia Regiment at the battle of Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Virginia, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Samuel Slaughter, her father, was a farmer of Virginia, a man of considerable wealth, and extremely active in the church. Her mother was Virginia Stanard, a lineal descendant of John Carter, of Corotoman, through his son Robert, called "King Carter."

Samuel Slaughter Green was instructed by private tutors, and in the Primary Department of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. Later he was sent to boarding schools in Virginia, was also a student in the Culpeper Military Institute, and the Piedmont Academy of his native county. In October, 1860, he matriculated as a Law student in the University of Virginia, but at the outbreak of the Civil War, April, 1861, put aside his text-books and all personal considerations in order to join the Confederate forces. He volunteered in the

Second Company of the Richmond Howitzer Battalion on June 27, 1861, then at Yorktown, Virginia, and, after the evacuation of Yorktown, served with the Army of Northern Virginia, being attached to General Jackson's (the Second) Corps, later Ewell's Corps. In January, 1863, he was transferred as First Gun Sergeant to R. M. C. Page's Battery, of Colonel T. H. Carter's Artillery Battalion, Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. In the first year of the war, the Second Company of Richmond Howitzers was with General Magruder's command at Yorktown, Virginia. Mr. Green served throughout the entire war, and held the rank of First Sergeant after January, 1863. He participated with his battery in the thirty days' siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Bloody Angle, and many other engagements. He was in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House on May 12, 1864, and at Cedar Creek on the 19th of October following. While on the lines before Petersburg, February, 1865, Mr. Green received the following order:

FORT CLIFTON, April 1st, 1865.

Sgt. S. S. Green of Capt. C. W. Fry's Battery will proceed to Orange Co. to collect and bring in the horses of Capt. Fry.

W. E. CUTSHAW,

Lt. Col. Comdg. Battn.

(Endorsed) Hd. Qr. Arty. A. N. V.

April 1st, 1865.

Approved By Commd. of Gen. Lee.

W. N. PENDLETON,

Brig. Genl. & Chief of Arty.

In pursuance of which order Mr. Green left camp early Sunday morning the 2nd of April, 1865, but on reaching Richmond about 12 o'clock that day, he learned of the telegram to President Davis from General Lee to evacuate Richmond that night. Some of the horses and men of the battery being in Hanover County, Mr. Green hurried on that night to that county and getting together all the men and horses he could, disregarded the order to

go on to Orange County, and struck out, at once going through Louisa, Fluvanna and Buckingham Counties, to join General Lee's Army, and on Sunday morning the 9th he was within nine miles of the Army at Appomattox Court House, when he heard of the surrender. He then returned to Orange County, intending to go South and join General Johnson's Army, but that proved unavailing. Mr. Green has the original order, of which the above is a copy, still in his possession, and prizes it most highly, as being the last order



he received as one of the Army of Northern Virginia. While in the service two horses were shot under him, but he was never wounded.

When peace was restored, Mr. Green returned to his father's farm near Brandy Station in Culpeper County, Virginia, where he remained continuously from 1865 until 1872. In the latter year he resumed the study of Law under the direction of his uncle, Major James W. Green, at Culpeper Court House, and there received his license admitting him to

practice, in May, 1873. He then removed to Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia, where he has since followed his profession. He is well versed in the principles of jurisprudence, and has secured a large clientage. In 1888 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for the Circuit Judgeship, but his party being in the minority he was defeated. Mr. Green belongs to the West Virginia Bar Association, and is Attorney for the Charleston National Bank. He is, and has been since its organization, Brigadier General of the Second Brigade of the West Virginia Division of the United Confederate Veterans. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Sheltering Arms Hospital at Paint Creek, West Virginia, and since 1885 he has been a Vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

On September 11, 1878, Mr. Green married Julia Welch Goodwin, of Charleston, West Virginia.

Mr. Green is a younger brother of Dr. William Green, a practicing Physician of the City of Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. William Green is also an Alumnus of the University of Virginia. He volunteered in the Confederate Infantry in April, 1861, but was soon made an Assistant Surgeon, and then Surgeon in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, serving a portion of the time in General Hospitals, and the residue in the field with the Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Green was the brother-in-law of the late Colonel Richard Morton, of Baltimore, Maryland, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, who married his sister, Mary V. Green. Colonel Morton, during the latter part of the War between the States, was Chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau of the Confederate States Army.

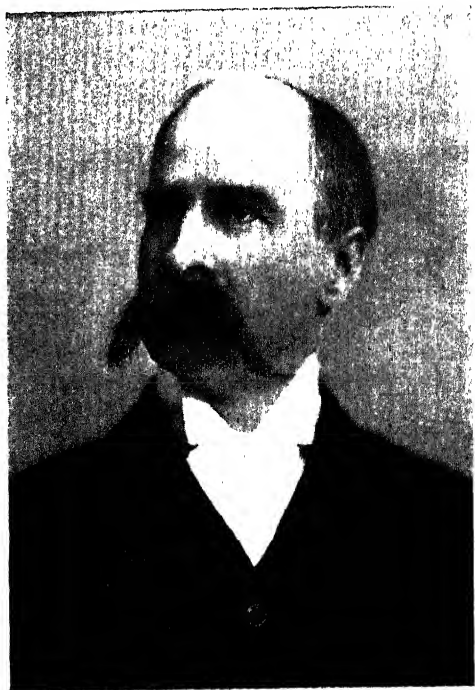
LANE, William Armistead, 1852-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1870; Law.

William A. Lane, who traces his ancestry to the early English settlers in the Colony of

Virginia, was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia, December 28, 1852, the son of John Green and Helen (Berry) Lane, the former named having served in the capacity of Presiding Justice of Rappahannock County, Virginia, for many years.

The preliminary education which qualified William A. Lane for admission as a student at the University of Virginia, which institution he entered in 1870, was obtained from private tutors at his home in Rappahannock County, Virginia. He pursued the regular



course of instruction, and in 1876 attended the Summer Law School at the University, this department being under the competent supervision and personal teaching of John B. Minor. Mr. Lane began the active practice of law in Fredericksburg, Virginia. In November, 1879, he removed to New York City in order to accept a position as Mining Editor of the "New York World" under William Henry Hurlbert. After creditably filling this responsible position for a number of years, Mr. Lane went South and devoted his atten-

tion to cotton planting in East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, remaining there for several years. In 1892 he returned to New York City and became the Railroad Editor of the "New York Sun," which position he filled until his association, in 1898, with the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., whose offices are located at 25 Broad Street, New York City; this connection has continued up to the present time (1903). In political affairs Mr. Lane gives his allegiance to the Republican party. In social matters he is a member of the Lawyers', St. Nicholas, the Atlantic Yacht and New York Clubs, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.

In October, 1886, Mr. Lane married Marie Gordon Ford, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and her death occurred in August, 1897. They were the parents of one child.

DILLARD, John W., 1852-

Physician. Final Year, 1875; Medicine.

Dr. John W. Dillard, of Lynchburg, Virginia, was born in Amherst County, Virginia, in August, 1852. His father was Captain John James Dillard, and his mother, before her marriage, Miss Elizabeth Haskins Dillard. On both sides of his house he is descended from English ancestry, James Dillard, the first of the name in this country, having come to Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Tidewater, Virginia, where he practiced law. Through him Dr. Dillard is related to the Hunts, Christians and Starkes of Piedmont, Virginia, his father and mother being both descended from the same ancestry, his mother having been the daughter of James Spottswood Dillard, Esq., of Nelson County, for so long a Magistrate and President of the Board of Overseers of the Poor of that County.

His early education was obtained in private schools and at Terry's Academy, where he studied from 1868 to 1872. He then entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1875 with the degree of Doctor

of Medicine. After having studied under Professor Alfred Loomis of New York, he was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1875 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to his native county, where he began the practice of his profession, which continued for eighteen months. For two years he was Physician at the Bedford Alum Springs, and then moved to Lynchburg, Virginia, where he has since practiced his profession.

He is a member of the Virginia Medical So-



ciety, of the Tri-State Medical Association of the Carolinas and Virginia, of the American Medical Association, and former First Vice-President of the Medical Society of Virginia. He also belongs to the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and was for years a member of the Medical Examining Board of Virginia. He is now Surgeon of the Norfolk & Western Railway, Physician and Surgeon to Marshall Lodge Home and Retreat, medical examiner for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, Penn-Mutual Life Insurance Com-

pany, South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, the Maryland Life Insurance Company and a member of the Board of Health of Lynchburg, Virginia, etc. He has contributed to the leading medical journals upon subjects connected with his profession.

In February, 1888, he married Miss Emma Tell White, of Appomattox County, Virginia, and has three children: William White, Fannie Elizabeth and John Dillard. His present address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

BROADHEAD, James Overton, 1819-1898
Lawyer and Statesman. Final Year, —

James Overton Broadhead, Lawyer, Congressman and Diplomat, was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, May 29, 1819, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, August 7, 1898.

At the age of eighteen, after a year spent at the University of Virginia, he removed to Pike County, Missouri, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1842. In 1845 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in 1847, a member of the Legislature, a State Senator in 1851, a member of the Committee of Safety in St. Louis in 1861, and in the same year a delegate to the State Convention which assembled to determine upon the course of the State on the issue of Union or secession. Appointed District Attorney of the United States, he resigned in order to discharge more pressing public duties growing out of the exigencies of the war. In 1863 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers by President Lincoln, and immediately appointed Provost Marshal General of the Military Department of Missouri. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1875. He was retained as special counsel for the government in the famous "Whiskey Ring" cases in St. Louis in 1876, and in 1878 was made President of the American Bar Association. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, and served on the Judiciary Committee of the House during his term, declining a renomination. President Cleveland, in 1885, appointed him Special Commis-

sioner to make examination with reference to the French Spoliation Claims, and upon his report Congress took the first action toward making provision for payment to the descendants of those whose claims had been ignored for nearly a century. Soon after he was appointed minister to Switzerland, which office he held until about two years before his death.

In 1859 he removed to St. Louis, where he formed a law partnership with the late Fidelio C. Sharp, which continued till the death of the latter in 1875. Subsequently he was associated with John H. Overall, W. F. Broadhead, A. W. Slayback, Herman A. Haussler and C. S. Broadhead; with the last two his association continued until the time of his death.

From almost the day of his admission to the Bar in 1842, with the exception of the brief intervals caused by his absences abroad, he was continuously engaged in the practice of the law, and was concerned in much of the great litigation of his adopted city and State, as well as in many important controversies in the Federal Supreme Court. He was intimately connected with some of the most momentous crises in the history of Missouri and the national government, and was fully adequate to every occasion, while in many of his forensic efforts and public acts he was conspicuously great.

The public career of Colonel Broadhead was characterized by the highest qualities of patriotic citizenship. His ancestors bore arms in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812, and he imbibed in his youth and early manhood the spirit which actuated the Fathers of the Republic. Too young to have any personal intercourse with Jefferson, he was reared in a locality where the best qualities of that great man had impressed themselves upon the thought and conduct of all those with whom he came in contact, and grew to manhood in an atmosphere created by eminent statesmen and permeated by a love of country, a patriotic devotion to public duty, and a full recognition of the obligation which rests upon the citizen to give his services for the public good. His

personal acquaintance and relations with Mr. Madison served to foster still further these virtues.

His argument before the convention which met in St. Louis in 1861, in support of the right of the Federal government to call out the State militia, was able and courageous, and his administration of the difficult and delicate duties of Provost Marshal was marked by fidelity to duty, and yet a kindness which signalized the patriotism of the citizen while it gave earnest of the gentleness of his nature; so that he retained the affectionate regard of those against whom he was obliged to enforce the severe penalties imposed by the Federal government. His services in the Missouri State Convention in 1861 were notable. The State government was in confusion; the people were divided in sentiment and sympathy on the great question of the day; intense bitterness, partisan rancor and violence were universal. With a great patience, an unwearying tolerance of the opinions of others, and with an eye single to the patriotic purpose of preserving the Union, he labored in season and out of season, giving unsparingly of his time, his talents and his means till at length order succeeded anarchy and perfect success rewarded his devotion. The war being over, he believed that amnesty was not a mere word, and threw away the sword and strove mightily to restore to his former adversaries the civil rights and privileges of which partisan bitterness had deprived them.

His last appearance in political life was in the campaign of 1896. Though it pained him deeply to sever his connection with his old political associates, he did not hesitate to follow his convictions and identify himself with the National Democratic party, in whose convention at Indianapolis he was one of the most prominent figures.

His biographer said of him: "It is impossible to sum up in a few words a character and career such as his. If we say that his nature was at once simple, sincere, dignified, noble and lovable; that as lawyer he deserved-

ly ranked as high as any at the bar of his State, possessed of some qualities excelling any of his contemporaries, and of a professional stature surpassed by few in the nation; that as a public man he was a polemic and a statesman of the foremost order; and that as a citizen he was one of the purest patriots in our history, we should still fall short of completeness; for there was that about him which cannot be pictured in words; an indefinable personal quality which affected all who knew him with unbounded confidence in his character and capacity, and united him to all with whom he came in contact with ties of enduring affection and esteem. And to this must be added that he was of a type, now unfortunately too rare, which realizes the highest duty of our profession; the type which accepts and executes the trusts imposed upon the lawyer by the requirements of civilization—that he shall frame the organic law of the land, aid in its administration; treasure the wide precedents of the past for guidance in the future, evolve and shape the polity of the republic, and give freely of his time and his skill to the conservation of her institutions; the type of Hamilton, Henry, Marshall; the men who laid the foundations of the commonwealth, and the emulation of whose virtues will alone perpetuate her greatness."

HENKEL, Haller Hippocrates, 1852-

Physician. Final Year, 1877.

Dr. H. H. Henkel, of Staunton, Virginia, was born in New Market, Virginia, on the 5th of April, 1852. His father was Dr. Samuel Godfrey Henkel, of New Market, Virginia, and his mother was Miss Susan Koiner. On both sides of his house he is descended from German ancestors. His great-grandfather, Paul Henkel, was a Lutheran minister, and lived in Virginia, North and South Carolina. His grandfather, Solomon Henkel, was a Physician of New Market, Virginia. It is said that at one time there were two hundred and

fifty voters in the Koiner family in Augusta County, Virginia.

Young Henkel was educated in the Polytechnic School at New Market, Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1873. He then entered the University of Virginia, where he took the Law course under Professor Minor. The next session he began the study of Medicine, but was compelled to leave the University on account of illness. He then entered the University of the City of New York, and in 1878 was grad-



uated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was Interne in Bellevue Hospital for two years. He came to Staunton, Virginia, in January, 1881, and began the practice of Medicine, which still continues. He was Surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for twelve years, a position which he resigned. He has been Surgeon of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company for fourteen years. He is a member of the Board of Health of Staunton, Virginia, which position he has held for many years. He is phv-

sician of the Mary Baldwin Seminary and of the Virginia Female Institute. He is a member of the Virginia State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

His wife, before her marriage, was Miss Lena Olivia Turney, daughter of Judge Thomas E. Turney, of Cameron, Missouri. He has one child, Hallie Heater Henkel. His present address is Staunton, Virginia.

MORRIS, Charles, 1826-1893

Educator. Final Year, 1845.

Charles Morris, who at the time of his death in Athens, Georgia, in 1893, was one of the best known teachers in the South, was born at Taylor's Creek, Hanover County, Virginia, on the 27th of April, 1826. On both sides of his family he was descended from distinguished English and Welsh settlers in the Colony of Virginia, many of them having been large landed proprietors prior to the Revolutionary War. His father was Richard Morris, an eminent lawyer and public man who represented his district in the famous Convention of 1829-'30, where his eloquence and abilities gave him rank with the other great men that formed that Convention. His mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Watts, a rarely gifted and accomplished woman, the daughter of Judge Watts, of Botetourt County, Virginia.

His early education was obtained from private tutors, by whom he was prepared for the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in July, 1845, with the degree of Master of Arts. Having begun the study of the Law, he settled in his native county, where he served for years as Commonwealth's Attorney. In 1850-1 he traveled abroad. In 1859 he was elected Professor of Law at William and Mary College, which position he held at the outbreak of the Civil War. He entered the Confederate Army as a member of the Hanover Troop, which became distinguished as a part of the Fourth Virginia Regiment.

Upon the reorganization of the Confederate Army he was attached to the command of General Lafayette McLaws. At the close of the war he held the commission of Major, having received his commission from General John C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War of the Confederate States. In January, 1869, he was elected Professor of English in the University of Georgia, and in 1876 accepted the Chair of Greek at Randolph-Macon College. In 1882 he was re-elected to the Chair of English in the University of Georgia, which position he accepted and filled up to the time of his death in May, 1893.

Professor Morris represented to the fullest degree the best type of the Southern gentleman of the old school. Hundreds of young men in the South recall his hearty, genial manners with pleasure, and always found in him a true friend and ardent lover of all that made life truer and happier. Among his most devoted friends he counted the late Henry W. Grady. As a compliment to Professor Morris, no less than as a tribute to their own merit, two of his sons after his death were elected Professors in the University of Georgia, which he so well and faithfully served.

On the 12th of October, 1854, he married his kinswoman, Miss Mary Minor Morris, daughter of Dr. John Morris, of Goochland County, Virginia. He was for many years a member of the Vestry and Warden of Emanuel Episcopal Church of Athens, Georgia. The large attendance at his funeral in Oconee Cemetery testifies to the esteem and affection with which he was regarded by the people of the community in which he lived and worked so faithfully.

PROVENCHERE, P. WILLIAM, 1852-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1873; Law.

P. William Provenchere was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 23, 1852. His father was Ferdinand Provenchere, a member of one of the old French families of that city. His mother at the time of her marriage to

Mr. Provenchere was the widow of Alfred Saugrain, a member of another old French family there. She was by birth a Virginian; her father was John Linton, a lawyer, who afterwards removed to Arkansas, and her mother was an Estill, from which family came the first or one of the first of Virginia's representatives in Congress.

William Provenchere graduated, in 1871, at the St. Louis University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He spent one session as a student in the Law Department of the Washington University in St. Louis, and then went to the University of Virginia, where he completed the Law course and graduated in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On his return to St. Louis, he was for a short time associated in the practice of Law with Mr. Fergus R. Graham, one of his University of Virginia classmates. The partnership, however, lasted but for a year, when Mr. Graham went to Colorado. Since then Mr. Provenchere has continued alone in the practice of his profession. In religion he is a Catholic; in politics a Democrat; he has never married, and, with the exception of having served one term as a member of the State Legislature, has never held political office.

GRAY, Robert T., 1848-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1869.

Robert T. Gray, a member of the bar of Raleigh, North Carolina, was born June 3, 1848, in Randolph County, that State, his parents being Robert and Mary Millis (Wiley) Gray. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin.

Robert T. Gray prepared for College at the Bingham School in Orange County, North Carolina, and continued his literary course in the University of Virginia, in which he was graduated with the class of 1869. He prepared for the profession of Law in the office and under the direction of Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, and in his early manhood, prior to becoming a member of the Bar, he was identified with educational work as

Principal of the Winston Male Academy from 1869 to 1871. In the following year he was licensed to practice. In 1873, however, he became editor of the "North Carolina Christian Advocate," and acted in that capacity until 1875. He then took up the work for which he had prepared, and for twenty-eight years has continuously practiced his profession, being known as one of the strong and able members of the Raleigh bar. From 1885 until 1891 he served as City Attorney of Raleigh. From 1893 until 1899 he served as Official Reporter



of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and has been identified with business enterprises in the city as a man of affairs. He has been a director of the National Bank of Raleigh, and of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, and is attorney for various corporations. His cooperation in educational advancement of the State is indicated by his official connection with various institutions. He has been a trustee of the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, is a trustee of the

University of North Carolina, and a trustee of the North Carolina State Normal and the Industrial College. While in the University of Virginia he became a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. He has never sought political office.

On the 27th of January, 1875, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Caro Lilly, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and they have three children: Robert Lilly, Lilly, and Caro Gray.

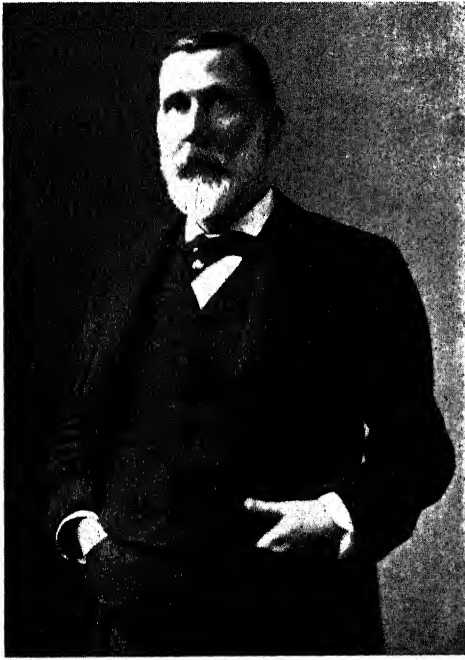
HORSLEY, John Dunscomb, 1849-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1871.

John Dunscomb Horsley, an Ex-Judge of the Circuit Court of Virginia and a member of the bar, practicing in Lynchburg, that State, was born in Nelson County, Virginia, on the James River, April 30, 1849. His parents, William Andrew and Eliza George (Perkins) Horsley, were of English, Scotch and French-Huguenot descent. In 1726 the ancestor of the Horsley family in America settled in what is now Nelson County, Virginia.

John D. Horsley was a pupil in private schools of Nelson County in his early boyhood, and although but eleven years of age at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Corps of Cadets of the Military Institute of Virginia in 1864, and served in the vicinity of Richmond until the evacuation of the city. It was in the fall of 1864 that he became a student in the Virginia Military Institute, and later he attended the Norwood School of Nelson County. In 1869 he was enrolled as a student in the University of Virginia, in which he spent two years, but his close and earnest attention to his studies undermined his health, and he had then to spend three years in rest and recuperation. When he had recovered his normal strength, he took up the study of Law, and in February, 1874, began practicing in Nelson and adjacent Counties of Virginia. Later he was called to the Bench to serve as Circuit Judge of the District composed of Nelson, Amherst, Lynchburg, Campbell, Appomattox and Bedford

Counties. After serving for four months of his second term he resigned and came to Lynchburg, where he opened the practice of law with C. M. Blackford, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. Blackford in March, 1903. Mr. Horsley is practicing both as an Attorney and Counsellor for various corporations. He is also the President of the First National Bank of Lynchburg. He belongs to the Virginia State Bar Association, the Piedmont and Oakland Clubs of Lynchburg, the Westmoreland Club of Richmond,



Virginia, and the Garland Rhodes Confederate Veterans. Politically he is a Democrat.

Mr. Horsley was married, February 23, 1879, to Florence L. Massie, a daughter of William Massie, of Nelson County, Virginia. They have four children: Catherine Dunscomb, Bland Massie, Thomas Staples Martin, and Eliza Perkins Horsley.

WHITE, John Preston, 1832-

Jurist. Final Year, 1851; Law.

Judge John P. White, who for sixteen years was Judge of the Court of Appeals

of Texas, was born in Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia, on the 7th of March, 1832. His father was James L. White, Esq., and his mother before her marriage was Miss Margaret R. Preston. On both sides of his family he is descended from distinguished Virginia ancestors, his mother's people having been among the most illustrious of Virginia, South Carolina and Kentucky.

His early education was obtained at Emory and Henry College in Virginia, from which he graduated in 1850. He then attended the Law School of the University



of Virginia, but on account of sickness was unable to complete the course there. He subsequently studied law at Abingdon, and went to Texas for his health in 1853. He began the practice of his profession in Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served as Captain of Company E in the Sixth Texas Infantry Regiment. He was captured at Arkansas Post and sent to prison at Camp Chase, Ohio where he remained several months, then being removed to Fort Delaware, and thence

exchanged at City Point, Virginia. He was appointed by Governor Coke District Judge, and during his term was elected one of the first Judges of the Court of Appeals of Texas, which position he held for sixteen years, having been elected three terms, and having resigned the position while Presiding Judge. Since that time he has been Reporter for the Court of Criminal Appeals, and has written many books that are recognized as authority by the Bench and Bar, among which may be mentioned White's "Annotated Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, with Forms for Practice and Pleading," and White's "Charges to Juries." In 1881 he moved to Austin, where his home has since been. For several years he has been confined to his room an invalid, but has continued his work, having reported fifteen volumes of the Texas Criminal Reports.

His wife before her marriage was Miss Anna S. Lewis, daughter of Dr. John B. Lewis, of Sweet Springs, Virginia, by whom he has six children: James L.; Annie L., the wife of Dr. John Preston; Mary M., Walter L., Dr. Mont L., and Bessie L. White. His present address is Austin, Texas.

MOODY, William Lewis, 1828-

Banker and Cotton Factor. Final Year, 1850;
Law.

Colonel William L. Moody, who has done so much to make Galveston one of the foremost cities of the South, was born on the 19th of May, 1828, in Essex County, Virginia. His father was Jameson Moody, and his mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Susan Lankford, daughter of William Lankford, Esq., of Chesterfield County, Virginia. On both sides of his family he is descended from the old Virginia stock of Colonial settlers, his ancestor, John Moody, having settled in Essex County, Virginia, as early as 1704. His grandfather, Lewis Moody, married Miss Sallie

Vaughan, and died about 1814, leaving a family of ten children, of whom Jameson Moody, above mentioned, was one.

Young Moody received his early education in the old field schools of Chesterfield County, to which his father moved about 1830. In 1847 he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated therefrom, in certain of the Academic Schools, after a three years' course. In 1852 he removed to Texas, where he settled at Fairfield, Freestone County, and began the practice



of the Law. The confinement of that profession turned him to mercantile affairs, in which he was engaged until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he raised a company and entered the Confederate Army. Having served at Fort Donelson with the Seventh Texas Regiment, he was captured and sent to Camp Douglas, Camp Chase and Johnson's Island. In September, 1862, having been exchanged, he returned to the army and was elected Lieutenant Colonel of his old regiment, with which he served

until badly wounded at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi. Being incapacitated from active service in the field, he was assigned to a post of duty at Austin, after having been promoted to a Colonelcy. So highly were his services appreciated by his comrades, that the Veteran Camp of Confederates at Fairfield, Texas, was named after him. In 1866 he settled at Galveston, and since that time has been an active worker in the upbuilding of that great city. In 1874 he was a member of the Texas Legislature. His success as a business man has been attested by his having been repeatedly elected the President of the Cotton Exchange, in which position he has done so much for the upbuilding of his city. The firm of W. L. Moody & Co. is composed of himself and his two sons, W. L. Moody, Jr., and F. B. Moody. He has been the financial agent of the State, and negotiated the sale of the Texas bonds in New York.

On the 19th of January, 1860, in Free-stone County, he married Miss Pherabe Elizabeth Bradley, daughter of Francis Meriwether Bradley, Esq., formerly of Dallas County, Alabama, and has three children: William L., Jr., Frank Bradley, and Mrs. Mary Emily Hutchins, all of Galveston, Texas. He has eleven grandchildren, and his present address is Galveston, Texas.

1687, while at least eight of his family were members of the Pilgrims who came over in the "Mayflower." His great-grandfather, Colonel David Nye, was Colonel of the Fourth Plymouth Company Line Regiment during the Revolution, and afterwards became a member of the General Court of Massachusetts. On his mother's side he is descended from English ancestors who came from New Castle and settled in Virginia, where many of his relations still reside.



BARROWS, Charles Clifford, 1857-

Surgeon and Gynecologist. Final Year, 1879; Medicine.

Dr. Charles C. Barrows, the well known Surgeon and Gynecologist of New York City, was born in Jackson, Mississippi, on the 5th of June, 1857. His father was David Nye Barrows, Esq., who was at one time Deputy Treasurer of the Confederate States of America, and his mother before her marriage was Miss Caroline Elizabeth Moseley. On his father's side he is descended from John Barrow, of Yarmouth, England, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, in

His early education was received at the Bellevue High School, where he studied from 1870 to 1875, when he entered the University of Virginia and studied the Academic Course for two years. In 1877 he began the Medical Course and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The next year he attended the University of the City of New York, and was graduated in 1880 with a similar degree. From 1880 until 1882 he served as House Physician in the Bellevue Hos-

pital, which appointment he received on a competitive examination. In 1882 he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and was stationed in Arizona, where he served against the hostile Indians until 1887, when he resigned and settled in New York, where he has since practiced. In addition to the positions already mentioned, he has been Instructor in Gynecology in Cornell University, Surgeon to the Peekskill Hospital, Surgeon to the New Rochelle Hospital, Gynecologist to the Bellevue Hospital, President of the Bellevue Alumni Association, and President of the New York Clinical Society. He has contributed frequently to the medical magazines of the country upon current medical topics. He is a fellow of the Academy of Medicine, of the Obstetrical Society, and is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Southern Society, the New England Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Century Association, and other social organizations.

On the 19th of May, 1886, he married Miss Hetty Curtis, and has two children, David Nye, who is a student at Yale, and Hester Noel Barrows. His present address is No. 8 W. 36th Street, New York.

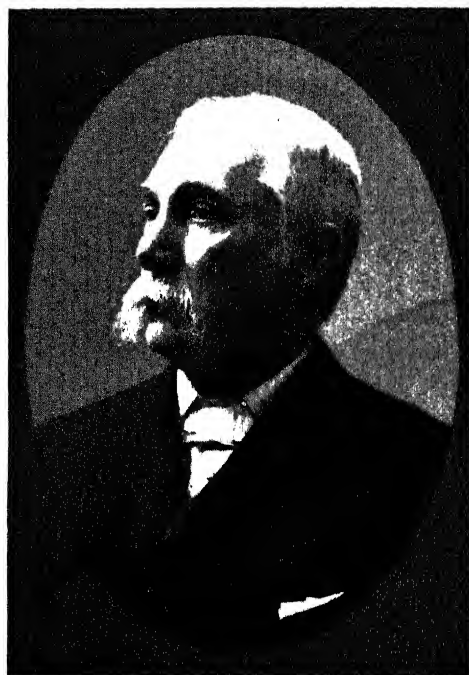
FONTAINE, Peter, 1840-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1859.

Peter Fontaine, a member of the Bar of Charleston, West Virginia, was born April 20, 1840, in Hanover County, Virginia, son of James and Juliet (Morris) Fontaine. In the paternal line, he is a lineal descendant of the Rev. James Fontaine, a Huguenot who fled from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His maternal ancestry is English.

After one year's study at home with Richard B. Maury (now a practicing physician of Memphis, Tennessee) as his preceptor,

Mr. Fontaine spent three years as a student in Hanover Academy under Lewis M. Coleman, who was afterwards Professor of Latin at the University of Virginia and a Colonel in the Confederate Army. In 1857 he matriculated in the University of Virginia, where he spent two years. He was graduated in the School of Latin under Professor Gessner Harrison; in French under Professor Schele de Vere; in Natural Philosophy under Professor Frank Smith; and in Moral Philosophy under Professor William



H. McGuffey. He attended the Summer Law School at the University of Virginia in 1872, where his study was directed by Professor John B. Minor. In the meantime Mr. Fontaine had entered the army in April, 1861, as a private in the Hanover Troop, which became Company F, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry Regiment. He was successively Corporal, Sergeant and Second Lieutenant of the Company, and was Adjutant of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry Regiment while Williams C. Wickham was its

Colonel. He was afterwards Adjutant of the Cavalry Brigade of which Colonel Wickham was Brigadier General, and acted in that capacity until General Wickham resigned to become a Member of the Confederate Congress. When Brigadier General Thomas L. Rosser was made a Major General of the Confederate Army, Adjutant Fontaine was made Adjutant of his Division of Cavalry, and so continued until the end of the war.

After the war he was engaged in the sawmill business for about a year, and then became connected with educational work as teacher of a boys' private school in Louisa County, Virginia, held at the residence of Richard O. Morris. He thus served until 1871, when he became Principal of St. John's Female School in Charleston, West Virginia, filling that office for the term of 1871-72. In February, 1873, he began the practice of Law in Charleston, and has since been a permanent resident of that city. He is a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia, and was Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. In politics he is an earnest Democrat, but has never held office outside the strict path of his profession.

On the 7th of October, 1879, Mr. Fontaine married Mrs. Lydia A. Laidley, a widow, whose maiden name was Lydia A. Whittaker, who died in Charleston, West Virginia, in January, 1895. They have one son, James Morris, and a daughter, Keith Niles, and their home is in Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia.

**HARRISON, Peaachy Gessner, 1841-
Merchant. Final Year, 1858.**

Peaachy Gessner Harrison was born at the University of Virginia, December 24, 1841, son of Dr. Gessner Harrison and Eliza Lewis Carter Tucker. His father was Professor of Ancient Languages at the Uni-

versity for thirty years. His ancestors were of Colonial stock. The family still possess the original grants from George II and George III to lands in Augusta County. The town of Harrisonburg was founded on these lands by this family. His great-grandfather was the Captain Benjamin Harrison, who fought at the battle of Point Pleasant under Lewis. His mother was the daughter of George Tucker, Member of Congress from Virginia from 1820 to 1845, and for several years Chairman of



the Faculty of the University of Virginia. Her mother was Maria Ball Carter, daughter of Charles Carter, of Blenheim, Albemarle County, and Betsy Lewis, who was herself sole daughter of Betty Washington, George Washington's only sister, wife of Colonel Fielding Lewis.

He was educated at private schools and the University of Virginia. In the spring of 1861 he joined the Confederate Army as private in the Second Virginia Regiment, Stuart's Cavalry, and served from Bull Run

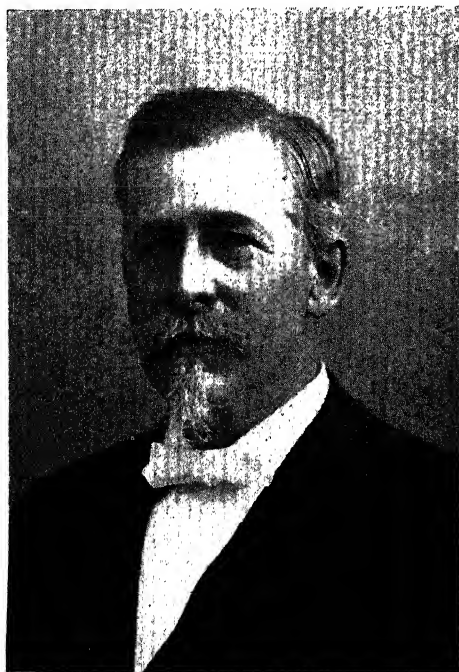
to Appomattox. Since the war he has lived, except a few years, in Richmond, Virginia, and has for several years held a position in the Post Office of that city.

In 1871, he married Miss Julia Riddick, of Isle of Wight county, Virginia, by whom he has four children—Edward Tucker, Gessner, Lewis Carter, and Julia Peaachy. He is a Democrat in politics. His present address is Richmond, Virginia.

DYER, William Carr, 1845-

Educator. Final Year, 1867.

Professor William Carr Dyer, for twenty-nine years the Principal of the Public



Schools of St. Louis, Missouri, was born June 22, 1845, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Thomas Bickley and Cornelia (Chiles) Carr. His ancestry can be traced back to William Dyer, who settled in Providence, Rhode Island, coming to this country from England.

Professor Dyer obtained his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, Mis-

souri, also attended private schools there, and completed the High School course. He then entered Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, where he was graduated with the class of 1866, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. In 1867 he was a student in the University of Virginia, and subsequent to that time he matriculated in Union Theological Seminary. At Hampden-Sidney Theological Seminary he benefited by the instruction of a learned educator, Dr. Dabney, and thus was ended his school days, although not his active connection with educational interests.

Returning to St. Louis, Professor Dyer became connected with the Public Schools of that city, and for twenty-nine years has been the Principal of one of the schools, while for four years he was active in the High School work. He has long since won a place among the leading educators in connection with the work of the public schools in this part of the country, and under his guidance the schools have made rapid and satisfactory advance, for while the methods adopted have been progressive, they have also been practical and far-reaching in their beneficial results.

At the present time Professor Dyer is Principal of the Madison School, one of the largest and best of the St. Louis Public Schools, containing twenty-four rooms and having the direction of twenty-nine teachers. While discharging the duties incumbent upon him in this position, Professor Dyer has greatly improved the methods of ventilation of the schools and he also designed and directed some of the most beautiful, unique and inspiring pageants ever presented in the United States. The "March of the Nations," and "Our Living Flag," composed of about 6,000 children. These exhibitions were given at the St. Louis Fair Grounds to raise money for the Teachers' Annuity Association, and he succeeded in obtaining about \$25,000 for the treasury

of that organization. These efforts were eminently practical, humane and successful, and were highly praised. They demonstrate the possession of not only intellectual ability, but also of discerning and kind-hearted benevolence on the part of their originator and manager. Professor Dyer gives an intelligent and earnest support to the Democracy but takes no active part in the work of the organization. Fraternally he is connected with the Legion of Honor.

He was married, March 13, 1873, to Emma Willis Rankin, and to them were born six children, of whom three are now living; John Rankin, William Cornelius and Cornelia Carr Dyer.

DOGGETT, Andrew C., 1852-

Physician. Final Year, 1875; Medicine.

Dr. Andrew C. Doggett, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was born in that city, on the 20th of September, 1852. His father was L. B. Doggett, Esq., and his mother before her marriage, Miss Lucy F. Jenell. On both sides of his family he belongs to the early English stock.

His early education was obtained in the private schools of Fredericksburg, and at Randolph-Macon College, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1873, taking the Academic and Medical courses, and being graduated in 1875 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately returned to Fredericksburg, and began the practice of his profession. He has been for twenty years Coroner of the city, and is the Railroad Surgeon of all the railroads that pass through his city. He is Physician of the Alms House, is a member of the Fredericksburg Medical Society, and a Mason. In politics he is a Democrat.

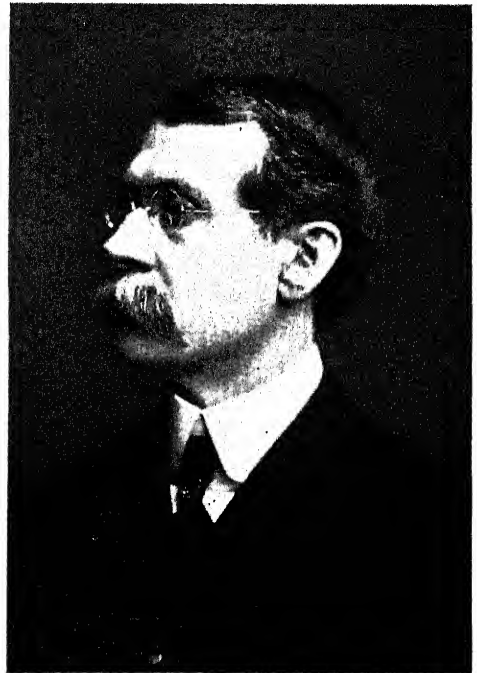
His first wife was Miss Sallie R., daughter of George F. Doggett, Esq., who died in 1892, leaving one child, Kate N. Doggett. His second wife, whom he married in 1895,

was Miss Emily R., daughter of W. H. Richards, Esq. His present address is Fredericksburg, Virginia.

UPSHUR, John Nottingham, 1848-

Physician. Final Year, 1867.

Dr. John Nottingham Upshur, President of the Virginia State Medical Society in 1903, and for more than a third of a century a general practitioner of Richmond, Virginia, was born on the 14th of February,



1848, in Norfolk, Virginia, the second son of Dr. George L. and Sarah Andrews (Parker) Upshur.

He pursued an academic course of study in the Norfolk Military Academy, and the Virginia Military Institute, of which he is an honorary graduate. He was a student in the University of Virginia in 1866-67, and completed his preparation for the practice of Medicine in the Medical College of Virginia, in which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the

class of 1868. Dr. Upshur served as Intern in Howard's Grove Hospital, at Richmond, Virginia, from October, 1867, until April, 1868, and then became Resident Physician, filling that position until December, 1868. In April, 1869, he opened an office in Richmond, where he has since engaged in general practice, and in connection with the performance of the duties of a large private patronage, he has been very active in advancing the interests of the medical fraternity of Virginia.

He became a charter member of the Virginia State Medical Society in 1870, and has since attended sixteen of its annual sessions. He was Chairman of its Executive Committee from 1900 until 1902, and is now the President of the Society, having been elected for the year 1902-03, and he was elected Honorary Fellow in September, 1903. He is also an Honorary Fellow of the Tri-State Medical Association of the Carolinas and Virginia, and was its Secretary in 1900-01 and President in 1901-02. He is also Honorary Fellow of the State Medical Society of West Virginia. He became a member of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery, was its first Vice-President in 1896, and its President in 1897. In the Medical College of Virginia he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics from 1884 until 1894, and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children from 1884 until 1892. In 1894 he was Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the same institutions, and Professor Emeritus in 1899. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress in 1887, and of the first Pan-American Medical Congress, in 1893. He has been Medical Examiner to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Attending Physician to the Female Humane Association, and holds the position of Consultant. Dr. Upshur has read many papers before the State Medical Society, has written much for publication in scientific journals, and has delivered a number of public

addresses. His papers have been upon the following subjects: "Puerperal Septicaemia," 1886; "Summer Diarrhoea of Children," 1890; "Intestinal Indigestion," 1896; "Therapy of the Nitrites," 1899. He is the author of "Disorders of Menstruation," published in 1886; "Case of Calcified Fibroid of Uterus," in *American Journal of Obstetrics*, January, 1881; "Clinical Report of Two Cases of Tetanus," in *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1880; "Diseases of the Spleen," in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1882; "Cases of Removal of Both Ovaries and Tubes," in *Virginia Medical Monthly*, June, 1890; "Practical Remarks on Nitro-Glycerine and Nitrite of Amyl," in *Virginia Medical Monthly*, February, 1891; "Reflex Bladder Troubles in Women," before the Medical Society of West Virginia, 1889; "Emmenagogue Action of the Manganese Preparations," before the Section of Materia Medica, Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; "Nervous Break-Down in Women," in *Medical Progress*, August, 1891. He delivered the annual address to the public and the profession for the State Medical Society in the session of 1900, and delivered the address representing the Cadet Battalion at the battle of Newmarket at the unveiling of the Memorial Monument, June 23, 1903.

Dr. Upshur was married to Lucy F., eldest daughter of Bishop F. M. Whittle, of Richmond, and they had one son, Dr. Francis W. Upshur. His present wife, Elizabeth Spencer Upshur, was a daughter of William S. Peterkin, of Baltimore, Maryland, and the children of the second marriage are: William Peterkin, Elizabeth Nottingham, and Alfred Parker. Dr. Upshur is a member of St. James Church (Episcopal) of Richmond, Virginia, and is serving as one of its vestrymen.

**THRUSTON, Stephen Decatur, 1833-
Physician. Final Year, 1854; Medicine.**

Dr. S. D. Thruston, who is a physician, of Dallas, Texas, was born in Gloucester

County, Virginia, on the 28th day of November, 1833. His father was Emanuel Jones Thruston, Esq., and his mother, before marriage, Miss Catharine Pendleton Cooke, granddaughter of Mordecai Cooke-Gent. On both sides of his house he is connected with the distinguished families of Eastern Virginia. His ancestor on his mother's side was among the first settlers of Colonial Virginia, and held by Royal Patent large landed estates in what is now known as the counties of Matthews, Middlesex and Gloucester. His ancestor on the father's side settled in Gloucester, near "Gloucester Town," on the York River, and his descendants were very active "Rebels," and became very prominent in the Colonial Army in the Revolutionary War.

Stephen D. Thruston received his early education at the Stevensville Academy, in King and Queen County, Virginia, from which, at the age of nineteen, he entered the University of Virginia, where he pursued a classical and Medical course until 1851, when, with certificate of proficiency, he entered the University of Pennsylvania and studied Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1854 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he settled, in 1855, in Brunswick County, North Carolina, on the Cape Fear, below the City of Wilmington, where he practiced his profession until 1872, except during his term of service of four years in the Confederate Army. He entered the Confederate service as a private in the Wilmington Light Infantry at the first call to arms, and served as such until appointed to the Captaincy of Company B, Third North Carolina Infantry, by the Governor of the State. His regiment formed a part of the celebrated corps commanded by "Stonewall" Jackson, and with that corps fought until the close of the war. He was three times seriously, and the fourth, severely wounded. At the close of the war he was the Colonel of the regiment, and often commanded the brigade in battle.

In 1856 he married Miss Annie Everett, daughter of Dr. Sterling B. Everett, a near relative of Hon. Edward Everett, who died, without issue, in 1886. He married a second time, in 1889, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson Chappell, of Louisiana, who still lives to cheer and bring sunshine to his home. Dr. Thruston moved to Dallas, Texas, in January, 1872, where he has enjoyed and reaped the benefits from a lucrative practice, and has the rich faith of a Savior's love to sustain and comfort his declining years. His address is 213 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

JONES, Heber, 1848-

Physician. Final Year, 1869; Medicine.

Dr. Heber Jones was born in Phillips County, Arkansas, September 11, 1848.



His early education was in private schools in Arkansas, until the breaking out of the Civil War, afterwards in Nottingham Academy, near Summerville, Tennessee, where he was prepared to enter the University of Virginia, at which, after a course in the

Academic Department, he was graduated in the Medical Department with the class of 1869. Immediately after his graduation at the University of Virginia, he went to Europe and attended the leading medical schools in France, Berlin, Vienna and London for three years, in which he had the clinical advantages of the leading hospitals of the world. In 1872, upon his return from Europe, he opened an office in Memphis, Tennessee, where he has since been engaged in general practice. For the past six years he has been President of the Board of Health of Memphis, and he held the position of President of the State Board Medical Examiners from the time of the establishment of the Board, 1892 until 1902, when he resigned to accept the position on the State Board of Health, of which he is now Vice-President. He is also President of the Staff of the Memphis City Hospital, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, the Tennessee Medical Association, and the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society. Dr. Jones is fraternally connected with the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Tennessee Club and the Chicasaw Club, both of Memphis.

According to interviews obtained from the more prominent men of the City of Memphis, through his ability, ingenuity, progressiveness and never faltering energy, he has succeeded in establishing a national reputation for the Bluff City so far as sanitation is concerned, his crowning achievement in stamping the yellow fever out of Memphis giving confidence to the country that the disease can be eradicated, and by his unsurpassed executive ability and untiring energy prevented a return of the fearful scourge of 1878-1879, a fact undisputed and so thoroughly appreciated by the business men of Memphis that he was the recipient of a valuable and handsome testimonial in the shape of a most elaborate and, costly

loving cup, and a very large chest of family silver, the whole valued at nearly \$3,000. This was presented to him at a banquet given to him at the Gayoso Hotel in November, 1898, and is in itself an echo of the regard and high standing in which he is held by the people of his own city.

At the meeting of the American Public Health Association at New Orleans, in 1902, he made a speech which, in connection with a letter from him on the same subject, was photographed and fac-simile copies sent to the Health Departments of every city in the Union.

On the 23rd of December, 1873, Dr. Heber Jones wedded Vallerie Wooten of Holly Springs, Mississippi. They have one daughter, Dorothy Jones.

Dr. Jones's father, Judge John Thompson Jones, now over ninety years old, has been a distinguished citizen in the history of Arkansas for more than a half century. The ancestral home, which has been owned and occupied by some member of the family since 1692, with its broad and still fertile acres, is on the Rappahannock River, two miles below the town of Tappahannock, the county seat of Essex County, and the oldest town in Virginia, established by English grant in the days of King Charles. The court house is the especial pride of the denizens of the County, the walls being decorated with the portraits of the famous sons of Essex. Among this historic galaxy is the portrait of the father of Dr. Heber Jones.

His mother, Caroline McEwen Jones, who was a daughter of Colonel Robert H. McEwen, of Nashville, Tennessee, died in 1891. Her memory is cherished with affection by all who knew her, for her lovable nature, her works and accomplishments. Dr. Jones's maternal ancestors came from Scotland. On the father's side he is a lineal descendant of Lord Howard, of Effingham, England.

HARRISON, James Pinckney, 1852-
Lawyer. Final Year, 1877; Law.

James P. Harrison, of Danville, Virginia, was born at the Wigwam, in Amelia County, Virginia, on the 29th of October, 1852. His father was William Henry Harrison, a distinguished teacher and scholar, and his mother before her marriage was Miss Lucy Powers. On his father's side he is a member of the distinguished Harrison family of Virginia, and is thus related to the Skipwirths, Randolphs, Carters and other well known Virginia families.

His early education was obtained in his father's school, where he was prepared for College. He entered Richmond College in 1869, where he studied for one year. He then entered the University of Virginia in 1870, where in 1874 he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. The next year he was Licentiate in Greek and Latin, teaching meantime in Charlottesville, Virginia. During the session of 1875 and 1876 he taught at Bellevue High School, and in the summer of 1875 and of 1876 he took the summer Law Course at the University of Virginia, which course he continued during the session of 1876-77, teaching meantime at the University. In the fall of 1877 he began the practice of his profession in Danville, Virginia. In 1880 he became a member of the firm of Berkeley & Harrison, which firm still continues. In addition to his professional work, he has written much upon the topics of the day for the press of the State. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the General Society of the Alumni of the University of Virginia, and has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of the University. He is a Democrat in politics.

He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married on the 13th of February, 1899, was Miss Mary Jane Davis, daughter of Dr. John Staige Davis, Professor of Medicine in the University, by whom he has two children: Lucy Landon, and

Donald Skipwirth Harrison. On October 21, 1890, he married Mrs. Carrie Harrison Douthat, by whom he has four children: Carrie Rivers, William Mortimer, Wayles Randolph, and James Pinckney Harrison. His present address is Danville, Virginia.

McKIM, Randolph Harrison, —
Clergyman. Final Class, 1861.

Randolph Harrison McKim, D. D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, was a student



at the University of Virginia, 1859-1861, a graduate in Latin and Greek in 1860, and in Mathematics, French and Moral Philosophy in 1861. He is a son of John S. and Katharine Harrison McKim; is descended on the father's side from a Scotch-Irish family emigrating to America in the eighteenth century; and on the mother's from Benjamin Harrison, of James River Virginia (1635), ancestor of the two Presidents of that name, and from William Randolph, of Turkey Island.

He left the University in July, 1861, to enter the Confederate Army, enlisting in Company H, First Regiment, Maryland Infantry, Captain William H. Murray, attached to Elzey's Brigade, under command of General Joseph E. Johnston. He participated in the first battle of Manassas, and subsequently in Stonewall Jackson's famous Valley Campaign of 1862, in the various engagements from Harper's Ferry up to Cross Keys, at which battle (having been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General George H. Stewart) he had a horse shot under him. In the Campaign of 1863, Lieutenant McKim was several times mentioned for gallantry in official despatches, especially for conduct at Stephenson's Depot in volunteering to serve a piece of artillery whose cannoneers had all been killed or wounded, and at Gettysburg for volunteering to bring a supply of ammunition, under fire, to the men of the Third Brigade lying in the Federal breastworks on Culp's Hill. In this battle he was touched four times by the bullets of the enemy, but escaped serious injury. In the following autumn he resigned his commission with the consent of his superior officers, in order to fit himself for the post of Chaplain. He spent the winter in study in Staunton, Virginia, and was ordained in May, 1864. He then served as Chaplain in the field until the surrender of Appomattox, first in Chew's Battalion of Horse Artillery, and then in the Second Regiment, Virginia Cavalry (Fitzhugh Lee's Regiment), taking part in the battles and skirmishes of Early's Campaign of 1864, and sharing the hardships of a winter campaign in the mountains of West Virginia in 1864-65.

The war over, the Rev. Mr. McKim, after a brief service as Assistant Minister of Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, became Rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, Virginia. In 1867 he removed to Alexandria, Virginia, and served as Rector of old Christ

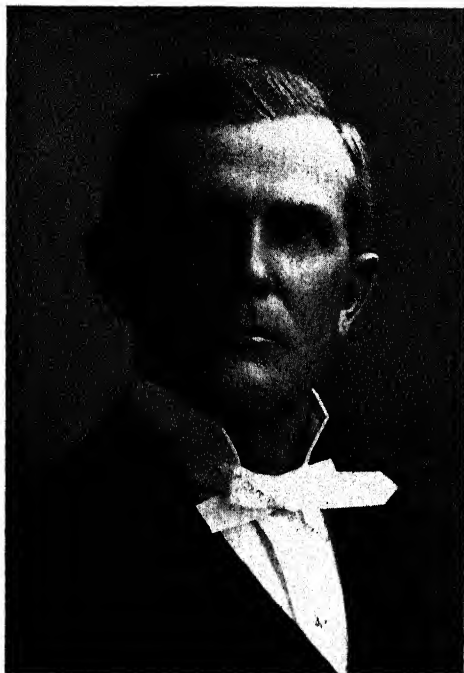
Church for eight years, when he accepted the charge of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, New York City, where he remained eleven years, and resigned to accept the rectorate of Trinity Church, New Orleans. From there he removed to Washington, D. C., and became Rector of the Church of the Epiphany in December, 1888. In 1871 the University of Washington and Lee conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. While in New York, Dr. McKim was instrumental in forming the Church Temperance Society and the Parochial Mission Society. He has represented the Diocese of Maryland, and subsequently the Diocese of Washington in the General Conventions since 1892, and has continuously been a member of the Standing Committee. He is now President of that body. He was largely instrumental in the creation of the Diocese of Washington in 1895. He is a member of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and is Chaplain of the Confederate Veterans of Washington, and also Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution. Among the books published by him are the following: "The Doctrine of the Christian Ministry," "Protestant Principles," "Sermons on Future Punishment," "Christ and Modern Unbelief," "Leo XIII at the Bar of History," "Present Day Problems of Christian Thoughts," "Bread in the Desert," and "The Gospel in the Christian Year," besides various occasional sermons and pamphlets, among which may be mentioned two addresses given at the University of Virginia.

JOHNS, Claude D., 1852-

Lawyer and Planter. Final Year, 1875; Law.

Judge C. D. Johns, of Austin, Texas, was born in Hinds County, Mississippi, on the 10th day of July, 1852. His father was Alfred Johns, Esq., and his mother before her marriage Miss Mary Wharton. On both sides of his family he is descended from well known Virginian ancestry.

His early education was received at the Mississippi College. When he was seventeen years old his father died, and he was compelled to go to work. Having spent some time working on the plantation, he went to the University of Virginia in 1873, where he studied law. While at the University he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. After leaving the University he removed to Austin, Texas, where he began the practice of his profession in 1876. He was twice elected City Attorney, and



was the City Judge for two terms. Becoming fond of country life, he moved to Hill County, where he conducted a ranch for twelve years. He has been very successful in his operations, and owns several large cotton plantations and ranches in Texas.

On the 30th of June, 1886, he married Miss Bessie Steiner, daughter of J. M. Steiner, Esq., of Maryland, and has four children: Glover Steiner, Laura S., Claude D., Jr., and Mary Wharton Johns. His present address is Austin, Texas.

**KEMPER, Kosciusko, 1835-
Lawyer. Final Year, 1857.**

Kosciusko Kemper, a member of the Bar of Alexandria, Virginia, was born June 18, 1835, in Warrenton, Virginia, a son of William S. and Sarah R. (Humphreys) Kemper. The father was for years Proctor at the University of Virginia, and the son was reared in the College, being eight years of age at the time the family went to live in Charlottesville.

In his boyhood days, he was instructed by one of the University students, and when sixteen years of age he matriculated and was a pupil in the University from 1851 until 1858. It was the intention of Mr. Kemper and his brother to open a school, and he therefore pursued special studies with this end in view. He was orator of the Jefferson Society on Jefferson Day, May 13, 1858. Following his University course, Mr. Kemper and his brother, General Delaware Kemper, bought out a school in Alexandria, Virginia, and subsequently the former was elected President of the Beaufort (South Carolina) Female Seminary. Mr. Kemper engaged in educational work until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the First Regiment, South Carolina Artillery, by Governor Pickens. He was in South Carolina or that part of the country throughout the period of hostilities, and had command of forts and batteries around Charleston. He also served with General Johnston, at Salisbury, South Carolina. Following the war he opened a Female Academy in Alexandria, Virginia, and conducted it for four years. He next studied Law, was admitted to the Bar in 1874, and then engaged in general practice. He has been an active factor in community affairs in Alexandria for many years. He was City Attorney for ten years, and was Mayor of the city for five years. For several years he served as confidential Secretary to General Joseph E. Johnston, who

was then United States Railroad Commissioner, and is now Superintendent of the Public Schools of Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Kemper is now an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Virginia, and was the superintendent of the Sunday School for a long period. Prominent in Masonry in his State, he is Deputy Grand Master of Virginia, is a Past Master of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., of Alexandria, which was chartered in 1788, and was the one of which General George Washington was the first Master.

He was married, February 11, 1859, to Miss Ira Etta Garrett, a daughter of Ira Garrett, of Albemarle, Virginia. She died November 5, 1896. Seven children were born of that marriage, of whom one son, Mr. Edward H. Kemper, is now living; he is the Assistant Auditor of the Southern Railway Company.

WATTS, John Allen, 1855-1904

Lawyer. Final Class, 1878; Law.

John Allen Watts, who was one of the leaders of the Roanoke Bar, was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, March 30, 1855. His father was Colonel William Watts, a well known citizen of southwest Virginia, and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Jane Allen. His father's ancestors were English people, who settled in eastern Virginia from Devon before the Revolutionary War, one of whom, William Watts, was Major in the Revolutionary Army, and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His mother's ancestors were English and Irish, the first of them in Virginia having settled in the Valley after having eloped from the north of Ireland with Lady Mary Walkenshaw, from whom were lineally descended the distinguished members of the Allen family, one of whom was Judge Allen, a Member of Congress, and another of whom was Judge

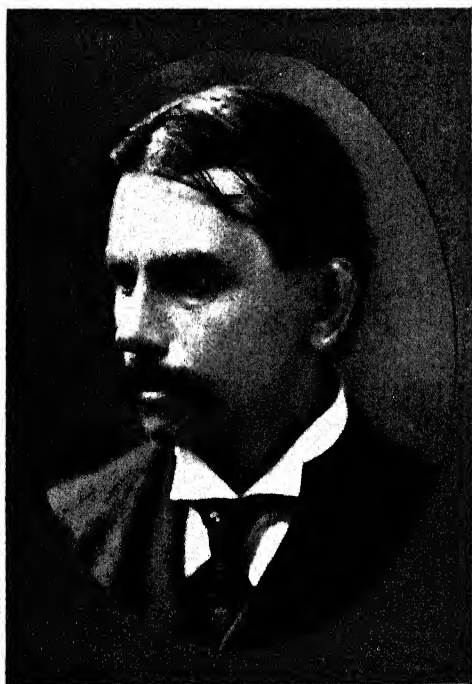
John J. Allen, who for so many years was President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia. Through this family the Watts of southwest Virginia are descended from the sister of Dolly Payne, who was afterwards the wife of James Madison, and from Colonel Jackson, an ancestor of "Stonewall" Jackson. The father of J. Allen Watts was Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment, and served throughout the Civil War in the Army of Northern Virginia.

John Allen Watts was educated in the private schools of Charlottesville, Virginia, and at Bellevue High School in Bedford County. He then entered William and Mary College, from which he was graduated in 1874. The following year he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained three years, being graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law. After his graduation he settled in Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia, for the practice of his profession, where he remained for three years. He then moved to Roanoke, where he formed a partnership with his kinsman, W. Gordon Robertson, Esq., which connection continued until Mr. Robertson was elected to the Bench. He then formed a partnership with Major S. Griffin, which continued for a few years, and subsequently formed a partnership with his kinsmen, Edward W. Robertson and W. Gordon Robertson, the latter named having in the meantime left the Bench. For a number of years Mr. Watts was a member of the Common Council of Roanoke, and he also represented the District in the State Senate. He was a director of the Pocohontas Coal Company, and also served as Counsel for various railroads and corporations. He was a member of the Roanoke Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar Association, the Country Club and other social organizations. While a student at the University of Virginia he was Editor-in-Chief of the University Magazine, Associate Justice of the Moot Court, and President of the Jef-

erson Literary Society. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Base Ball Association, and of the meeting of the students called to aid in securing the McCormick Telescope. In politics he was a Democrat.

He was the organizer and President of the Roanoke Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

On April 12, 1880, Dr. Watts married Miss Gertrude Lee, daughter of Hugh Holmes Lee, of Winchester, Virginia, and



granddaughter of Judge George Hay Lee. Both her father and grandfather were students of the University of Virginia. Their children are: William, now a student of law at the University of Virginia; Hugh Lee, and Jennie.

The subject of this sketch died on January 5, 1904. At the time of his death it was universally recognized that he was the leader of the Bar of Roanoke City, and that he was her most prominent and useful citizen. He had witnessed and aided in the

rapid growth of this young city and he had given freely and generously of his time and of his talents to all that tended to advance the material and moral interests of his community and of his State. He was a big man in heart and in brain, and his influence for good will not be destroyed by time.

WINN, John Farmer, 1852-

Physician. Final Year, 1875; Medicine.

Dr. John F. Winn, of Richmond, Virginia, was born at Winnsville, Fluvanna County, Virginia, September 13, 1852. His father was Dr. Phillip James Winn, who was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and had been a member of the first Cadet Corps of the Virginia Military Institute. His mother before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Rebecca Ballow. His father's grandfather was Major Thomas Winn, of Lowfield, Fluvanna County, Virginia, who held a commission as Lieutenant, Captain and Major of Militia under Governor Benjamin Harrison, Patrick Henry, Beverly Randolph and Henry Lee. His grandfather, Captain John Winn, of Winnsville, was Ensign of a Company in the Militia service of the United States at Camp Carter, in 1814-15. Later he was commissioned by Governor Wilson C. Nicholas, Captain of a Company of Riflemen in his native county. For many years he was a member of the House of Delegates from Fluvanna County, Virginia. He was Sheriff and Presiding Justice under the old County Court system, and was Captain of the escort from Fluvanna County which met General Lafayette on his visit to Virginia in 1824. His father's mother was Lucy Barclay Wills, who was descended from Dr. John Wills, of Fluvanna, and the Barclays of Louisa County, Virginia.

His early education was obtained in his father's family, and at the Fluvanna Institute conducted by James A. Mundy, Esq. After teaching for three years in the pub-

lic schools, he entered the University of Virginia in 1873, where he took a part of the Medical Course in connection with his studies in the Academic Department, and in 1875 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of his profession in his native county immediately after his graduation, and subsequently attended post-graduate Obstetric courses in Philadelphia and in New York. In 1893 he located in Richmond, Virginia, where he was elected Lecturer



on Clinical and Operative Obstetrics in the University College of Medicine, which position he has subsequently held. He is Obstetrician to the Virginia Hospital, and is Superintendent and Obstetrician-in-Charge of the Obstetric Clinics in the University College of Medicine. He is the founder, owner and editor of the "Richmond Journal of Practice," a medical magazine of high rank.

Since 1885 he has been Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of Vir-

ginia. He is a member of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery, and late Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is the author of many articles upon Obstetrical subjects, among which may be mentioned: "Treatment of Eclampsia," "Prophylactic Care of the Breasts," "Technique of Forceps Delivery," and "Surgical Intervention." He suggested the phrase "Surgical Intervention" to supersede the misnomer, "Surgical Interference," and it is now generally adopted. He has recently contributed to medical literature "Report of One Thousand Cases in Students' Outdoor Obstetric Practice." The notable feature of this paper is the fact that there were only five deaths, and not one of these from preventable infection, notwithstanding the unhygienic surroundings which prevailed in the homes of the poor. This report, which was published in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" for October 3, 1903, attracted much attention both in this country and abroad.

Dr. Winn was married, September 2, 1897, to Miss Willie Rosalie Yeamans, of Hanover County, a great-granddaughter of Anne Lewis. She is the daughter of Joseph Zachary Lewis, of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, and granddaughter of John Lewis, "the Honest Lawyer," of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Two children were born of this union: John Farmer, Jr., and Rosalie Lewis Winn. His present address is 114 North Fifth Street, Richmond, Virginia.

FAIRBAIRN, Henry A., 1855-

Physician. Final Year, 1877; Medicine.

Dr. Henry A. Fairbairn, Physician and Surgeon, of Brooklyn, and since 1880 Attending Physician to St. John's Episcopal Hospital, is of Scotch lineage. William Fairbairn, his paternal grandfather, was born in Cross Flats, St. Boswell Parish, Scotland, and in 1796 became a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His son, Rev.

Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., the father of Dr. Fairbairn, was one of the leading divines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for a number of years was warden of St. Stephen's College. He was a deep thinker, a logical reasoner and a writer of great force. He married Juliet Arnold, a native of Troy, New York.

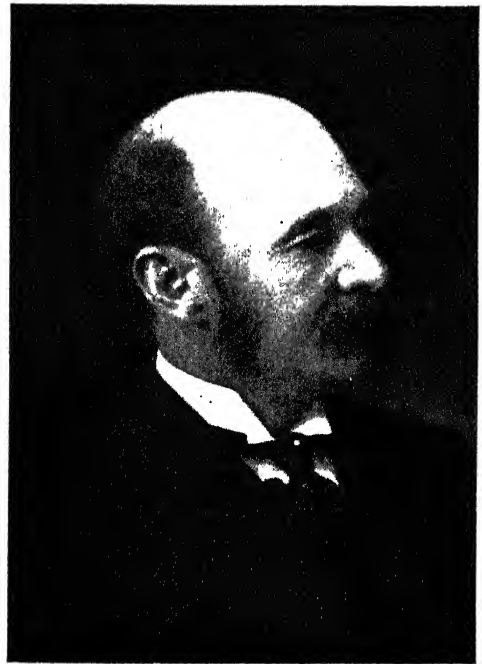
Dr. Henry Arnold Fairbairn was born in Catskill, New York, May 5, 1855, and pursued his education in the parish school at Annandale, New York, and at St. Stephen's College, where he won several prizes in Ethics, Hellenistic Greek and other branches, standing second in scholarship in the class of 1875. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later the same institution conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. During the two years succeeding his graduation from St. Stephen's College he was a student in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and completed the course there in 1877. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, of the class of 1878.

Soon after securing his degree, Dr. Fairbairn located in Kingston, New York, and in the autumn of the same year went to Brooklyn, where he has since remained. The duties of a large private practice have made extensive demands upon his time and attention, and he has also served as attending physician at St. John's Episcopal Hospital since 1880, and as its President for three years. For a number of years he was Attending and Consulting Physician to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

He is now attending physician of the Bushwick and Brooklyn Hospitals, and Consultant to the Long Island State and Long Island College Hospitals. He is a member of the council of Long Island College Hospital.

Dr. Fairbairn was elected and served as Vice-President of the Medical Society of the County of Kings in 1900-01 and Presi-

dent in 1901-02, and is now Trustee. He is also a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, the Medical Club of Brooklyn, is a life member of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London, England, and is associate member of the Victoria Institute of London. He is the author of the volume entitled "College Warden," which is a



character study of his father, and he is also the author of numerous monograph pamphlets and papers of a professional nature.

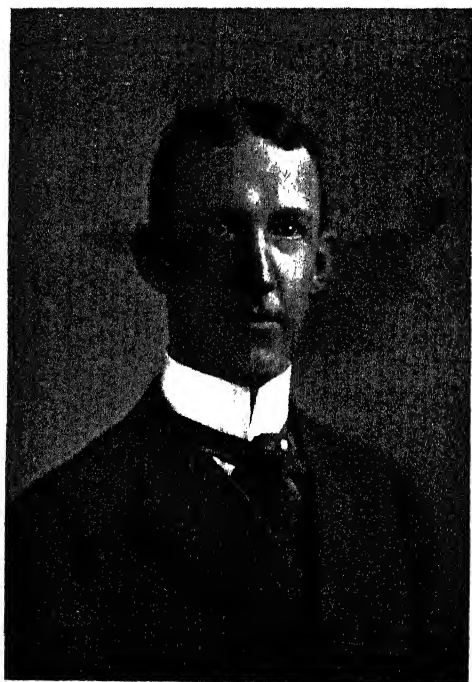
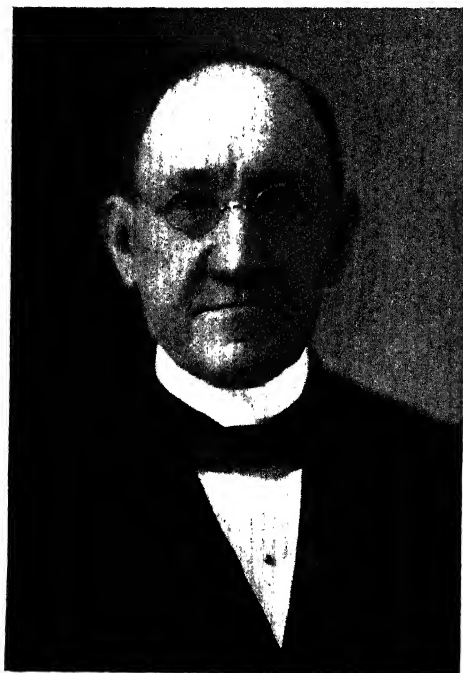
Dr. Fairbairn and his family are members of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and he is a member of the committee of the Church Charity Foundation and of the Church Club of the diocese of Long Island. He is also a trustee of St. Stephen's College.

He was married February 7, 1888, to Miss Alice LeFevre, daughter of Captain Peter E. LeFevre, and their children are Ruth, Russell Arnold and Agnes Lathers.

MARTIN, Rawley White, 1835-**Physician. Final Year, 1856.**

Dr. Rawley W. Martin, who is one of the leading Physicians of Lynchburg, Virginia, was born in Pittsylvania County, in that State, on the 30th of September, 1835. His father was Chesley Martin, M. D., and his mother, Miss Rebecca White. On both sides of his house he is descended from the early English settlers, his grandfather on both sides having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His mother's father,

the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant and was attached to Longstreet's Corps. He was in the advance line in the famous charge of Pickett's Division at Gettysburg, and was most dangerously wounded near the furthest point which the Confederate Army reached during that terrible battle. At the close of the war he held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After Appomattox he returned to his native county, where he became a most successful practitioner, and



Dr. Rawley White, was a Surgeon in the Continental Army.

His early education was obtained in the private schools of his neighborhood, and at the Ridgway School in Albemarle County, Virginia, from which he entered the University of Virginia in 1855. After leaving the University he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1858, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon

where he had the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

He has been President of the Virginia Medical Examining Board, and is President of the Virginia Board of Health. In 1895 he moved to Lynchburg, Virginia, where he still resides and practices his profession. He is a member of the Virginia Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a Mason, and has been the Master of his Lodge.

On November 7, 1867, he married Miss Ellen Johnson, and has six children: Chesley, James, Rawley White, Nellie, Douglas and Rebecca Martin. His present address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

HEATH, James Ewell, 1850-

Lawyer. Final Year, 1873; Law.

James Ewell Heath, Lawyer, New York City, was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 14, 1850. His father was Richard Moore Heath, an alumnus and graduate of this University of the class of 1842, and for several years before his death in 1856, a Washington, D. C., journalist. His mother, before her marriage, was Edmonia Baker. His earliest American ancestor of the paternal line, of whom there is reliable information, was his great-great-great-great-grandfather, Thomas Heath, who died in Wiconico Parish, Northumberland county, Virginia, in 1720. Of his descendants, perhaps those best known, in "their day and generation," were: Hon. John Heath, Member of Congress from the "Northern Neck" District of Virginia, from 1783 to 1787, who died at Richmond, Virginia, December 13, 1810, while serving as a member of the "Council of State," and who, whilst a student at William and Mary College in 1776, became the first President of the parent chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the United States, and his son (grandfather of Mr. Heath) Hon. James E. Heath, of Richmond, Virginia, who died in June, 1862, during the Civil War, after having filled the offices of Auditor of Public Accounts for many years in the State government of Virginia, and of United States Commissioner of Pensions in the administration of President Fillmore; he was also well known as a man of letters.

Mr. Heath's mother (nee Edmonia Baker), was the eldest daughter of John Baker, of Petersburg, Virginia, a lawyer, and well known for his wit in his day. He was of

counsel for Aaron Burr on his trial for high treason at Richmond, in 1806. Her mother was Prudentia Thweatt, of Chesterfield County, Virginia, the sole child of the marriage of Mr. Thweatt of that county with Mrs. William Leigh, widow of Rev. William Leigh, the mother of two of Virginia's honored sons of a former period in her history, viz: Hon. B. Watkins Leigh, former United States Senator, and Judge William Leigh, of Halifax County, the friend and executor of the will of John Randolph, of Roanoke.

Mr. Heath received his early education in private schools—in that of Miss Harrover, in Washington, D. C., in 1855; Miss Anderson's, in Richmond, Virginia, 1856-59; the school taught by Professor John Boucher Minor, in the family of Edward Cunningham, Esq., in Powhatan County, Virginia, in 1859-60; a private school in the family of Lieutenant C. St. George Noland, U. S. N. (retired) in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1860-61; the school taught by Professor D. Hanson Boyden, near Cobham, Albemarle County, Virginia, 1861-62; the school of Professor H. Jones Christian, near Richmond, Virginia, March to July, 1862. From October of the latter year to June, 1866, he attended Halifax Academy, at Halifax Court House, Virginia, then taught by Professor John Henry Powell, an alumnus and graduate of this University, and subsequently Principal of the Richmond Female Seminary of Richmond, Virginia. In September, 1866, he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, from which he was graduated July 4, 1869. He prepared himself for his profession by private study whilst engaged in teaching during the years 1870-71, and 1871-72, and was a student in the Law Department of the University of Virginia during the session of 1872-73, and on July 3, 1873, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

After his graduation at the Virginia Military Institute, and before matriculating at

this University, he was engaged in teaching, first as Assistant Professor of Latin in the Virginia Military Institute, 1869-70; then as an assistant to Professor Virginius Dabney, in the "Loudoun School" at Middleburg, Virginia, 1870-71; and finally as Principal of a public school near West River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1871-72. In the September following his graduation in Law, he was admitted to the Bar in Richmond, Virginia, and practiced his profession in that city until October 9, 1884, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he resided and practiced law from November 11, 1884, to April 23, 1886, when he returned to Richmond. After a visit to friends there and in other parts of Virginia, in May, 1886, he located in New York City, where he has practiced, from September, 1886, to the present time, having his office at this time at No. 67, Wall Street, and his residence at 34 East Twenty-second Street, Borough of Manhattan, in said city.

Mr. Heath is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. In politics he is an Independent Democrat. In New York Municipal politics he affiliates with the "Citizens' Union" organization.

PRESTON, Thomas Lewis, 1812-1903.

Lawyer. Final Year, 1833; Law.

Thomas Lewis Preston was, at the time of his death, March 20, 1903, the oldest living graduate of the University of Virginia. He was born in Abingdon, Virginia, November 20, 1812, and was of the distinguished Preston family from which came so many statesmen and orators, among them his brilliant brother, Hon. William C. Preston, United States Senator from South Carolina.

Thomas L. Preston attended the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1830-33, and in the latter year graduated from the Law School. Of large means, he

did not care to engage in the practice of his profession. He made a protracted tour of Europe and the Holy Land, and after his return home settled down to the life of a gentleman planter and man of affairs, a large part of his occupation being the management of large salt works in the Counties of Washington and Smythe, which were the property of his family. The soul of honor himself, he trusted others as he would have wished others to trust him, and found disappointment. He made a heroic effort to conduct the salt works successfully, and sacrificed his large estate in the endeavor, but without avail. He then removed to Albemarle County, and purchased the piece of property, just north of the University of Virginia, which was his abode during the remainder of his life. He was residing upon this property when the Civil War began. Although beyond the age of military service, he entered the Confederate Army, in which he served with great gallantry, and during a portion of the time it was his distinguished honor to be a member of the staff of his near kinsman, General Joseph E. Johnston. During the continuance of the war, he was appointed to membership on the University Board of Visitors, and served as Rector. In that capacity, in company with Professors Minor and Maupin, he met the Federal troops on the occasion of their entrance into Charlottesville, in March, 1865, and made a formal surrender of the venerable University buildings to General Phil Sheridan, who received Colonel Preston and his colleagues with urbanity and respect, and afforded to the property protection and safety.

Colonel Preston was twice a member of the Virginia Legislature, and could readily have attained to more distinguished position had he so desired. He preferred, however, to devote himself to the large family interests which had been committed to his keeping. Yet he preserved a deep interest in all public affairs, and wielded a potent influence

throughout his county and its vicinage. He was a gentleman of high cultivation, of extensive reading in English and the classics, a graceful and eloquent speaker, and a charming conversationalist. He wielded a graceful and facile pen, and devoted some years of his later life to the preparation and publication of one or more volumes relating to the history of southwest Virginia, thus preserving to coming generations valuable material for the historian of the future. The later years of his life were calm and beautiful. In his elegant home he entertained a large circle of kinsfolk and neighbors, and some of the most distinguished people of the Southern States were frequently his guests. Exceedingly handsome in person, tall and commanding, and of a most gracious and courtly carriage and manner, he was the typical Virginia gentleman of the olden time, and few who ever came under the spell of his courteous and charming presence left him without feeling that they had met one of lofty lineage, high courage and manly chivalry. A devout and sincere Christian, he served for many years as vestryman in Christ Church in Charlottesville. He lived many years beyond the time allotted to mortal man, into a serene old age, and the end was peace.

Colonel Preston was twice married. His first wife was Miss Watts, a daughter of General Edward Watts, of Roanoke, Virginia. She died very soon after her marriage. Some years later, Colonel Preston married Miss Anne M. Saunders, a daughter of General Fleming Saunders, of Franklin County, Virginia, and who survives her honored and lamented husband.

**McCLELLAND, Thomas Stanhope, 1810-
Planter. Final Year, 1829.**

Thomas S. McClelland, of Buckingham County, Virginia, who is now the oldest living student of the University of Virginia, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on

the 15th of March, 1810. His father was Thomas Stanhope McClelland, Esq., and his mother, before her marriage, Miss Margaret Washington Cabell. His father, who was a well-known lawyer, was born near Gettysburg on the 4th of February, 1777, and was educated at Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of William Cabell, Esq., of Union Hill, in Nelson County, he being thus connected with the distinguished Cabell family of Virginia.



His early education was obtained at a crossroad school taught by an Englishman named Young, from which school he went to Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, when very young, where he remained three years and a half and graduated at the age of sixteen. He entered the University of Virginia in 1827, where he studied for three sessions. He subsequently attended the Law School of Judge Baldwin in Staunton, Virginia, where he studied Law, but never engaged in the practice of that profes

sion. For a time he was engaged in the tobacco business, but subsequently removed to Buckingham County, where he has since lived as a farmer. While at Washington College he was a member of the Graham Debating Society, and has for many years been a third degree Mason. He has never taken an active part in politics, but before the war was a Whig, and since the war has been a Democrat.

On the 5th of November, 1849, he married Miss Maria Louisa Graf, of Baltimore, Maryland, by whom he had two daughters, Anna LaMotte, the wife of W. H. Whelan, Esq., and Mary Greenway McClelland, the well-known author of "Oblivion," and other brilliant stories, whose early death in 1895 removed one of the most promising of the modern American writers. His present address is Norwood, Nelson County, Virginia.

WOOLDRIDGE, Alexander Penn, 1847-

Lawyer and Banker. Final Year, 1869.

Alexander Penn Wooldridge was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, April 13, 1847. His father was A. D. Wooldridge, and his mother, before her marriage, was Julia Webber Stone. The father was a native of South Carolina; he was a Methodist and afterward a Unitarian minister; prior to the Civil War he was three times appointed State Engineer of Louisiana; in his early life he was Professor of Ancient Languages in the College of Louisiana. The mother was a native of Massachusetts, and came from one of the very best New England families.

Alexander P. Wooldridge was a student in public and private schools in New Orleans; at the Russell Military Institute in New Haven, Connecticut; and in Paxson's School near Baltimore, Maryland; and he was at the University of Virginia in the sessions of 1867-68, and 1868-69. In the first year in the last-named institution he was umpire in Professor McGuffey's classes in Moral

Philosophy and Political Economy, and took honors in both classes. In 1869 and 1870 he was Professor of Physics and Chemistry in Bethel College. He studied Law in New Orleans, was admitted to the Bar in 1872, and from that year until 1883 practiced his profession in Austin, Texas. In 1883 he retired from practice to engage in the banking business, and since 1885 has been President of the City National Bank of Austin. He is recognized as a high authority upon all pertaining to banking, and has repeatedly been called to important positions among his business associates. He was President of the Texas State Bankers' Association in



1892, and from that year has been chairman of its legislative committee almost continuously, and from 1898 to 1901 he was a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association. He has contributed a number of valuable papers to the State Bankers' Association of Texas.

He has always taken an active part in the advancement of public and other community interests. He was from 1880 to 1890 President of the School Board; from 1880 to 1894 Secretary of the State University of Texas, and is at present the Presi-

dent of the Board of Regents of the Girls' Industrial College of Texas. From 1896 to 1898 he was President of the State Penitentiary Board. He has served as President of the Austin Board of Trade and as a member of the Board of Public Works. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1892 was chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee. He has never been ambitious of political preferment, and all his political effort has been prompted by an earnest desire to discharge the full duty of a citizen, and contribute to the interests of the commonwealth and the people. From its organization, he has been President of the Town and Gown Club, a literary body, its membership drawn from University graduates and citizens of Austin.

Mr. Wooldridge was married, September 15, 1874, to Miss Ellen J. Waggener, of Russellville, Kentucky. Of this marriage have been born seven children, of whom the eldest, James Wooldridge, is Cashier of the Bank of which his father is President.

JOHNSON, John, 1829-

Clergyman. Final Year, 1859.

Dr. John Johnson, Rector of St. Philip's Church (Episcopal), at Charleston, South Carolina, was born in that city, December 25, 1829. The family of which he is a representative in the paternal line is of English lineage, and was founded in America in the colony of New York, whence representatives of the name afterward removed to Charleston. His grandfather, William Johnson, was a prominent patriot of the American Revolution, serving as a soldier throughout the war, and suffering as a prisoner during a part of the long struggle for independence. Dr. Johnson's father was Joseph Johnson, M. D., the author of "Traditions and Reminiscences of the American Revolution," and he married Catherine Bonneau, who was of French Huguenot lineage, her ancestors having fled from persecution

in France and taken up their abode in Charleston, South Carolina, about 1685.

Dr. John Johnson was in his early boyhood a pupil in a school conducted by Mr. Cotes, in Charleston, pursuing his studies in that institution from 1840 until 1845, or until he had prepared to enter college. He did not find it possible, however, to at once continue his college work, and for ten years, from 1847 to 1857, was engaged in civil engineering, being employed in surveys on the construction of railroads, the making of maps and architectural work. At the end of that period he matriculated in the University of Virginia in the fall of 1857, and continued there until July, 1859. He pursued the studies of history, literature, moral philosophy, political economy, German, physiology and junior law. He was honored with the first gold medal offered by the Societies for the best piece contributed to the University Magazine, and in the second session he won the valedictorian honors of the Jefferson Society. He began a course of preparation for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1859, at Camden, South Carolina, and resumed his studies the following year, but his course was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. He suspended all preparations for the ministry at that time, and entered the Confederate Army, serving in the corps of engineers with the rank of First Lieutenant, then of Captain and afterward of Major. His service was in the States of Georgia and North and South Carolina, and he was with the army from 1861 until the surrender of General Johnston's troops in North Carolina in 1865. His duties were largely in and around Charleston Harbor, and for fifteen months during the heaviest bombardment in that district he was Engineer-in-Charge at Fort Sumter. He was twice wounded there, and he afterward served under Generals Hardee and Joseph E. Johnston in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, North Carolina. Fol-

lowing the surrender of General Johnston, he was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina.

Dr. Johnson was ordained to the holy ministry in 1866, and for five years was in charge of Grace Church, at Camden, South Carolina. In 1871 he removed to Charleston, becoming Assistant Minister and Rector of St. Philip's Church, with which he has since been connected, holding the position of Rector at the present time. In 1890 he published a work entitled "The Defense of Charleston Harbor, 1863-1865." It went through two editions and obtained the highest military and literary testimonials from both the north and south. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and he was also honored with the degree of Doctor of Law by Charleston College.

Dr. Johnson was married, December 20, 1865, in Camden, South Carolina, to Miss C. Floride Cantey, and they are the parents of five living sons and three daughters: Joseph, James Willis Cantey, Henry Martyn, Roberts Poinsett, Francis Bonneau, Mrs. Stanhope Sams, Mrs. Isaac G. Ball and Mrs. J. Campbell Bissell.

**TURLEY, Thomas Battle, 1845-
Lawyer. Final Year, 1867; Law.**

Thomas Battle Turley, United States Senator from Tennessee from 1897 to 1901, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, April 5, 1845,

and since 1867 has continuously practiced Law in that city. His parents were Thomas Jefferson and Flora Grudip (Battle) Turley. His paternal ancestors coming from England, settled in Virginia in the pioneer days of the Colony, and became planters of that portion of the country. The grandfather of Mr. Turley afterward removed to Kentucky, and subsequently to Tennessee. The Battle family was established in North Carolina in ante-Revolutionary days, and was also of English origin. The great-grandfather and the two grandfathers of Mr. Turley were soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

Thomas Battle Turley was educated in private schools in Memphis, Tennessee, and in the University of Virginia, where he pursued a two years' course in Law, and was graduated in 1867 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. At the close of the school year he returned at once to Memphis where he has since engaged in the general practice of his profession, occupying one office for thirty years. His clientage has continually grown in volume and importance. He is a member of the Tennessee Bar Association, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat. It was by his party that he was elected United States Senator, serving from 1897 until 1901. Socially he is connected with the Tennessee Club of Memphis.

In 1871 he married Irene Rayner, and to them have been born five children: Eli Rayner, Flora, Thomas Jefferson, Mary Louise and Margaret. The eldest daughter is the wife of John A. Maury, of Memphis, Tennessee.

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY



142 594

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY